

(A Monthly Review and Miscellany)

RAMANANDA CHATTERJĖE

EDITED BY
KEDAR NATH CHATTERJI

VOL LXXIX NUMBERS 1 TO 6 JANUARY TO JUNE 1945

THE MODERN REVIEW OFFICE

120-2 UPPER CIRCULAR ROAD

CALCUTTA

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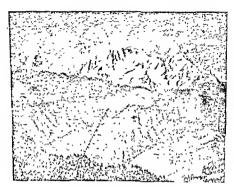
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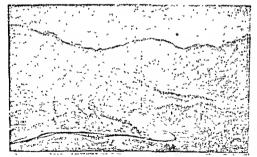
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The Gaura ank at By Sund Paul



Swapuri, Nepal

যিয়ে চল্ আটিয টাল,— টি আঁচল পেতে চেট্যে জাচ্চ ছালেবল

प्रायपुरू पायो और शार्न किरोद्द — योगिट शार्न १ (१) प्रान प्राचेद्द रह, जोक किरोद्दा शान्त शान्ता

দিবে হাত ঐদিশভারে দেশে প্রতাহে পাতা, দেয়ে ঘরেন ওবই যাতের তালখ স্থতের গাঁখা ready been characterized as a "Trot-ky ite" by certain Latin American papers with a Communist idealogy

With regard to the reference in the Sout to Em bass in Mexico, the following extracts from an article by Payares de Sa in the November issue of Asia and the America are intensting

One has heard a great deal about the pro-Fascist resetioning factions in Latin America the Sugar quistas in Mexico the Integralistas in Brazil the military clique in Argentina and other enuntries What about the Left ?

First of all it is necessity to proceed eautiously tongue in check, to avoid overrating the importance of Communism south of the border Larry government there, but especially diciator-hips like Argen tion, Brazil, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic have long used the convenient libel of "Communist" to stick on whoever happens to be against them

On the other hand it would be purrile to dens that Communion is a growing force throughout Lat is America many countries having vigorous and three ing political offshoots of Marxism A quick survey

of some key countries bears this out

In Mexico the swing to the Left has a long and tormented story behind it, the Mexicaos refer to it as the Revulucion Mexicana And they will tell you proudly that their revolution with its Margiet con ceptions of confication of latifundia and expropris tion of foreign corporations got under way several years before Lenin debarked at the Finland Station in Petrograd Perhaps as a throwback to historical days in the evolution of Communism, Mexican Marxiets are even today split into a Stalinist and a Trotzkyist wing

Soviet Ru via has not been unanire of this favorable climate in a strategic part of the Westero Hemi-phere The Soviet Embasev in Mexico City boasts of a very large staff of implight specialists and experts in various fields, while at its head was one of the leading Soviet foreign service men Ambassador Oumaneky recently killed in an airplane erach was conceded to be Russia's outstanding diplomat

While the Soviets activities in the New World are confined to the traditional methods of Westero diplo macy the same cannot be said by any means about

the Old World

In Eastern Europe the Soviets are maintaining their stranglehold with a muled fist behind an almost total newe black out But it is in Asia in the Near East and up in the northern provinces of Iran that we really get a picture of the Russian Sphinx to action. There while one paw is menacing Turkey the other one is slowly feeling its way to the Persian Gulf The position in Iran is becoming clearer day by din and it is perhaps here that the sowing of the Dragon's Teeth is begun in earnest With the Arab world in ferment the Soviets Embassy in Baghdad would be in a position of great strategie importance and with British Permanent Officialdom fully engaged in fishing in the troubled waters of Pakistan in India, Stalins 'castling move" in Azerbaizan becomes of vital significance From Azerbaizan to Mazendran and Lihorassan and thence it is but a step to the powder magazines of Afghanistan and the transfrontier regions of the Indran North-West

Big Powers' Fight Over Iran

Wien the Buttsh Lion and the Rivers Bear move together, wrote a nunctrenth century poet "the fate of Iran will be scaled." Today the fate of Iran is being decided with a rengrance India cannot but watch the log Powers' fight over from with mounting anxiets for obvious strategic reasons. The American Engle has now begun to parties, ate in this trial of nerses, Iran # only am is that she occur is a strategic position Important both to Britain and Russia Moscow Las already engineered a resolt in the northern part asking for separation from Teleran After that London is bound to en ste and protect for own sphere of influence to maintain her all interrets and sea position fran has figured prominently in the Foreign Ministers Conferance at Moscow

Andre Viscon, writing in the Renders' Digest has given a good account of what is happening in Iran He sata that the stage is set for trouble there. In this Near Lastern country, located athwart important commercial routes and neh in oil and metals, limitsh and Russian interests collide. The results of that collision are alreads being felt half a world away in America.

Britain wants in continue development of British-

owned oil fields in the southern Iranian provinces, and to maintain communication lines across Iran to Inil's Russia wants to get a share of Iranian mil and ores a narm water port on the Pirsian Gulf and the use of

Iranian roads for transit of goods to and from Central Viscon save America wants no special privilege The great majority of the people of Iran have standard of trying too low to permit them to be important buyers of American goods and American imports from Iran-ruge lambekin, Kashmir goat hair, etc -are not sital to America As regards oil and pre-America herself has plents. Yet America is there because she is vitally concerned by what happens in this remote and barren land Explaining the American position,

There the eccurity zones of Great Britain and the Soute Union averlap. For more than a century. the British have been warriedly blocking Russian the British make been wherevery uncasing available penetration. So set present colday is severe; and there is a hims to the concessions the British end afford to make Should the So set Union to tog it a conflict could hardly be avoided—and Americans could not ignore such a conflict.

Americans chuid not ignore such a conflict.

The Iranians have long dreaded a war between the tan great powers, knowing that the victor might ab orb Iran But they are equally apprehenate of complete agreement between the Russians and Briti h fearing that such agreement would result in

a partitinning of their country

transfronter regions of the anorth continuous have remains have always breaded a friendly more White Britain is shouldering the landable task of between the British Luin and the Russian Bear on their While driven is secureting the second to second the land and the Bear did move together mneteenth century on that of Britain Hence the coming crass will be a world crass and it may come in 1948 exactly a century after the great world crass of 1848 which gave birth to the doctrine of socialism

Lastly, dealing with the Indian revolution Ridley says

A recent writer described Spain not unjustly as the mornt touchstone of world profites. But actually this description applies even more accurately to India which has a world importance densed to Spain In part cular, India will prote the moral touchstone for the third Labour Government In this last connection let us say outright and right here that a Party which resorts to violence against the greatest colonial movement of an oppressed people in the world in order to deny it its legitumate appraixions to political and economic self-determina international sociality party the place and a party is in the ranks of the imperialist enemies and oppressors of mankind

In particular a British Labour Government which denies freedom to India has no more claim to represent that great champion of Indian freedom kerr Hardie than "ay, the present nationalist and imperialist Russian bureaucracy has to represent that other great anti imperialist Lenin.

Ridley warns Britain and specially the Labour Party to do away with the humbug and self deception m this matter and points out that all Asia today is stirring as never hefore from the Red Sea to the Pacific Ocean and 'of all the Asiatic movements of national liberation that of India is the greatest The liberation movements which are hattling today for freedom in Annam and Java will go into action in India on a far vaster scale tomorrow And such movements if long frustrated will mevitably turn to violence For in this last connection the influence of Mr Gandhi the last great figure of the pre industrial age in India cannot long survive in a country undergoing such rapid industrialisation as in present-day India, any more than the very similar pacifist in fluence of Toletoy could survive in the Russia of 1917 A modern India will inevitably fook to modern leaders and methods"

The events cannot be long in coming to pass. The supreme test for Labour Party will come soon—the irrevocable parting of the ways between international Socialism and Imperalism

The Sapru Committee Report

The Report of the Sapru Committee has been published The Committee has recommended a single numn of India including the whole of British India and the Indian States and has summarily rejected the demand for Palsitish The Committee has however recommended as the basis for Hindia Must meeting a party of representation between Muslims and Caste Hindian in Lower House of the Indian Legislams and the Central Executive but subject to the important provided by the Indian Committee which the Central Executive but subject to the important would be introduced in the Indian Committee of the Indian Committee on the Indian Committee of Indian Committe

representation conceded to the Muslims ra the

No dothit there would be critisism of some of the Committee's recommendations specially where they have gone into details But for the matter of that we do not think that the Report deeries a symmaty condensation as 'out of date' as the Anglo Indian daily of Calculia has done The Report has been drawn up by some of the best legal brains of India, whose profound knowledge in Constitutional Law and Procedure are in no way inderso to the acknowledged world authorities on the subject The general problems have been dealt with in the Report which cover burning topics of the day and a critical and attentive study of them will certainly be helpful in removing the deep distrust that now separates the two main bodies of the Indian national life

In the chapter on Pakistan the Report examines the theoretical basis and the practical po sibilities of a division of India Applying the objective tests of nationality to the two provinces of the Punjab and Bengal the Committee points out that a separate nationhood for Mushms cannot be cetablished on grounds of race language and culture Hindus and Sikbs who are in dilutantial numbers in these provinces also consider these areas as their homelands Stalin a defi mition of a Nation may be cited here. He defines Nation as follows A Nation is a historically evolved stable community of language territory economic life and psychological make up manifested in a community of culture It is only when all these characteristics are present that we have a Nation It must be emphasized that none of the above characteristics is by itself suffi cient to define a Nation On the other hand it is aust cient for a single one of these claracteristics to be absent and the nation courses to be a Nation" The Mushin claim for Nationhood is untenable in terms of this definition as well, The Mushm communities do not form a stable unit since religion is dependent on conver son Secondly language of all the Musums of India 15 not the same It covers a wide range from Pushtu on the Western Frontier to Bengali and Assumes on the Eastern front Urdu is not a common language for off Muslims in India In Bengal where the Muslims who have a five per cent majority over the Hindus cannot through any argument claim the whole of Bengal as their Pakistan But all of Mr Junaha demands have not followed the path of reason he has claimed Bengal with its present boundary and Assam where Mushims are harely thirty per cent of the population as the Lastern Pakistan zone

The Committee has traced the history of the theory of self-determination as enunciated by President Wilson and has pointed out that in Europe after the last war nationality was found to be an indetermante enterion and gave little assistance in deer ling frontiers The principle became "loaded with dynamite" and later became a term of stateter German propagands , at thus ended by being turned into a weapon of war. The history of the Surcession States in Furore for the two decades 1919-1939 law amply demonstrated that whatever might have been the intention of President Walson his doctrine of self-determination benefited none but the Imperialist powers. In India under British Impension there is no reason why things would be different The Committee eys to corclinon that Palesan "solves no communal problems and only raise" fresh ones, that on grounds of defence leaving apart other major considerations, a division of the courtry

into two independent States will endanger the enfety of both and that there is no justification for the British Government to support such a revolutionary scheme if last year indiculed the Quit India slogan Here is what they have geotime faith in that unity of India which he said they themselves have built up and fostered."

The Committee has also examined Reginald Coupland's Remonal Scheme which recommended a division of India into four regions the underlying idea being to create artificially two regions in which Machine will be in a majority and another two in which Hindus will be in a majority. The Report characterises this scheme as

fantastic unreal and academie Rejecting all schemes of partition and division

the Committee concludes "We are convinced that the partition of Ind a would be an outrage justified neither by history nor by political expediency. It is incompatible with the greatness safety and economic development of the country and will lead either to constant inter necine war or perpetual foreign domination. It multiplies and complicates the problem of minoraties without solving it and threatens to plunge India back into the dark and dismal days of the eighteenth century "

The Sapru Committee has hit hard at the very root of all our complicated problems in clearly declaring that joint electorates must be made the basis of all election. We consider this as their most important and most vital recommendation. The breaking up of our joint electorates into separate communal ones has been a dehberate policy of the ruling power m India and it has been followed with a clear purpose Communal electorates have been multiplied and purhed forward down to the village electorate of a local or a district board The result has certainly been conducive to the interests of Impensive Britain Britons of the progressive schools have themselves condemned the introduction of this emister device in the Indian constitution Barely two weeks and H N Braileford writing in the Reynold's News condemned the commnnal electorate He said "Much worse than narrow franchise is the rigid division of Hindus and Muslims in distinct constituencies which note separately This latal arrangement has done more than anything else to durde Indians on medicial bacs of religion. The Committee have done well to emphasive the reintroduction of joint electorates as the very basis of any future communal necotiation. Parity of a three-fourths majority in the Constituent Assembly will lose ats

minuter sting as soon as joint electorate is re-introduced Lord Wavell on India's Political Future

Lord Wavell has delivered his annual address at the meet ug of the Associated Chambers of Commerce Aa is real-many be has dealt with a long sense of problems including those of reconversion from war to peace economy wartime controls black market, cloth shortage troops in Indonesia government planning agriculture industry I N A trists and so forth in the presence of the British multi-millionaires The Vicerov compared himself and his councillors to the beggar in the proverb and said with reference to Sir Renwick Haddow's tribute "We get more kicks than half pence but you Mr Prevident have given us quite a generous ex pence The Viceroy and his coun cillors have thus succeeded in christing praise not from waxed eloquent on it.

In the portion of his speech dealing with the political situation, Lord Wavell has as he had done

I can assure you unre erredly that the British Government and the British people honestly and succeedy wish the Indian people to have the r nolitical freedom and a Government or Governments of their own choice But there are certain elements of the problem which we must recognise It is not on the problem, it cannot and will not be solved by repeating a password or formula. Quit India, will not act as the mage. Sesame, which opened Als Babas case It cannot and will not be solved by violence Disorder and violence are in fact the one thing that may check the pace of India a progress There are various parties to the settlement who must somehow or other reach a measure of agree ment amongst themselves-Congress the pol tical party in India the minorities of whom the Muslims are the most numerous and most important the Rulers of Indian States, and the British Government The objective of all is the same—the freedom and welfare of India I do not believe an agreed solution between the parties is impossible I do not believe it would even be very difficult given goodwill common ense and patience on all ndes

Quit India is no catchword. It is neither the quack's pall nor the magician's wand. It does not con note race hatred Qu t India does not mean expulsion of British people as such from India it means an end of British rule in this country For Indians it is not a mere alogan, it is an ideal written in letters of blood in the heart of bearts of every politically conscious esturen in this country

Two points in Lord Wavella speech deserve special notice First his utterances bitherto about the georga phical unity of India had been quite clear and explicit For the first time we find this straightforward soldier-Vicercy treading in tortious paths covered with a mist characteristic of British Imperials politicians The long asserted geographical unity of India has been made completely vague In this speech Mr Jinnah reads meanings which according to him convey an idea that the British Government is gradually coming to realise the force behind the demand for Pakistan Lord Watell's words are so vague that they admit of any interpretation that might be put upon them

Secondly we had so long heard that there were two main parties in dispute on Indian constitutional pro-blem—the Hindus and the Musicus. For some time post "the Native States had been sprong upon as a third party Lord Wavell has made the whole thing com pletely vague by adding a fourth to the list-the British Government. A measure of agreement amongst these four parties has been made a condition precedent to the framing of the Indian constitution by the Indian people We wonder why such an impossible agreement is called for The interests of the Indian people and the British Government run counter to each other any agree ment between them seems hardly possible Sixty years of negotiations since the birth of the Congress in 1885 have failed so far to bring about an agreement between the people of the land but from a group of foreign these two parties advantageous to both The path of merchants with vected interests in India and have negotiations was followed right up to 1942 when the string finally broke Here also the coup came from the

British Government and not from the Congress at presenting the Indian people

The interests of the Native States he in the enum ment of feudal advantages under the protection of the paramount power It is the British Government upon whom they depend for the perpetuation of their over fordship in bickward are is carefully regregated from politi if Incha Here the personal interests of the Raiss and Amalie whose enthronement dethronement and termire of lord-dup depend upon the will of the Paramount power run counter to the people's interest The wonder how Lord Warell expects to find a measure of agreement between these conflicting interests so long becomes are available to maintain the present political and economic structure

We can well understand the sanctimomous "Guardian Angel" attitude that is usually taken by Bott h Permanent officialdom with regard to Native States and the semi-fendal zemindary states, but we did not expect that Lord Wavell would so soon fall from grace and your the reaks of the pures actobs. To ellustrate the real motives of these guardians of mediaeralism we would cite the case of the Ramgach Ray during the minority of the present holder of the estate The Ramgarh State is a semi feudal estate in Behar with yest lands rich in forcets and mineral deposits. During the period when the State was in the Court of Wards, that is when the Guardian Angels" were in charge great mineral concessions were given sub-rosa, to an European concern on terms that are usual in such cases learn that the 'Guardian Angels' of the Native State of Bastar are non similarly desirous of transferring the rights of the gigantic iron-ore deposits of the State while the young prince is still a minor

As for the Muslim minorities represented by the Muslim League the position has been made quite clear They must oppose the Congress in its endeavour to earn political power, when any measure of political rights is earned through the untold suffering and stendier of the Congressmen the Nawshs of the League must jump forward to demand their share often with a yers large weightage. For decades this unseemly demand has been propped up with the British bayonet concealed at the back. As soon as this bayonet is with drawn from the back of the League the mainspring of the Made Muslim obvesses will named and the Jamest common measure of agreement will be reached between them in no time Let the third party withdraw and the Indian political problem will be no problem at all

Wavell has reminded us of the horrors of civil strife and has advised us to avoid it. But may we ask who engineered it? It is now a historical fact that communal passions have been carefully roused by the third party in India in the interests of Imperialist domination in this country We need not recapitulate but we must point out that if anybody has steered India to the path of earl war it is the very people who now tell us of its horrors. The genial relations that existed between Hindus and Muslims for over a century, his been disturbed so widely on the principle of divide of impera by the British politicians during the last fifty years Immediate efforts to avoid civil war must be made but not at the cost of freedom from British Fole America England France Russia all had their civil be deemed to have fulfilled their most supreme duty wars before they could draw up their constitutions China is having it We never fortered it nor do we laws civil or military, that concerns all those who fight it If civil war comes it will not be of our creation, for liberty and equality.

Mahatma Gandhi in Bengal

Mahatman has at long last begun his visit to the real Bengal Although he has been in this province now for nearly a month he had hardly seen anything at all that is significant of Bengal He has previously visited the Governor of Bengal on many occasions to what purpose we do not know Perhaps we might be excused if in the hight of what little experience we have of our home province, and its executive we venture to proves our presument regarding the results of Gandhing exer tions while he sejourned at Sodepur Ashram All ashrums are detached from the world of realities and Soder ur is affectionately regarded by most of us as being even more so and further we have neither seen nor heard of any knowledgeable person who was near Mahatmaji during his stay there to supply him with reads reference to the realities of the Bengal of today Gan then alcheme has before now transmuted base metal we know, and so we have a lingering hope that ne an wrong in pur misgrings After Sodepur followed a sa it to Santimketan which after the passing of Gunders is now being slowly converted into a Sleepy Hollow, inhabited mostly by disgruntled Rap san Winkles and Lotneesters It is only now that Gandhill 14 in touch with problems and ailments of a Bengal that has been long expecting his visit with hope and expectation

Pandit Janaharlal Nehru and the Youth of Bengal

Pandet Jawaharlil Nehru's visit to Bengal and his hightning tour of Assem has been inspiring indeed His welcome in a tence on discipline has been the first correct directive to the vouth of Bengal in two decades and they take it to heart really and truly then indeed there to some ray of hope for this suffering province If there is anything that is needed most for the days of that that are ahead of us then that is discipline in the race and file of nationalism There have been errors of leading ship galore in this province- and in other provincetoo-but nothing so trogic as the wrong ideas put in vonthful minds regarding their role in the building he a pation.

The I. N. A' Criats

The Government of India by its latest ordinance, permitting the Court Martial to inflict prison terms, of lesser duration than life-sentences has followed in line with the concluding arguments of the pro-ecution in which it was virtually admitted that whatever the results of the trial the accused would leave the court with their honour untermeded The effect of these trials has been the reverse of what might have been expected by officialdom and although the trials have so far taken a course quite different to what was chalked out in the beginning it cannot be denied that it would have been much better if they had been stopped from all points of view The world is changing fast from what it had been in the days of Colonel Blimp and it is about time that it was understood that those that fight for the honour and liberty of their fatherland must There is a supreme code of honour that is above all

NOTES

Parallel Government in Midnapore

The happenings in the Tambik Subdivision of the district of Midnapore during the period August 1912 to September 1944 are contained in the report of a non-official committee compo ed of Si Satub Chandra Samanta President Tamluk Sub-divisional Congress Committee Si Syamadas Bhattacharya Advocate Calcutta High Court S1 Ananga Mohan Dos Joint Secretary Tamluk Sub-draisonal Congress Committee and Si Prahlad Kumar Pramanik President Tamink Thana Congress Committee The report gives a conneeted story of the mass uphessal in the district and the acts of cruelty and repress on amounting to aron loot and rape which were perpetrated on the people The most noticeable feature of the Report is that the people of Midnapore had established a Government of their own and ran it for two successive years in the teeth of a terrible repression which only Satan in a bidman form could conceive. The detailed accounts of the repression are now widely known. We need not dilate upon them We quote below that portion of the report which deals with the work programme that was held on to for two consecutive years undaunted by the furof nature and the wrath of a sundictive government The National Government of Midnapore was disolved and the workers surrendered only when Gandhin had advised them to do so in his statements dated July 29 and August 6 1944

The following is the summary of an account of how the Tameshpin Janua Sarkar (Tamluk National

Government) functioned

The Tarmiphip Jairys Sarkar was formed on
December 12 1912 and on January 29 1943 in each
of the Inhaus of Stabalas Nand gram Mahswala
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Strubshimssiak (Director) was appointed by the
wathin the huits see by the Congress Committee
the was empowered to appoint subject to the
approval of the Sub-Sari solution of Congress Committee
Markets to take charge of deferent departaments
Markets to take charge of deferent departament
departments were Law and Order Health Education
Administration of Justice Agreembre and Props

ganda each in charge of one M nater Vidyut Vahinis (Lightning Corps) were formed In each of its corps there was one GOC and one Commandant It had three days one (1) Fashting Branch (2) Intelligence Branch and (3) Ambulance The Vidyut Bahm was the National Army of the Jatyva Sarkar Three more branches were later added vir., (1) Currilla Detachment (2) Seters Army and (3) Law and Order The last named department did noteworthy work in arresting thieves and decorts let loose to create disorder. These thieses and dacorts were produced before the Court of the Jativa Sarkar and dealt with according to law The Government publication Some Facts about the Deturbances in India 19,219,3 pass a tribute to operations of the rebels indicated considerable care and planning effective warning system had been devised elementary tactical principles were observed for instance encirclement and flanking movements elearly on pre-arranged signals. The forces of disorder were accompanied by doctors and nursing orderlies to attend the crevalties and the intelligence system was efficient

A short description of the working of the different departments of the Jatiya Sarkar is given below —

(A) Department of Justice This was the most popular department of the Jatix Sarkar Each than Jutya Sarkar Each than Jutya Sarkar Each than Jutya Sarkar Each of Justice The fees of Almaster of Justice The fees of Almaster as ease was of the Justice The fees of Almaster as ease was ease was ease was ease to be a feet of the Justice The Each Sarkar Court and Judgment of the Thema Jutya Sarkar Court an appeal by to the order and judgment of the Jutya Sarkar Court an appeal by the Sarkar Court and Judgment of the latter court an appeal by the Sarkar Court and Judgment of the latter court an appeal by the Sarkar Court and Judgment of the latter court an appeal by the Sarkar Court and Judgment of the latter court an appeal by the Sarkar Court and Judgment of the latter court an appeal by the Sarkar Court and Judgment of the latter court an appeal by the Sarkar Court and Judgment of the Ju

The court used to move and sit in different places to surt the convenience of the public. The public were allowed to be present at the time of the sitting of the court Sometimes as many as 200 to 300 persons would be present Many long-standing cases of the Sub-divisional and District Courts and the High Court were admidicated successfully by the Jatua Sarkar Courts Sometimes lawyers and mukteers were present They always expressed their satisfaction at the working of the Courts In coming cases the accused who were found guilty were given different numshments according to the nature of the offence Warring fine detention till the rising of the court whipping ete had been resorted to in order to meet the ends of justice Property of absconders was comet mes attached and in some cases sold in public auction In execution of decree property was in some cases attached. But attachment and sala were allowed only in a few rare cases for instance where petsuasion failed. The prestige of the Jatya Sarkar was however so tuch as to bring about settlement through its courts in most cares and get a ready obed ence to its decisions In Sutahata Jatiya Sarkar Court 836 cases in Nand gram 222 cases in Mahishadal 1000 cases and in Tamluk 791 even are a total of 2 907 cases were matituted Out of these 1681 cases were adjudgested A lew cases came up for decision before the Sub desireonal Court and a few before the Tribunal Before d solution of Jatiya Sarkar the depositors of fees of pending cases were given back their money So high was the Jatiya Sarkars prestige that many people were reluctant to take back their fees and wanted that the Jatua Sarkar Court should try their cases when it might be revived

(B) Wer Department It was of coure mainly concerned with revalance movement for checking the offeaure measures of the Govariment As however the ditered caused by the cyclone and famine became scute aggravated by a del berate policy of bungling and mensanagement by the authorites the War Department paid greater attention to rehef work.

(C) & (D) Health and Public Safety These departments tred their utmost to combat famine and pestitione Clothinap andig nee and money were collected at different places and distributed among the needy The rich boarders and profiteers were served with notices by the Jatya Sarkar to stop

- 1

exploitation and they were made to pay fair sums however, thankful that the matter obtained further meal of neo, and then for nine continuous months, proper places they hved on one meal of 3 chataks of nce and another meal of half pog of borled or fried grata Medicines of many varieties were distributed In all Rs 79,000 worth of clothings, medicines paddy and rice were distributed

(E) Law and Order This department with the help of the Intelligence Branch maintained peace in the Sub-division. This department was responsible for arresting and getting punished a good number of thieves and dacoits Notorious dacoits had been released and encouraged to commit all sorts of offences and on many occasions, the Police Station refused to give any aid to persons suffering from de predations of these people On Jataya Sarkar taking up firm steps to prevent the crimes, these crimes stopped and very few cases of thefts and discosties were reported, which received prompt attention from the Jatiya Sarkar The Jatiya Sarkara remedy was speedy, effective mexpensive and to the entire estisfection of all sections of people

(F) Education Department Many schools re cerved regular grants in aid Schools were regularly inspected by competent inspectors

There were also Propaganda Department and Finance Department each in charge of a Minister

' Mr. Junnah Replies

We are informed through the medium of the daily press that Mr Junah has replied to . Master Tara Singh's statement in the Urdu Press as reported in our issue of December 1915 The reply which is in the characteristic fashion typical of Mr Jinnah, is as follows

Bombay, Dec 20-This is a downinght falsehood and an absolute fabrication', said Mr M A Jinnah President, All India Muslim League, when his attention was drawn to the editorial notes of the Modern Review of December, 1945 wherein has been reproduced the report purported to bave been circulated by Master Tara Singh and published in a section of the Urdu press to the effect that 'Mr Junah is receiving a sum of rupees six lakks annually from the Government of India through a Muslim State"

Mr Jionah added 'I am not getting a single pie from any State for Pakistan propaganda."-U.P.

The League Munistry in Bengal and Roat Contracts

In the Prabase (our Bengali Monthly) for Pour, which came out on the 15th of December we published an editorial regarding the boat building contracts that were given out by the administration of Sir John Herbert and his pet Muslim League Mioistry beaded by Sir Nazimuddio A few days after the publication of this editorial a local daily published a re-arranged translation of our Beogali editorial as its first editorial There were some very important omissions made regarding certaio names and of course there were some garnishing at the beginning and at the end. We are, It was a false excuse as at that time contractors for

of money and paddy which were distributed among publicity in this curious fashion and further that our the distressed people In the acute days of famine staff has been spared the trouble of translating this the members of the army camps of Jataya Sarkar important editorial into English We give below the first subsisted on one meal of houled gram and one translation appending the omitted portions in their

> The full story of the "denial policy and its coo nection with Bengal famine has yet to be told. The Committee of the Bengal Provincial Coogress has told only a part of it We propose to give an account of the sequel to that policy in relation to the destruction of about 40 000 country boats by the order of the Government of Sir John Herbert Bengal, particularly lower Bengal, is a riverine province. The only means of communication in a large part of the province is the country boat In fact the internal trade of the country largely depends on this particular conveyance One of the staple foods of the people is fish and Bengal. therefore, has a much larger population of fishermen than any other province The construction and repair of boats give employment to thou-ands of carpenters who have for generations specialised in the line. The then Governor and his advisers of the Muslim League Ministry, did not give any consideration whatsoever to the likely effect of the hoat-denial policy on the lives of the people Lakhs of people lost their employment as a result of this policy Majority of them were Muslims and of the scheduled classes

When therefore Sir John Herhert's Government faunched on a policy of purchase of foodstuffs and their removal or their destruction they made the advent of famine mevitable. So panie-stricken were they at the imminent prospect of a Japanese invasion that they became utterly indifferent to what would happen to the people It is the rural population that was naturally far more affected than the urban in this man made famine The village artisans the boatmen the landless labourers the petty traders and the fishermen formed the bulk of the fifty lakes who died of starvation And they were mostly Muslims and the "scheduled" people The boats having gone there was no means of the distribution of foodstuffs which were stored in the city and which eventually became unfit for human consumption The Muslim Leaguers called to office be Sir John Herbert aided and abetted their pitron and were thus responsible for the calumity By resort to hoofi Muslims and others from telling that stors in full detail to the electorates And if they are being assisted directly or indirectly, by some of the local officials the reason is not far to seek.

Tragic as is the story of the famine the secuel so far as it relates to the boat-denial policy is interesting The famine and the Muslim Leagues responsibility in relation to it made the position of the Ministry precanous Many members of the League Party were bard put to it to face their constituencies. The League Ministry realised that something had to be done An amount of mx crores of rupees was provided for the construction of bosts. The scheme was wonderful provision was made for 10 000 boats each with a louding captests from 100 to 1,000 maund. There was provision also for a few 2000-mounds boats Fishing boats of ferry boats had no place in the scheme The excuse was that his boats were necessify for the surpose of the Civil Supplies Department for the distribution of food

big boats were complaining that their boats were lying

What was the fate of the six crore-rupee scheme? The amount was divided into two equal shares Three crores were placed at the disposal of Minister Sahabuddin, brother of the Chief Minister Sir Nasımuddin The responsibility of distributing con tracts on behalf of Sahabuddin's Department was undertaken by Mr Satish Mitter the faithful servant of the League The balance was made over to the charge of Major-General Wakely, the then head of the Civil Supplies Department An average of rapees ask thousand was earmarked for big boats and Rs 23,000 was assemed for each of the bigger boats Who got the contracts? Not the "mail carpenters but men whn had never in their lives done any work in the line A Marwari Ras Bahadur secured some ten stems of contracts in different names Satish Mitter and Minister Saha buddin are the only persons who can explain the reason for taking out the contracts in different names at is not for others to understand Large sums were advanced to them Many members of the League Party in the Legislature beaded by Khwaja Sahahuddina own brother in law Mr Salim got contracts as prizes others also got them the only persons who did not get any contract were those whose profession was hostbuilding The Ministry stood in need of their support.

Thus the hone that there would be some compensation. for the survivors of the profess onal boat constructors was completely defeated.

The loot for it was nothing else did not end here The contract was that the boats would he of at least two-year old sal wond but when the construction began the authorities permitted wood of much inferior fibre to be used as material. The excure was that the construction had become urgent. The contract how ever was not mudified in any case Not only this the state of the boats was reduced A pretty large number of these boats are to be seen on the Dhapa canal near Calcutta We are told that their maintenance is costing the Government a lakh of supers per month So sotten is their build that there are no purchasers for these boats nor are there candidates to take some of them on hire. It is said that there boats are attogether useless for any purpose The Government of India are reported to have deputed Brigadier Ames some time back to inspect the boats and be has submitted his report Will the Government publish that report I

Sind Leader Criticises League Election Policy

Mr. C. M. Seel, Presidents of the Send Provinced Mushim League and a member of the Working Committee and Committee of Action of the All India Muslim League has tendered his resignation from the All fodia Committees of the Lesgue and in a statement has denounced the Facciet tactics of the League High Command He makes the open accusation that the entire progressive element in the Sind Provincial League has been eleminated from the list of candidates selected by the Central Parliamentary Board for the S nd Assembly' He has accused \awabrada Luque Ah Board for the preservation of the League Leaders' own vested interests.

Outhing the actual differences Mr Syed says

(1) In determining the course of conduct, we are required to subordinate the good of the people of Sind to the undefined and constantly fluctuating requirements of the League High Commands all India policy, which is now being influenced and controlled by Muslim leaders in Muslim minority provinces While claiming to liberate us from Hindu domination these friends are bringing us under their own dominance , and in order to maintain their own leadership at the Centre they are encouraging reactionary forces in the province

(2) No efforts are made to purify the organiza tion and deliver it from the forces of corruption and bribery which have marred the good name of the province On the contrary no opportunity is lost to push the reactionary elements to the forefront and all our attempts to serve the man es are ruthlessly frustrated In order however to distract the atten t on mf our people from these falings they have recourse to the easier method of singing hymos of hatred against the Hindu community This scheme nf activity has only rendered us totally useless for the service of the Musl m masses

(3) With the view of safeguarding the interests of the privileged classes those in authority in the organization are moreover suxious to ensure that provincial legislatures are so composed as to make certain the return of reactionsnes to the constituent Assembly-those who would perpetuate the dominance of vested interests

One of the main grievances of Mr Jinnah against the parlamentary methods of the Congress had been that its Central Parliamentary Board exercised control over provincial ministries and interfered in provincial matters when any of them were considered to be in conflict with all India interests. During the Congress regime such interferences had not been many Mr Junuah's followers are now making the same gnevance against him with the difference that the Congress H ch Command was never accused of having done anything except in the interest of the nation while the League High Command is charged with having employed Farcust methods for the furtherance of their vested interests Mr Sped says "In the name of Muslim solidarity we are called upon to swallow everything that is calculated to ensure perpetual power for the vested interests. If some one pares the fundamental sesses and demands that even at this stage it is essential and incumbent to decide and define who the bene ficiaries under Pakastan would be he is most effectively silenced as an enemy of felam "

Mn Sych utters a pitter trill when he says that the High Command a attitude towards the S nd Pro-vincial Muslim Leauge or the Muslim minority provinces is more or less the same It is to natronise the vested interests to strengthen their iron hold over the Muslim masses to support title holders officehunters self-eeckers and persecutors of the poor and poverty-etricken Muslims This attitude of the League Leaders have been fully demonstrated in Bengal during the femme year when a League Ministry coined money on the corpses of the Muslima Mr Syed has expressed Kban Charman Central Parlamentary Board with his determination to put an end to this policy and the violation of promise and with having monopolised the forces that are at its back He in certain of his ultimate success whatever temporary sethacks and chstacles he may have in encounter Time is certainly needed

to defeat the League British coalition, but there is no propagands in the UP through which Mr Jinnal doubt that forces of progress will ultimately be victo nous over the forces of reaction

League Stabbing Islam at the Back

Allama Mashriqui has issued the following statement from Labore on December 9 We quote it in full as published in the National Call of Delha

Events of the past three months have laid bare the fact that satanic forces let loose by those in power are coming to grips with godly powers in the present elections A body of tried trusted and titled individuals who established British power in India from the days of the Mutmy and who stabled at the back of Islam have come forward under the leader ship of Mr Jinnah and under the garb of Islam to stifle the growth of Muslim aspirations for the freedom of India and kill the entity of hundred millions of Mussulmans Recent events of rank book ganism with Mr A h Fazlul Haq in Bengal and Mr Rashidi in Sind conclusively prove that Mr Jinnah's announcement that he desired to fight the elections constitutionally was deliberate humbug As a matter of fact Mr Jinnah has been ordered by his masters to wear away the Mussulmans of India from the idea of freedom at the point of laths and in this way bring about the utter defeat of Congress and other freedom loving organisations.

It is well known that Mr Jionah charged the Mussulmans Rs 10 000 plus Rs 1 000 munchisus for one appearance for a few minutes in Court in the well known Ilmuddin case and extorted the deficit of Rs 250 by means of a legal notice. In the Shahid gun; case he showed a clean play of heels Such a leader is now thrust upon the Mussulmans by the power that be and the idea is to crush the Musui-

mans politically for all time

The most recent offer of Mr Jinnah to me is that he is ready to join hands with me provided the matter of the Khaksar Constitution is not brought under discussion. It is a most ridiculous offer but meaningful in the sense that the Muslim League is out to exploit the Mussulmans for the sake of the British amoundstannally I am ready to tom hands with Mr Jinnah only on the condition of free and unadulterated stand for the freedom of India and on his readiness to sacrifice all he has got even his life if freedom is not obtainable by gift. I can promise satisfactory settlement with the Hindus side by side with the attainment of freedom and Mr Manah can exact any fine from me if a rettlement is not obtained Musulmans of India may get overpowered by his hooligan methods to accure seats for the Muslim League in the coming assembles but I warn him that there is a coming storm that he may not be able to face altogether

The force of Mashriqui's arguments cannot be passed over in silence The success of the League at the Central Assembly elections does not of itself prove that League represents the entire body of Mussaimans It only proves that at a higher suffrage consisting of actual and potential profiteers and 10b hunters Mr Junah's influence is great. The open schrittes of the Khaksars and the Nationalist Muslims prove that in epite of their defeat at the Central Elections they are a force to reckon with The Lucknow correspondent of the Leader has exposed the methods of League has given an account of how Mullas, money and

succeeded Methods followed in the Frontier Province has already been dealt with The correspondent writes

Now that the Central Assembly electrons are over it would be interesting to investigate how the

Muslim League swept the polls

While the Nationalist Muslims held a large number of meetings to explain their stand and to examine the implications of Pakistan the Leaguers resorted to a whispering campaign The arguments advanced by Jamiat leaders against Pakistan in crowded meetings of Muslims were too weighty to be refuted by the Leaguers So they did not answer them in open air meetings but chose the alternative of explaining their case to each voter

With a list of voters in their hands drawn mohalla wise they went from house to house It was whispered personally into the ears of each voter that the Muslim Leagues mission was to save the Mussalmans from Hadu tyranny which would be at its worst after the British had walked out of India Hindus were described as atrocious towards tha Muslims and examples were manufactured to estry conviction to Muslim voters The League was represented as the saviour of the Mussalmans in 'the hard times ahead Those who spoke against Paki atan were dubbed as paid agents of Hindus and it this way a sort of strong prejudice was created against them

In this whispering campaign the election mani festo of the Congress too was described as a Hindu affair It was said that the Congress was anxious to abolish samindari only because it sought to finish the Muslim Rajas Nawabs and landlords who were the

only protection for the poor Muslim community Thus communal venom was poured into the ears of voters and their feelings were aroused in favour of the League Needless to say that all this travelling and running about needed money and it was made available to the propaganda agents in plenty

The Muslim talugdars and samindars look upon the League as the saviour of their class and would willingly invest in the League's election fund if that helped them to retain their present position in rural commence of the Mahasabha tehool with 'Akhand Hindustan on their lips agree with the way the Muslim zamindars are belging their cause

Too much is being made of the 100 per cent success of the Muslim League at the Central Assembly elections on the issue of Pakistan The inconvenient fact is very conveniently forgotten that barely one per cent of the population has been sounded even if Pakistan is con ceded as the assue of the election Only 2 per cent of the population are voters for the Central Legis ature and the number of Mushim voters are much less than one per cent

Another meanvenient fact that needs mention is that the Muslim League has not assued any election manifesto cetting forth its objective and outhing its programme The only mamfesto that has so far been rested clearly defining the objective and the programme comes from the Congress.

Mullas and Money Mobilised Against

Conpress The Labore correspondent of the Bambay Chromele YOTES II

official satisforium here been mobilised spaint the Congress by the Musim League The correspondent gives a good account of the methods of League propagands in the Florinter Province it. I had been stated that the League did not set up any official candidate in this province because it cauged a paint electronia. The found For the Frontier, however, repurate or joint electronias mean little difference from the League standpoints. This province enjoys a 52 per cent of Musim population Joint or experite, whatever model the the electronic, the Musim condults returned here Musim population.

The correspondent writes that Mr Junas utilized in visit to the Frontier Fronzier to contact the Per of Mavli Bharl who, according to the Dwan prayed for the success of Mr Junash museon. The Pathans are the success of Mr Junash museon. The Pathans are though that the Mullar some of whom have disputed themselves into Para and Fagure have played against the Congress which is represented as not Mushim (not all Mus

Pathan soil

The correspondent gives an account of Mr Jinnah's candidates and supporters which deserve notice. This proves that the League methods of propaganda and the character of the League supporters are elmost the same all over the province Only a separate electorate among an unlettered and politically backward population can maintain these persons an power. In the Frontier, the landed anstocracy called the Khans who have been enormously enriched by the war hoom in agricultural prices and the contractors who have made immense fortunes have placed their financial resources at the disposal of the Muslim League. They figure prominently on the list of Mr Jinnah's candidates for the Frontier Assembly. Exactly aimler is the case in other provinces as well where the war contractors and war profiteers are the main prop of the League It was given out in the Muslim daily Navania (Calcutta) that the houses of two of the main props of the Bengal Muslim League ex Ministers Mr H S Subrawardy and khawaja Sahabuddin had been scarched by the police

The reason why the Khanate of the Fronter and the wealthy contractors and black marketeers have chosen to join the Mulim Lexque is the same every. To the British of they have an effective wore in the Mulim Lexque They have found to their benefit that such loyalty pays not unoften very heavily. The success of the Lexque in the Cestrial Assuably electrons to have deep the proper than the contract allows how does that graved has view.

The Frontier is a province where non Muslims do not constitute more than eight per cent of the population. Naturally the services are minify manned by Muslims They had a good time during the short-lived regime of the Muslim Lesque besided by Santhatanaper distance to the state of the contraction of the manner of the contraction of the contra therefore, thrown in the weight of their influence on the side of the Muslim Learne

The gratect handing of the Fronter Congress is that it has no movey to spend on elections it is merely handing on the supernority of its programme and its record of servers and servince in the methods of Lestuc can sange have here illustrated by the correspondent companies of the contract of the contr

The Bombay Chronicle correspondent, summing up.

writes

Cunously amough the Tushin's speaking districts which may be called a Pathanarian are more in sympathy with the Congress than the district the propies in Punjaho spicks with a different accent. The Funjaho-speaking districts are Lesque-minded Face profitted bear a family resemblance to the Pace Politic bear a family resemblance to the large to the propies of the Pace Politics of the P

Bruish Goods Advertised at Indian Tax payers' Cost

The special representative of the National Gulf as New Delth has given an account of how at the expense of the Indian tampayer colourful publicity is being seven to the British firms in and quinted India. This is being done through pumphlets prepared under this being done through pumphlets prepared under the Department of Labour of the Government of India. A pumphlet entitled Feeling the Worker is prepared on excrete the country and withhold from the press and the public to entitle powerment from the press and the public to entitle powerment goods and firms have with at in publishing Entitle goods and firms have with at in publishing Entitle goods and firms have

Nr Kuby the Rationing Expect of the Government of India who has suspended his feture tour on the besefits of rationing brings out a series of well got-up-snapplets on mutrition etc., which contain facts and thurst known to children of elementary intelligence and knowledge and thereby serian over three thousand and another of the containing and the containing the containing and the containing the containing and the containing an

The following portion of the report is interesting

In Freeding the Worker on page 33 of the December sure is published under attractive head-hase "Santeen Equipment—Buyers" Guide—Overallae "Santeen Equipment—Buyers" Guide—Overallae "Santeen Equipment Santeen Equipment Santeen Sant

of the Indian tarpayer and give them hints about buying tables and chairs from Briton is understand able. As someone said. What is the earthly use of the arms Indian under your heels if you do not get thousands from it and carry on a campain of Buy British. A footnote says the last is supplied by Indiantial Welfare Souely—London and names and addresses of Firms (misspelt and giving another instance of official efficiency at high cost level) in India representing any of the British firms are being obtained and will be included in a subsequent issue—thus ensuring double dose of publicity for British firms.

This same inch of publicing linitish products at the cost of the Indian tax payers has continued for all these pass. In the name of page control linitish goods and their brands have been lavishly advertised in newspapers at public ceef. For months together we failed to discover the name of a single Indian product in the continuous flow of a discrimentary of controlled goods in newspapers. Some member of the Central Legislature will do well to six the Government of India to state how much public money they have spent in this cort of open and covert publicity of commodities manufactured in Britain and by British firms in India work ing under the clouds of [India) Limited's

The M. P. Delegation

The Roy's Weekly of New Delh has discussed the coming M F Delegation to India We are in full second with the views expressed by Wayfarer in its columns. He says that Lord Wavell has been reporting every third day to London He is also presumed to be in daily telephonic communication with No 10 Downing Steet even as Lord Linhthgow did daily at midnight during the Cippps visit Apparently Sir Attice in not able to estably Farhament on the India Marine question time in the Commons which are not liked by the Treasury Benches Hence a decision to send a delegation of M F a to India.

Newpapers in India have given too much promium nend to this discussion in the Commons about this uselegation. The locals that the temperature variety it will not now be sponsored by the Empire Parliamentary Association but represent Parliamentary Association but represent Parliamentary Association but represent Commission It will not be charged with making any official inquiry It will not make any formal report list visit will not be much more than a fortinglit On the pocture side there is only this much new that the delegation on return will be agreeable to meet the representatives of the Britsh Government to discuss their impressions views and opinions They are being sent but not without a purpose

Seventeen years ago when the Simon Commisson came even the Moderates joined hunds with nor-coperating Congressmen and there was a complete baycott That impressed the commissioners. They reported as they had to do Three years ago Srr Stafford Cripps came seased and abruptly flew back to tell the Britishers "There is no real passon for freedom In any case Indians would not join hands with any Japanese gronored Indian National Army".

Today British M.P.s are coming equally to sense sound and later informally to report, The Roy's Weekly has termed them as "Informal S.mon Commission with the methods of Cripps" The concluding remarks of Wayfarer given below deserve special attention

We should be on our guard II any one of them wants to discuss any internal polities like Sections Communism Pakestan Shistan Angholiad strain, etc. every son and daughter of Indra should strain tell them We do not describe the tell them the do not describe the foreigness. There is nothing new in this piece of advice M. Clemenceau told Mr. Churchill beer of advice M. Clemenceau told Mr. Churchill header "Excuse mer I do not discuss French boilines with foreigness. This is recorded by Mr. Churchill intense!"

But the Indam characteristic us as different We are so voltable Any foreigners us only to also are so voltable Any foreigners us only to also account of the control of the

Mimeral Resources of India

A stong ples for the nationalisation of the visit mineral resources of India was made by Dr. Cyrn. For main anterview of the structure of Pers of India 1, which is not to the structure of the properties of the processed product is a major that the aim in exploitation must be to turn first that the aim in exploitation must be to turn processed product is far as possible and eccountly that a number of first class. Research stations should a number of first class. Research stations should be copied throughout India with a strong Government backing whose job should be to strue new ground by constantly investigating new processes.

Dr. Fox admitted that India has the world burns, resources of zero, ore both quantitatively and qualitatively and ore one both quantitatively and qualitatively and yet India a namual sizel production stands at only one million tons as compared to the much player figure for Belgium whose iron one resources also only a frestion of those in India India's coal resource are sufficient to warrant an ultimate annual production of ten million tons of steel. Even without making any fired demand on our coal reserve. Dr. Fox eays that we could reach a fix emillion ton figure for steel production.

a mply by conserring cohing coal. Of non-ferrous metals special mention should be made of copper lead and size. The working of these metals has at has been openly alleged here kept in surpcase in the interest of British concerns working on the same has no Burns. Indian capital has not been shy to flow into these channels but its course has been blocked or directed through reastl surounitian. The grant of prospecting thenese and mining leaves have been open to strong public criticism.

Dr Fox made a very important announcement regarding radio-active elements found in India. Bhat has resources of uranium Uranium is the main ingredient for the manufacture of atomic bombs.

Begarding coal Dr For save that India has verresources of it but our coking coal resources are imited He expressed the view that indees immed at a measure are taken to conserve coking coal. India may have NOTES 13

none left efter 45 years Wastage of easl through unplanned and unscientific raving has long been a greenere. But this industry being in British hands nothing has so far been done to protect Indian national interests which might conflict with British vected rights A suggestion for internal gashfection of easl, es the USSR has done, was made but it fell on devil east

Dr Fox has suggested notest and on seed east must be a few or the suggested notes and on the sum of the sum of

Expansion of the Calcutta University Controller's Office

Clovely following the appentinent of an Additional Controller of Esuminations by the Calevita University a circular letter to all the Head of Additional College and here is seen to see that on the College and the college of the College of the College of the Institutions contained in it is supprise demands on the decider resources of the Colleges which have and timon few Western of the Colleges which have seen the control of the Colleges which have the college of the Colleges which have the college of the Colleges which have the college of the Colleges which have the colleges of the Colleges which have the colleges of the Colleges which have the colleges of the C

Land Settlement in Kenya and Its Effect on Indians

Indices in Keyes ere utally secreted by the comprehensive proposals for band utilisation and land settlement in the colony overency ell race. The process have been published in a Covernment paper at proposal have been published in a Covernment paper at the proposal part of the proposal part of the proposal have been proposal to the proposal part of the proposal have been proposal to the proposal have been proposal to the proposal have been propos

An Indian and Arth Settlement Board will be created under an Indian Unairman in encuire into the demand among Indians for agricultural land and to examine certain areas that may be suitable. The duties of the Board will be as follows:

First report on the activities and economic position of Indian farmers in those areas at present occupied by Indian agriculturists.

local Indians and Arabs for opportunities to take up an accultural career and particularly to ascertain the demand among locally born Indian and Arab youths

Thirdly Suggest to Government what land in those areas of the colony which are open to occupation by persons of all races it considers to be suitable for Indian and Arab settlement in order that the Government may eppoint technical officers to

examine end report on this land
from its technical officers and has mide available
suitable area or areas for Indian and Arab settlement,
to device schemes including financial recommendations for beneficial occupation of land by Indian and
Arab farmer.

Arab farmers

Fifthly administer under the direction of the proposed central settlement hoard such financial provisions as may he approved and arrange the framing of prospective farmers

The Pegguig Acts have stocceded in driving Insidual to the good localities of the unbear areas reserving them for the White people Attempts are now being made to cert them from good greenlural land that to the Convenient of India for the protection of the rights of the Indias shroad We look forward to the day when a truly National Indias Government will make the Indias that the Indias of the Convenient will state the Indias that the Indias Convenient will be a state of Indias Convenient will be a state of the Indias Convenient State on the right of Indias or Convenient Convenient State on the right of Indias Convenient State State

Verdict on the Hallett Administration

Sir Maurica Hallett has ceased to be the Governor of the United Provinces. On the day of his retirement, December 6 the Leader festured the verticis of the provincial leaders on the Hallett Administration, which ere worth recording In a short article, Pandit Jawaherial Nebru wrote

The last five or say years in India here been extraordinary years in many ways. There was the war of course and continuous conflict end nationalist unbeaut and the unpresented.

war of course and continuous conflict end nationalist uphearal and its suppression.

During these years we have had what might be called the culmination of authoriterian rule by the

permanent services in Indie
War and other events iscilitated this divelopment and we hed the curious speciacle of on the one
hand India being on the verge of freedom and at
the same time having a rovernment which we and
is the complete denul of freedom such as even India
has not had for a long time part.

Rerbays a cut-is brings these extremes together and all half way houses are event away. In this period of undistled authoritarianism the old members of the Individ Civil Service have not only reverted to their old traditions but improved upon them.

In Ind a vertain perconsisted stand out as mobiems of the authorizantium and Sir Ms ince Hillett's cost of them it is not suppress herefore. Hillett's cost of them it is not suppress herefore, the west type of Both Imperal is mad colonial real. He declared that every cost who was not with a mountain the properties of the standard that every cost who was not with a mountain the betterminated to create the full the Congress and the nationalist movement. He did have been been able the most like the state of the standard that the congress and dever for freedom set too be end cowerful to be cruched by anybody. Sin better the congress the complete development of the hallow of Entitle Indian state of the complete and the standard of the complete statisty of the true foody.

Babu Puru-hottamdas Tandou Speaker of tha U P Leer-sture Ascembly his characterised Sir Maurice Hillett as *s mort reactionary. Governor and a heartless individual" and has pointed that his place in history is by the side of Sr Michael O'Dwyer of the Punjab notoriety. He also charges him with unconstitutional practices and discounters.

Dr K N Katiu charges Sir Maurice Hellett with "shooting and looting". He writes

Any one having the remotest connection with the Congress was arrested and detained and all these prisoners and detenus were classified under his orders prisoners and detection were crissined under on orders as Q', these prisoners Q. I presume stood for Quit India' Deliberate efforts were made to wrich these men in mind and body. The prisons may not have been called concentration camps but virtually they

were concentration camps

While India's war-effort was being boosted to the outside world as wonderful the national leaders were being treated as worse than prisoners of war completely segregated and cut off from all outside contect What was done to suppress the national uprising in 1912 is common knowledge Nothing was helt undone Indeserminate shooting looting of houses crucl collective fines summary trials which were no trials but mockeries of trials in effect drimhead court martials—all these took place. The people second counted and bereter Cent theretes had already creed to rust The entire press was latther relating to the movement and along with all the came the era of food famines and searcity of con sumer goods of all varieties with the resultant controls of every kind and description

Babu Sampurnananda Ex Minister of Education U.P., charges the Hallett regime with shamelessly attempting to demoralise the youth He writes

Not only have students been keet in prison for long periods but they have been subjected to lathe charge and gun-shot. They have been cruelly intermed. not allowed to rejoin asked to comply with bumilist ing conditions. Some are still in prison. A Govern ment which claims to be able to rule efficiently over fifts million inhibitants of this province has confeeced its inability to arrange for detainees appearing at departmental and university examinations Mean vindictiveness is the only expression which can describe the attitude of the Government towards the students That it has been equally sindictive wherever studence state is no been equant similative wherever it has been able to pounce unon a teacher entested in anything this me and the culled a particular ask without soing. Teschers and suitant's have been encouraged to act as spice and beside of mylintions and impecting officers to act as spice and beside of mylintions and impecting officers to act as humanum This damages afternpt to demonstrate the character of the effort to compate the administration of the control institutions is the strongest indictment of Hallet rule. The recent performance of the police at Luck now is a pointer that Hallet has not mended his ways

Hallett has gone but the Civil Service whose correct manifestation he was still remains It still drags on its precarious existence. Nothing but a complete elimination of British rule in India can liquidate this ruling corporation which passes under the name of the

'Indian Civil Service"

Lift for Firoz Khan Noon's Stooge

India Today published monthly by the India League of America from New York is responsible for the following news

Sir Firoz Lihan Noon's stooge Khurshid Ahmad Khan who earned notonety by trying to create a disturbance at a Press Conference held by Mrs Vijayalak-hm Pandit in San Francisco has been rewarded for his anti Indian activities Afr. Khan has been appointed as an Assistant Director of Civil Supplies in Delhi

Sir Firoz Khan Noon was one of the British appointed delegates to the San Francisco Conference and it was generally known that he instigated Mr. L'han

Mr Khan's appointment to such a responsible post has caused a good deal of surprise. He is stated to have superseded several senior officials in the

Department We on this side of the Suez Canal have not been surprised at this appointment This is not an exception but a typical method of recognising and rewarding anti national activities of alsvish Indiana

U. S. Balance Sheet in Race Relations

A little coloured girl asked to name a fitting punishment for Hitler said Paint him black and make bim live in America" With all their talk of democracy in human relations many Americans forget both morals and ethics in their behaviour towards the Negroes This clash between American creed and American practice bes been brought to light by Mr Edwin R. Embree, the noted American expert on Racial Relations in an article in the Atlantic Monthly He writes that the Negroes want to fight for democracy but they see the serves quite as plainly in America as abroad They are no longer satisfied with the epitaph suggested by one coloured soldier 'Here hes a black man killed fighting a yellow man for the glory of a white man' Negroes want democracy at home right now Many thoughtful Americans agree and are working with a real not shown stace the movement which abolished alayery

Other Americans are equally perturbed for opposite reasons Fighting for the status quo they are determined that the Negro shall "stay in his place" Here is the current balance sheet in race relations as submitted by Edwin R Embree

The most speciacular signs of the right tide of intolerance are outbreaks against various minority groups anti-Semitic attacks in New York Boston, groups anti-semite attacks in New York Boston, Chicago the rootsuit clash with Mexicans in Los Angeles manhandling of Japanese-Americans But the chief vectims were Negroes note in Debroit Besumont and Mobile outbraks in Newvik and Dayton, yolence on all kinds of public extraers throughout the South

In many eitres Negroes were mauled by the police and stoned by 'ne ghbours' for moving into new districts A Negro in Mississippi was fortured and murdered by white men because he refused to

sell his farm to one of them

Housing always madequate in black ghettos has become intolerable with the new crowding A mill on Mexicos have migrated from the rural South sace 1940 some of them to Southern rites but most to already congested centres in the North and West. In Chicago with 350 000 Nexroes areas of the South Side Black Belt have 55 000 to 90000 manufacture. per square mile herded into houses abandoned by their former owners with poor sanitation and scant facilities for recreation School buildings are so con gested that many Negro children have to get their education in half-day shifts With restrictive cove-nants and other quasi legal devices keeping Negroes

nams and other quasa legal devices keeping Negroes from any other quarters landlords pile up the rends and let the buildings ran down. Funds available for housing for Negro defence workers in more than 25 Northern ettes could not be used for over a year because of objection from white readents In Detroit where the 150 000 Negroes of the 1940 census have mercased by 10 per cent every year during the war years coloured tenants could move into public housing built expressly for

them only after crashing a picket line of white rooters in Baltimore, where the numbers have jumped from 165 000 in 1940 to over 200 000 in 1944, an angry citizenry has refused to let Negroes move out of the established ghettos or bave public housing

Employment of Negroes in America

Embree has discussed at some length the problem of Negro employment in America Negro employment has been a constant fight. In spite of the Presidents. orders and the vigilance of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, employers were slow to hire coloured workers

Upgrading of Negro workers has brought on hate strikes and riots in dozens of centres, notably in Philadelphia where the whole city's transportation were tied up for six days because eight Negroes were given jobs as motor men an trolleys, and at the Wright Aeronautical Plant in Lockland, Ohio, when 12 000 workers walked out because seven Negroes were transferred to a "white" department.

Minority groups themselves have not been guiltless, Catholics and Jews shave often discriminated

agunst Negroes. The police and the courts have not always shown fairplay or justice In nots Negroes have been arrested and punished in far greater numbers than white offenders. Police brutality against Negroes even when they are in uniform, has become an upen scandal In Southern Courts, judges often treat coloured delendants with disdain or amusement refuse to accept Negro testimony against white and tend to assume a Negro guilty until he is proved innocent. Juvenile delinquency has become alarming. White and Negro gangs have clashed on streets and public carners in Bertrand Russell Visualises Third many cities

In connection with the suppression and distortion of news about Negroes Embree writes

In the news there has been suppression and distancion the psimplied, The Races of Mankand, an athlentic seculide elaterness was bound by the northern seculide elaterness was bound by the northern seculide elaterness was been sometiment of the seculide elaterness and before seculide elaterness and the seculide elaterness and continuous companya for Gostmort of Georga by bonfare burn que quept of "Hown America", the USO press agent ing copies of "Brown America", the USO press agent suppressed a photograph of Mrs. Roowveit with the very dark Mrs. Bethune as controversial"

Treatment of Negroes in America

Embree has described the galling insults and un certainties that individual Negroes face every day never knowing when they may be admitted or thrown out at a theatre, a rectaurant, a hotel a bathing beach In Washington a Negro who had lost a leg in Italy was refused service in Thompson's restaurant, two blocks from the White House Negro troops in Paso, Texas, were refused food in a station dining room where they could see German presoners of war seated and receiving courteous service

Dealing with the employment of Negro soldiers in war service, Embree writes

Resented most of all is discrimination in the armed forces Negroes and millions of other people the word over-simply cannot understand a war for democracy fought by an army organised on segre-gation and prejudice. Time states that 70 per cent of Neuro troops have been used for labour rather than combat The training school for Negro pilots had to be built by private funds, and in spite of brilliant records abroad, Argroes are still little used in any

of the air services. On leave, coloured soldiers and sailors have been herded into restricted areas for their play, even in the combat sones of England they were Jim Crowed in the Red Cross recreation centres and

insuited and sometimes beaten by their American

An Englishwoman whose village had quartered chefly coloured troops said, 'Oh, we all like the Americans but those white folks from the States are termble'

Most shocking as the lethargy of the United States Army in allowing civilians to mob and some times murder soldiers in uniform if the soldiers have dark skins Three solders from Camp Van Dorn, Missisappi were killed one by the sherif of Center ville and two by white civilinas after one of the soldiers answered Xes instead of Yes sir Private Raymond McMurray was shot in a general roundup of suspects' pear birmingham, Alabama A soldier in Charleston South Carolina, beaten and threatened with death by two civilian policemen, shouted,
"Hell, shoot me! It's your country I'm sup-

posed to die for anyway"

The last war bas, in many ways, been significant for the Negroes It has given them opportunities they have never had but at the same, it has sharpened their sense of the clash between American creed and Ameri can practice The Balance Sheet in race relations has been presented Coloured peoples all the world nyes will watch how it is honoured

World War

Bertrand Russell visualises the outbreak of a third World War and says that a war between Amenca and Russia might well tast for thirty years and end, not in victory for either but in the extinction of civilised ways of hie All large towns in Great Britain would be wiped out by atomic bombs at an early stage. Russell writes

The present difficulties arise through Russian imperialism I know that many people deny altogether that the Soviet Government is imperial stic They say that impersism is an outcome of private capitalism and since private capitalism has been abolished in Russia there cannot be impersal been abolished in Aussia there esamot de impernai iem in that country. This argument is sebolishige and a priori the facts refute it. Russaa has annexed Eastern Poland and the Baltic Provinces has esta-blished subversient Governments in Poland, Bulgara, and Rumania and is demanding Port Arthur and a half share of the Chinese Eastern Railway If this is not imperialism what is it?

This is not the end of Russias ambitions Ancient designs against Turkey and Persia are being revised There are reasons for suspicion as to Russian intentions in Eastern Germany

Russian infentious in castern Germany
Russias primerae military attength as revealed
by the war is held in check for the moment by the
atomic bomb, but before long Russia, no doubt will
have as good for bad) a bomb as that of the
Americans, and as soon as this has happened it will
be presented to have a really serious war Such madans must be prevented if possible, but it is not easy to see how

Russell on Policy of Appeasement

PAYS .

her to Russa, will also be not subservient and not susceptible to political penetration by Communist Deceming the policy of anjewement, Revell total ananum In this way an equilibrium may be established which, though at first precanous, may gradually become more stable as war passions cool and common serve revives

Rusell emphatically says that what is evil in the Soviet system is very largely the outcome of the fear generated by Wesers hostile intervention after the last war If this from is allayed a willingness of cooperation with the West may be gradually strengthened in Russia and the present difficulty may a ead by grow

According to Russell another world war is not amprolable but he eys that it can be avoided by a combination of firmness patience and forbestance on the part of the Western Lowers together with a vigorous acertion of the ideals of democratic socialism

The British Labour Government's policy towards India and the subject peop is of South East Aus, towever does not prepare much confidence in their capability to lead Turope and the world out of the present turmoil Instead they seem to be steadily and quickly dufting towards a third world war more devacating and estastrophic than the one which has just come to an end

Russell on British Democratic Leadership

Pinning high hopes on the possibility of a B stud Democratic Leadership in Pos' war Furope Russell 1053

The advent to power of the Labour Party in Great lintain has given loss it froughout Europe in those Socialists who have remained faithful to democracy In almost curry country of the c hitherto have had to look to Russia of support of believed to the supers of the supers Anglo-American influence is sufficiently strong and to accept whatever Government whether of the light or of the Left may result from free elections

The first step should be to see that this policy is genuncly applied in Greece where the Conservatives left us an evil legacy I do not know what values left us an evil legacy I valures ich us an ein senen auch und kaben eine sonsible in redard to hapain but whatever eine legitimately de done should be done to hayden eletimately to should be done to hayden fall of france We should make it clear, if possible fall of france with America that we should not be in conjunction with America that we should not be tolerant of unconstitutional attempts to substitute dictatorships for democracies in constraine where a democratic Government had been established.

democratic Outerometat and oven established.

All this however should not be attempted within the Russan sphere Any concessions to America and Britain in Poland Bulgaris or Ruma America and Britain in Folding Buigaria or Ruma nia are likely to prove illusory and to generate more irritation than they are worth

The present British Government can and I hope will acquire great moral prestige by abandoning certain imperialist claims. In regard to India doubles and unequivocal pronouncements should be made embodyng what is in fact our policy but stating embodyng what is in fact our policy but stating it in a manner to appeal to the imagination. Hong Kong should be restored to Chins by the peace

Western European bloc which, while by no means sparks

Kalınath Ray

Death occurred in Calcutts of Si Kalinath Ray, Editor in-Chief of the Tribune of Labore, SJ Ray was associated with the Tribune for nearly three decades and the progress that the Tribune has made and the prominent position it has come to occupy in Indian journalism during this period was mostly due to him la announcing his death the Tribune makes feeling references to his services to the Punjab and writes "Though a Bengalee by birth he made the Punjah his home, and unders ood its problems very intimately He served the Punjab with untiring devotion and today when he is no more his services to the province will be gratefully remembered by all Punjabees irrespective

of easte and creed" Er Ray took his schooling in journalism while serv ing in the Bengalee under Sir Surcodransth Baneries. Sir Surendranath was famous for his florid gusty and gushing style. The disciple possessed a temperament different from that of the puru. He learned the devastating method of demolishing the strongholds of obscurantism and reactionaryism through the force of logic His motto was "Strong words are no substitutes for strong arguments" He could not be at ease with himself unless he had poured out all the arguments in his possession and had buried his opponents thesis under them His method of work had been a com hinstion of caution and prec son His honesty of conscience and satellectual illumination were reflected on it Although he was not an extrem at he always refused to sacrifice the right patriotic impulse at the altar of moderation He never feared to meur the wrath of Sir Michael O'Dwyer during the Martial Law days Blazing Ind serction The Vicious Circle Out Heroding Herod etc were some of his memorable articles written in those days The Punjab Government did not spare him they sent him to prison for two and not spare nam any cent man to proceed says if Britain aspires to the moral leadershap of years St. Ray never wrote with a goed dipped in po ean socialist Europe By this means Britain can build up a but when it collided with a finity regime it emitted

POST-WAR ECONOMIC DEPRESSION IN INDIA

By P C JAIN, MA, MSc (Econ.) London, University of Allahabad

the wartime demand for Indian goods slackens the that the cessation of wartime activity in large-scale existing conditions of industrial and agricultural boom' industries will make nearly half a million persons idle in India will give place to economic depression, wide. The railways Government offices and similar other spread unemployment, and fall in people's purchasing establishments will throw between one-quarter and one power This change-over will not take place all at once third of a million persons out of employment. It has and its impact on some industries will be harder than been announced that \$50,000 men will be demobilised on others But there is no doubt that the shans will be worse if conditions are allowed to drift by themselves and the situation gets out of hand It is true that even an all-out effort by the Government of India will not be able to save the Indian economic system from this denression but a timely and systematic effort can very considerably reduce the intensity and tempo of this employment to between five and seven million persons catastrophe. For this purpose it is necessary for the in small scale and cottage industries for the production Government of India to adopt a vigorous programme of post war development.

DEFLATIONARY PROCESS

Belween 1938-39 and 1944-45 the Central and Provincial Governments in India spent a huse sum of Rs 3910 77 erores out of which Rs 1346 71 crores were spent on defence and Rs 1303 SS crores on behalf of the British Government The Central and Provincial Budgets for 1945-46 provide for an expenditure of Rs 1215 93 erores as against only Rs 160 91 crores setually spent in 1938-39 These phenomenal figures show that the Government of ladia cannot afford to spend such bure amounts in the future and this would set in motion a powerful deflationary process The prices of agricultural contraodities consumers goods and raw materials will fall. This would reduce the money income of producers and wase earners. The Government how ever can and should make this process gradual by reducing its expenditure in easy stages so that industry will have time to adjust itself to the changed condifor goods will be replaced by mereased civilian demand The Government of India can haven this process by enforcing schemes of post war economic and industrial ment and Employment can do nothing of the kind development which are already under consideration of the Central and Provincial Governments without further loss of time. These schemes will sucresse people a purchasing power or looking at it. differently will prevent as much fall in their money meonie as would otherwise take place This combined with Government measures to remove all wartime restrictions on civilian

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

of 2.5 million, and small-scale and cottage andustries cial plans into operation at once even if all the details

As Government of Indias war expenditure ceases and provided work to over 15 million workers It is expected from the fighting forces within the next eight months and although the future stages have not yet been revealed at is expected that an equal number will have to meet the same fate subsequently. The military provided direct employment to about one million persons in building and maintenance work and indirect of goods required his the defence forces. These persons will now be thrown out of work. In this way in all nesrly 101 million persons will be thrown out of employment and though all will not become un-employed at once new employment will have to be found for them by the end of the transition period

which might extend from three to five years The Government of India and the different provineasl Governments have as yet done nothing to solve this difficult problem A number of Regional Directorates of Resettlement and Employment with employment exchanges have been set up all over the country. A number of Information Bureaus have also been opened to give guidance and information to demohilised soldiers. This organization will register the requirements of Government departments industry and other private employers and would agent the unemployed persons in getting the available jobs But at best this organisation can make adjustments between supply and demand of labour more smooth In no care can it provide fresh avenues of employment which alone can be useful in tions Moreover sooner or later the mulitary demand colving the unemployment problem It is necessary to create fresh cources of employment in order to improve the net situation The Regional Directorates of Resettle

PUBLIC WHEER PROGRAMME

New employment can be provided by a systematic plan of public works development. The different provincial Governments have prepared schemes of post-war reconstruction which are capable of providing employment to demobilised soldiers and others made expenditure and a reduction in the crushing burden of sile by the end of war But the chief defect of all these taxation which has very senously reduced people a schemes is that they are not yet ready while demobilishcanacity to spend will bring enough purchasing power tion has already begun. If and when these schemes mto the market. There efforts cannot save the Indian come into coveration it might be too late and the little economy from post-war depression, which in any case rehef which they would give might then prove intionery renot and will reduce its evil consequences announced that subject to a maximum of Rs 50 crores at would contribute 25 per cent of provincial expenditure on works of unproductive pature undertaken by the Another aspect of the problem is that in transition provincial Government to relieve unemployment in the from war to peace many persons will be thrown out of transitional period. Such schemes will prove futile employment in 1944 the large-scale factories employed though they would cost the tax payer much money A 24 million workers the armed forces had a strength better alternative would be to put long period provin

are not yet complete. As these plans unfold themselves and used as the basis of Tariff Board enquiries ever necessary changes can be made in the details This since But the conditions now laid down by the would make it po ible to utilise the tax payers' money in the best possible was while providing new avenues of employment to demobilised soldiers and others out of work Similarly, the central schemes of radway, road, and builting construction should be introduced as quickly as possible It is unlikely that there plane would provide employment to more than a small proportion of the unemployed but whatever rebel they give is worth having

TABLET PROTECTION

The Government plans of post-war reconstruction will have to be supplemented by efforts to encourage and develop India's large and small scale industries For this purpose it is necessary for the Government to have a definite policy of tariff protection, in the absence of which many new industries which came into existence during the war are likely to be ruined. There industries have not yet been able to consolidate their position and would not be able to stand the onslavent of cut threat competition from imported goods It is only with the help of a liberal tariff protection that they might be able to bridge the difficult transitional period The Government of India has recently appointed an interim Tinif Board for a period of two years in the first instance. This Board will examine the case of Indian industries which were started or expanded during the war period. The cases of certain chemical metal. and rubber industries have already been referred to the Board The Tariff Board will also examine the claims of bichromates, steel pipes and tubes (up to a nominal bore of 4 mches), aluminium calcium carbide, calcium chloride, and starch manufacturing industries which were started directly on the basis of Government encouragement and were gaven an assurance of protec tion against unfur competition in the post war period According to the terms of reference the Board will examine the case of each industry as it thinks fit and will report whether the industry satisfies the following conditions

(1) That it is established and conducted on a rund business lines . and

"(2) (a) that, having regard to the believed or economic advantages enjoyed by the industry and the actual or probable costs, it is likely within a reasonable time to develop sufficiently to be able to carry on successfully without protection or State soustance, or (b) that it is an industry to which it is desirable in the national interest to grant protection or a sistance and that the probable cost of such protection or assistance to the community is not executive Where a claim to protection or assistance is found to be established s.e., if condition (1) and condition (2) (a) or (b) are satisfied the Board will recommend (I) whether at what rate, and in respect of what articles or class or description of articles a protective duty should be imposed, (II) what additional or alternative measures should be taken to protect or assist the industry , and (III) for what period not exceeding three years the tanif or other measures recommended should remain in force"

hence than those of 'discriminating protection' re- sell it in the market at the prevailing prices. In order commended by the Indian Fiscal Commission in 1922 to make this practicable the Government will also have

Government are necessarily vague and whether they would give adequate protection to Indian pidustness or not will depend upon the interpretation which the interim Tariff Board places upon them But if the Tariff Board does the work in right spirit and the Govern ment of India does not sabotage its recommendations by prevarification or by dilatory tactics the proposed conditions are capable of safeguarding the interests of Indyen industry This would make it possible to expand industrial employment in India in the transitional period and after

TAX CONCESSIONS

Apart from tariff protection the Government should make it possible for industrica to spend money on scientific research renovation of machinery, and improvement in methods of production. For this purpose suitable changes will have to be made in the existing has sistem. The excess profits tax will have to be withdrawn with immediate effect, greater depreciation allowances granted on new machiners and expenditure of money on technical research will have to be exempted from taxation. The e measures will help in the reorganisation of Indian industry and in reducing the costs of production This would increase the com petitive power of Indian industry and would enable it to expand and provide employment in some of the persons made idle by the end of war

Efforts should also be made to encourage and develop small scale and cottage industries and, as they provide employment to a large number of persons per unit of capital invested the potential capacity of there industries for solving the unemployment problem 10 much greater than that of large scale enterprise They take less time to start and organise than large-ecole industries and this relative advaptage has recently increased because of difficulties in importing the required amount of machinery and technical equipment for largescale factories If Government plans of industrial deselopment gase small-scale and cottage industries their diff place unemployment in the transitional period will be reduced the meome of the cultivators will be rupple mented and it would be possible to secure a more believed andwested development of the country

INDIAN CULTIVATORS

The cultivators will probably be the worst sufferer in the forthcoming depression. The prices of agricultural commodities will fall as normal conditions return and the fall in agricultural prices in India will be faster and greater than the fall in prices of industrial goods or agricultural prices in most other countries of the world The prices and costs in India due to uncontrolled inflitton during the last six vers increased may times more than in the U.K., U.S. A., and other we tern countries and the belance will inevitably be re-tored as with the return of normal conditions the internationally trided commodities begin to flow freely It has been wrong a suggested in some quarters

that in order to safeguard the interests of the cultsators the Government should fix agricultural prices at existing or slightly lower levels This would be possible, if the Government were to hus the entire produce of att the major agracultural commodities such as wheat These conditions are more liberal and compre- raw cotton offseeds and raw jute at fixed prices and

to assume control over production so that only a maintained at artificially high levels out of touch with normal quantity may be produced. Such a policy, international price-levels. however, would lead to at least two serious difficulties exports would not be possible if prices in India are the real income

The danger of falling prices is that thereby the The financial low inflicted on the Government by there cultivators money income is reduced But it is possible overstions might be unduly heavy and it is extremely to keep up the cultivators money income even with doubtful whether the Indian economic system after ax filling agricultural prices if the yiel 1 (per sere) of years of granding taxtion would be able to bear the sengultural crops is increased gran planting is introstrain of such huge expenditure of money as this policy dured so that there might not be everproduction or involves. Moreover, India is not and cannot afford to short supply of essential raw materials and foodstuffs, be a self sufficient recording. We depend on imports for and the cultivators money forome is supplemented by machinery technical chill, certain scarce chemicals and cottage and small scale industries. These would reduce risk materials and in order to pay for these it is neces- the exit effects of post war depression, on the Indian sure to export Indian raw materials and manufactured cultivators. These methods have the advantage of goods. Exports provide demand for surplus raw mores mg the cultivators' money income without materials which cannot be utilised in India But these socressing their costs of hing thereby safeguarding

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA---DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS

By TARALNATH DAS phn.

Special Lecturer on Oriental History and International Relations College of the City of New York

I am writing this Open Letter to the Government of India, to draw the attention of the authorities specially those In han statesmen and educators who are associated with the Government of India with the express purpose of serving India by raising national efficiency of the people by apread ag proper kind of education that the recent well intentioned policy of sending thousands of Indian students to Great Britain the United States and other countries for advanced studies as adopted by the Government of Indus is at hest madequate and waste

According to the information available from the abovementioned official document the programme has been summed up as follows

With a view to increasing the supply of properly trained technical personnel who are likely to be required in connection with the various plans for post-war developments the Government of India have decided, pending the extension of familities for advanced technical instruction in India to make arrangements immediately-

"to send abroad a certain number of students at Government expense for advanced courses an technical and scientific subjects directly related to the

probable post-war needs, and

'to establish a properly compared organization in this country and also in the United Kingdom and the United States of America for providing advice and guidance and also assistance in regard to admission to courses of studies etc. for those students who may desire to proceed overseas for study at their own expense or who may he sent for this purpose by firms and private bodies It is hoped that arrangements for 1000 such students this year"

provisions have been made

See the booklet entitled Information for Students Desiring to Proceed Oversess for Advanced Studies 1944, published by Depart ment of Education, Health and Land

The value of the stipend will be fixed in the hight of a-certained eequitements in different countnes (the average value in the U Is will be about 1300 per annum) but will be sufficient to covee all tile normal maintenanco expenses which a student is likely to mour including expenses during vacations The stipend will be payable from the date of a sindent's arrival in the country where he is to receive instruction up to the date of his departure from that country on the return journey, and it will be paid in advance in quarterly or monthly instalments. Any furtion fees of other charges in connection with the course of study will be paid by the Government of India

Students will be allowed a II Class fare oe, where there is no II Class the fare next below I Class from these normal place of residence to their place of instruction and back, together who a or its equivalent in Indian or other currency to cover meidental journey expenses each way sum of £5 will not be paid to those who are in thin Government employ and in receipt of their pay during the voyage

"Each selected student will be given before his departure from India an rounoment allowance of Re 500 to enable him to provide himself with suitwhite didtage guts diagr mecessary attities as ne is likely to need on the journey or immediately on his arrival in the country to which he is being sent."

It is indicated that students will on the average receive the supends for two years. All selected students will be required to enter into a hond, or undertaking to serve the Government of India on their return after if war conditions permit, it will be possible to make the completion of their course of instruction, for a period of five years if required to do so in a gazetted Begarding Stepends, Travelling Expenses and post or to take up for a similar period other comparable Equipment Allowance for these students the following employment if so directed by the Government of India

It is my opinion that living expenses travelling expenses, college tustions etc., for each student annually will be at least £500 Therefore, for the first batch of

one thousand students to be sent to foreign countries. America that today Soviet Russia and the United States for advanced studies will cost at least £300,000 or of America are the two countries where the greatest seventy five lakes of supers a year and £1 000 000 or efforts are being made for scientific and technical proone hundred and fifty lakles of rupees for two years gress How did Soviet Russia achieve this success? Not The net result of this expenditure will be truming some by sending thousands of Russian students to British government officials and not strengthening Indian and American universities, but by bring og into Russia educational system which will provide the required some of the best technical and scientific men to serve facilities for runing national efficiency But if this one Soviet Russian educational and technical in titutions hundred and filly likhes of rupces were capitalised and and enterprises and also by providing means to develop invested in improving Indian educational institutions facilities for scientific and industrial researches of all and also hiring the very best type of foreign professors, kinds by promising Russian scholars. Why does not the if need be then thousands of Indians of all classes Government of India apply the lessons learnt from would be able to secure higher education annually and Russian achievement in developing Indian institutions there would be permanent facilities for research and by Indian scientists aided by the best scientists and scientific work as being carried on in Great Britain the experts of the world employed in Indian institutions? United States and other lands

countries is the reflex of the job lunting psychology ment of India and Indian statesmen that the Turkish that was created through Indian Civil Service Trumin Republic to strengthen at mational life has been in ation which used to be held in England The idea that creasing the efficiency of Turkish universities and esta is dominating Indian mind is that to get the best even blishing new institutions. I happen to know that when in the field of education Indians must go to foreign Hitler began to drive out Jewish and liberal professors lands They do not think in terms of creating facilities from German universities during the year 1934-35 (if in India for the highest type of scientific education and I am not mistaken) the Turkish Government employed also biring the best brains of the world in connection some fifty German professors of great distinction to with Indian universities for a number of years to train teach in various Turkish institutions of higher educa a large number of young scientists

lands so that they will get hetter government jobs after their return to India is not the best way to raise the standard of Indian national efficiency Indiana should at least take into consideration the experience of other nations which in recent years have risen from back wardness to the position of foremost scientific nations

In Asia Japan was the first country to realise the necessity to acquire all that is best in the West and utilise them to strengthen the nation. The Japanese Government sent first-rate scholars to foreign lands Movement with the express purpose that they would learn their subjects of study in such a fashion that they will be able to teach those subjects in Japanese institutions These proneer students had to prepare text books for facilities for training Indian scientists and technicians their subjects in Japanese language Then the Japanese It is the fault of the administrators of the institut on Government employed American German French that it has not developed into an institution of the tipe British and other experts and educators to serve the of Massachusets Institute of Technology Jananese nations in various capacities For instance to Revered Rash Behari Ghosh and Tarak Nath Palit train the Japanese army on the basis of German effi gave a few iskhs of rupers to the Calcutta University and ciency the Japanese did not send thousands of Japanese this sum properly utilised by late Sir Ashutosh Mukherannually to Germany but they invited German military see gave substance to the Science College of the Calcutta men generals of the highest type to organise their University and this Science College with the super army and the staff college and sent a certain number of human efforts of the pioneers of the type of Sir P C the very best type of Japanese military officers to study Ray, Sir J C Bose and others have produced a large in staff colleges in other lands. Japanese universities number of scientists in India employed foreign professors who worked with and under Japanese educators and developed the very best type should aid in equipping the existing Indian universities of universities and technological institutions Japanese and technological institutions with the most up-to-date industrialists as well as the Government employed a laboratories. India should retire the third rate Indian large number of fore gn experts to teach the Japanese professors from Indian Universities and Graduste technicians in Japan They adopted this method because Schools and employ the very best talents of the world this was the cheapest and the best method of creating Indians and foreigners so that they will be able to in Japan such institutions as will meet Japan's national make the best of the knowledge in various scientific

needs the enormous progress that has been made by the Indians of all classes to acquire knowledge Russian people in the field of education and scientific

Turkey is possibly the most progresive of Asian The crize for sending Indian students to foreign countries next to Japan It may interest the Govern tion They were to teach at least for five years and by that time they were to teach through the medium of Turked language The Turked Government has recent-Sending thrusands of Indian students in foreign ly employed an American as advisar to the Ministry

of Education When the United States Government remitted the Boxer Indemnity money to educata Chinese scholars to raise Chinese national efficiency for the first few years a large number of Chinesa students were brought to the United States But later on a large part of the fund was used to establish a University near Peking which has trained thousands of Chinese scholars who have become the backbone of the Chinese Nationalist

In India the lata Jamshedji Tata one of the greatest Indian patriots did his best to establish an Indian Institute of Science which would provide

Following these examples the Government of India fields available in India. This will be most effective In India many educators and statesmen point out and less wasteful, and will afford equal opportunity for

Lest I be misunderstood I wish to make it clear and technical development In fact, it is the opinion in that I am not opposed to Indian scholars going to in the world

Indians have some objections. I was fuld that Indians give opportunity to a larger number of students to learn feel that they should have the best positions and thus certain subjects with the least possible expense foreigners should not be employed This is a shortresearch projects including the study of Atomie bombe for Ind a

fore en lands. In fact to break up India's cultural Today the United States government have brought isolation and to make the Indian scientists and from Germany a large number of German scientists educators conscious of the actual position of backward for special crentific studies Similarly German scientists ness of India it is imperative that the best of Indian are being used for special work by Soviet Russia and educators should go to foreign lands not for flying Great Britain I am not suggesting that foreign trips as they do now a days but for study trips so that educators should be given preference as used to be the they will get new involvation and new efficiency to ease when third rate British educators were given higher ruse Indian institutions to the level of the best ones positions in Indian Educational Service while the best of Indian talents were made their subordinates. What Regarding the employment of the best type of I am suggesting is this By employing the best type ecientists and experts from foreign lands in India, of foreign scientists in Indian universities. Indians

The only way and the chespest way by which sighted policy in practical fields. It may interest Indian Indian and innial efficiency can be attained is to raise the educators and state-men that the United States the efficiency of the teaching staffs of Indian institutions most progressive of all countries of the world in the and also to have the required countries for the highest field of technical education during the recent years have type of revearch in India A few crores of rupees spent employed the very best of European professors in for these purposes will be the best type of National various educational institutions and government Investment which will pay the highest type of dividend

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DRINK CONTROL IN GREAT BRITAIN

By H C MOOKERJEE MA 100

Two Temperance Movement in Great Britain which nation if only for the reason that I yield to none in my has gone from strength to strength has been conducting an unremitting eampaign against the drink evil so that today the damage resulting from the use of alcohol has come to be a recognised fact almost university Realis no that the introduction of Prohibition in their country presents very great difficulties on account of reasons which need not be mentioned here the govern ing clawes have tried to meet the nitration by imposing the highest possible taxes on alcoholic beverages conmatent with d scouragement of their illier manufacture and sale

While as an Indian I am not entitled to entities the wisdom of the British technique which may be summed up as one ensuring maximum revenue with minimum consumption on which plea Prohibition has been gradually withdrawn by the British administration in all those provinces in which it had been introduced by Congress min stries I feel that I am perfectly within my rights if I draw the attention of my readers to the failure of the policy in Great Britain so far at least as the demoralising aspects of the liquor traffic are concerned

As I have dealt elsewhere in a princial war with the intimate connection between drinking and deterioration in physical and intellectual efficiency economic wastage prostatution social diseases etc. I do not propose to say anything further on these aspects of the problem so far as Great Britain is converned 1 shall confine myself to reports of police esses published in British periodicals for the latter part of 1939 and the earlier months of 1940 so that I may show my readers the transcal results of indulgence in alcohol in a land which claims that it has kept the tree of intoxicants within reasonable limits and at the same time benefited public finances.

It would fill me with great regret if anything I have said here has the effect of suggesting even remotely, that I have the slightest desire to belittle the British

adm ration for the Briton for standing up to Germany single-handed after the defeat of France and before the entry of the USSR and the United States into the war I feel and feel very strongly that the almost desperate struggle against overwhelming odds could have been carned on with still greater resourcefulness and efficiency if Great Britain had been a totally dry' country

And what I regard as most disappointing in the situation is that even the very modest suggestions put forward by the Britch Temperance Movement refer ence to which is made below were not found acceptable at a time when Great Britain was almost daily expectng a sea borne invation by her apparently victorious enemy—clearest evidence in my view of the wide enemy-clearest evidence in my prevalence of the drunking habit and the lack of a sufficently etrong public opinion assigning the first place to astions well being And the thought comes to me that when the Briton criticises Indian communal rem for its celfishness he should not allow himself to forget the equally reprehensible absence of that spirit of self-escribe on the part of many of his countrymen which made them unwifing to give up the use of I quar at a time when it was their obvious duty to subordinate their personal enjoyment to the larger interests of the nation as a whole

OVERCROWEING IN PUBLIC HOUSES

I shall begin with the following extract from a London daily which gives a picture from real life very clearly reveal ug the demoralisation that attended the traffic in drink in pre-war England It is quoted on page 257 of The School of Health by Dr A B Oleen MD and M E Olsen MA

"A public house used principally by dockers was watched one Saturday night for an hour and a half The watchers saw during that time 795 persons enter its doors. Of it less 200 were men 380 women 83 youths and gul- and 123 very young children and babies in arms. Seven perambulators were taken in some of which had in them two children. Outside there was searcely an uneventful moment. Three women were turned out and five men. There were one very had fight and six disturbances. There gards shout seventeen earner out quite drunk. Twenty four men inching a portman in hiery and naneteen women left the house helplessly drunk. Two of the women had bibles in their arms At 10-50 it bouwe hid to be closed with the evergehou of one small door on secount of a frightful row. A policeman lad to size outside after the until closing time.

It does not appear from the above extract that any one among these who came out drunk or was turned out from the public house or any one monked in the lad fight the frightful row and in six disturbances which may be regarded as brankla six disturbances which may be regarded as brankla six disturbances which may be regarded as brankla six disturbances in the first that the secondary of the secondary of the following inclination of the police to interfere unless behavior more sufficient from a letter which appeared on the 7th June 1903 in the Braniphar 10 Fest under the synature of the Rev. C. H. Williams Bishop Ryder Vicarage 40 Old Cross Stree Birmanban

Those charged represent only those incapable or di orderly and countless numbers are taken home drunk in care or by friends or manage to reel home safely.

There is one manifertation of war conditions which we can int allocation applied to you push towards the counter in it is public hou e you entitled to not be that there is a boom in drink Perl spe it is only natural Public antisements are suddenly set down to in Each man wants to talk to his negabour jet we should watch it is new tendency. We certually want no one styrcing out into

We certainly want on one staggering out into the dark streets risking their own necks and endangering others !"

How necessary the serming has may be exally readed by the following two cases selected of vidlum fired. On the 15th September 1939 the Kentah Mercury reported that Fred rick Beilly aged 39 of En lwell road Brockley was found lying on the pase ment with his legs in the roadway He was taken not custedly by Police Sergeant Sherman at Lompit-rale Lewishim at midnight and charged with being drank and incapable Reilly who pleaded that he had lost his gas ma k and £3 was fined 5s by the Mag trate

On the 9th December 1999 the Exemp Standard reported that Robert Mark Abrams aged 30 of 8 Gs tang place Finchury pleaded guilty at Odstreet Police Court to having been drunk at Nike-treet shoredisch. He had been arre ted by Police Constable UcEtor who giving evidence stated that Abrams had been found hung on the road in the black-out and that he had fuiled to notice him till he had been told by a pase rby who it was suggested was also under the influence of luquor. The following observation of the Magastrate as reported in the above paper is worth pondering over giving as it does some idea of the frequency with which 5 the cases occurred.

Its a martel that these people dont get run over To my personal knowledge only from cast brought before me police officers have saved ten peoples haves in this way since the black-out began.

That all drunk and memble persons lying on the road do not always eccape so eavly as Mess. Relift and Abrains will be shown pre-easily. To conclume the story about five months after the warming administer of it. It is the Learney Standard the Stiff Reporter of the Daily Express writing from Bit tool on the 16th February 1990, 1stef as the result of the own observations that

"Some of the public houses have become so popular that it is impossible to get inside the doors in the even ngs."

This geutleman also drew stiention to the rails incidental to the overcoving in public houses but it is warnings thus administered were not heeded even when A R P and the black out became the normal I for Great Br tain the result being an immense increase in the number of road casualties.

ALCOHOL AND ROAD CASUALTIES

To come to details here are only four instances where death followed as the real is of instruction of strivers of motor curs. They are selected out of hindreds of smular cwas reported in British paper. The first of these reported in the All mac Vers for December 150? I rowe have sen this as the advice a cut in its member 1 yet the Automal is Club of Southern California. If you must distant, don't alway if you have done in the single first the supplies who tred the case at Vota Aw zee on the 9th Norm her 1903 took the same view.

Stanfore Charles Hutchmoon (aged 47) of Norton Miltion employed as a traveller by Charles Rose and Co. It de brewers was found guilty of the mundaught er of Mrs. Battleven Grayton who was ern bed (1) has ear when at ead feds with a wall, at the end of the foundation of the manufacture of the standard with a wall at the end of the foundation of the foun

"Hut I mean such he lad a gives of beer in Pretenng two givers of abery at Nextonom Rawel?" one batty bottle of ale at Prekerner, as nodwich at Lastraglam two givers of beer at Rowellab The was between it am, and 3-th pm. The drait of in not affect him and was no more than he usually took on a business round

"John Edward Esstwood Director and Secretary of Charles Rose and Co, Ltd, said libey allowed Hutchin on to drink at the houses at which he called , they did not place any himitation on the number of druks he had at each house . they had the highest opinion of him

The Judge The employers do not seem to be aware that if their employees go round from public house to public house and drink at each place, they shoul I supply them with chanffeurs who do not dronk I feel very strongly on this matter for this as the has killed a person on the footpath because he was under the infinence of drink'

Passing sentence of 18 months incurrenment with seven verse discussification from draving dating from relea e from prison, the Judge said he would have sent Hutchin on to renal ecrustude but for the fact that he thought blame attached to Hutchmson a employers. He hoped that if travellers were allowed to take drink at places of call the employers would forbad them to drive and provide chauffeur-

The second and third cases reported in the lock shire Fiching Post were as follows On the 7th Decem ber, 1939 Mr Ju tice Oliver at Leeds Assires sentenced Henry Hill aged 40 surveyor to the Oldham District Planning Committee to three years penal servitude for the mandlighter of Leonard Cowen who was cruded to death between a will and Hill's motor car on the 24th June 1939 His driving beense was suspended for seven years Other charges against him for missring John Alfred Whitelend wlo was thrown over a wall on to a river bank and for driving a ever under the influence of drink were not proceeded with

Edward Barr Tiompson aged 35 described as a man of indipendent means was charged on the t5th December 1939 at Leeds Assizes with the manufaughter of Frank Buker printer of Rawdon and with driving under the influence of drink on September 21th 1939 He collided head on un the wrong safe with Barkers ear He admitted having five pints of beer

The last ease reported in the Albance News was as follows Hadra Birrow an officer in the Royal Army Service Carps aged 27 appeared on the 19th December 1939 before Mr Justice Marnaghten at Leeds Assuces charge I with man-laughter of Victor George Atkinson coal merelant nest Ripon on the 9th August 1939 The accused who had had some drank at a Harrogate hotel was ilriving on his wrong side when he ran down and killed the coat merchant motor-cycling on his correct side. The officer claimed that he was leading a conjust which was non-existent and improped it was his corporal with whom he had had a co haon

In the first two enes, we find middle-aged and tresmishly respectible men occupancy responsible positions in the third a gentleman of independent ment and in the tast a responsible hings officer causing death to sober people going about their bu mess It is not unreasonable to take for granted that nor mally each people are what may be called alert and cutions driver. The merkints are more than sufficient Mr W Meddam Feder, MS, FRCS, stated that no tent to prove the corrections of the opinion expressed. Surden Norses and Germany, the blood alcohol to Dr. Morris Tiberin chitter of the Journal of the content test had established that at least 40 per cent American Medical Association, that

"Just a drink or two and the safe driver is turned into a recklese traffic menace

" Here are two other instances, also taken from the Lorkshire Exeming Post where people under the in fluence of drink were knocked down and injured fatally by motors to also equally intoricated and who failed in their very clear duty of rendering them assistance Such moral turpstude in a country like England where the sense of duty in this particular direction is so strongly developed is yet another proof if proof is menumed of the deemding influence of sleohol on charactee

At the mouest of John Smith aged 46 dyers second ease in this country where a brewer's traveller behavior at Bradford held on the 12th December 1939 the salow stated that her husband returned home from an ron on December 2nd supered He could not say how he had fallen but thought he had been knocked down by a motorcur. He had had some drink

It was reported on the 18th December 1939 in the above-mentioned paper that James Ward aged 59 tram drager was knocked down and fatally injured by a year in the blick out on December 12th. He had just left the De mon! Club Hull A bottle of while was found broken in his sacket poeket

Here is still another incident reported on the 20th September 1939 in the Times which proves how people in ler the afficence of drank lost their lives though the m tor schicle re comple for their death was driven by a perfectly sobre man A glance through British period so il- will com mee any one that this is a representatine case and that it is quite easy to parallel at. The Tames reported as follows

A seedict of Acc dental Death' was returned at the mouest on Scolember 19th (1939) on the bodies of four soldiers who were killed on Saturday night Apoil or sollier in evidence told how he and the other collers trested an inn leaving about 10 o'clock and an a sungang mood. As at was doubtful whether thes would be returning they sang 'Auld Lang Sine outside the public house bace or twice The parts was breaking up when Simpson one of the men killed suggested singing a hymn. Then some one suggested that they should make it realists and at in the mildle of the road which the four of them did The black-out that might was exceptionally good and while they sat on the white tine the witness and another sottler were on the pavement

" I saw two lights coming around the bend 10 the road and I shouted to the men in the road to get up but before I knew what had happened the bur struck them

The bus was definitely under control and its erced was about 20 to 25 miles an hour"

That quite a large proportion of road accidents where the fault lies either with the driver or the person involved or with both is really due to drinking was made clear in the course of a discussion on "Alcohol and Road Accidents in the Black-out" held on the 14th February 1940 at the rooms of the Medical Society of London As reported in the Christian World dated the 29th February 1940 in the course of the decusion of persons involved in road accidents are "under the mfluence of alcohol", and that if this percentage is correct for all countries 3250 deaths in Great Botain m 1939, "were closely associated with alcohol"

After quoting statistics which are too long to be given here this learned medical man also proved that the experience of four weeks closing of heuses premises (selling liquor) to the eity of Glasgow at B pm instead of 10 pm revealed such a corease of arrests for drunkenness and of the number of killed an the roads as to suggest that a return under their hour demanded by representatives of the proper would have would imply that in one full year Glasgow would have 5161 unnecessarily killed and 2,262 people unnecessarily killed and 2,262 people unnecessarily killed and 2,262 people unnecessarily coursed.

Mr. Decies suggested the following remedies reduction to the number of hours during which alcohole liquor could be sold in heensed shops a clustery about neare for the duration. Of all motor drivers and voluctary determination of all stellow or drivers and voluctary determination of all stellow or drivers and voluctary determination of all stellow predictables not to drived during blasel, out hours when the largest number of accidents occur. The probabilities hereafly of complete stoppage of the traffic in liquor a remedy which most probabily was not advocated by Mr. Eccles who knew that it would not find acceptance from his country men who were prepared to permit unnecessary arrests inquires and seen deaths rather than forego the emoryment derived from dinaling.

ALCOHOL AND IRRESPONSIBILITY IN PRIVATE LIFE

The locidents narrated helow prove how correct is the riser that dirables as the direct cause of a sense of irresponsibility detrimental to thoth personal and public interests and how they are mexistle in a country like Britain where there is no Prohibition. The first two paragraphs quoted from the organ of the Lancyhire and Chechire Band of Hops Temperance Union show how alcoholium leads in at least certain cases to the neglect of children by presumably responsible persons who had undertaken to look after them and even by mothers.

So teral cases have been reported of people drawing the allowance for the children spending it in dends and neglecting their charges A man and his rife who took four exactices went to the public house until dooring time when they stored know drunk. The children who had been forked out were met by a policeman who took them to make other arrangements for them

A country view had 12 evacuees children and mothers billeted on him. The mothers when having in 14 same dated the 3: tea produced bottles containing rum Alter tea they Loodon reported as follows adoptined to the village inn until closing time

anyouther negligones in regard to taking adequate precentions for ensuring the safety of children in cremminances here this is the clear duty of adults in charge of their was oberly shown in the following case reported in the Birminhham Mail on the 26th March

A remarkable story of a motorists 50 mph in the black-out with a four-per-old child in the ear estimating in a collision with another ear was told to the Birmingham Magnitates on March 50h who 50h Henry Garbett jumor (ased 52) of 50 Eseches Road Perry Barr was sentenced to ivo months hard labour for he g dunds in charge of a car in the Walssill Road Perry Burr at 10:20 p.m. vesterday

"His father John Henry Garbett (aged 56) who was in the car with him was fined £11 for being drunk to charge of a child

Mr E Hooton (prosecutiog) described it as a very wicked case of a motorist heing under the influence of drink, particularly since it was during the black-out.

There was a collision oear the easi hidge on the Walsall Road after which the accused a father got out of the car and staggered shout the rold with a four year old child to his arms

Sentencing the younger Garbett the chairman (Alderman H B Goodby) said We should be shrinking in our duty if we did not take, a tery serious view of your cooduct."

The I orkshire Evening Post reported on the 23th December 1939 that the pole of found Edward remarkan aged C2 lying on the patement in Des about with an infant aged 18 months in his arms 1 had had only three guils of beer", he pleaded before the Court.

I can quote many authenticated instances but shall content myself with referring to one more reforted on the 3rd November 1938 in the Christian World

A Birm ngham salesman fined for being voder the influence of drink was alleged to be indiffered and very callous about the matter when his wife fell out of the car he was driving

ALOSHOL AND DEMLETON OF PURILD DUTY
That the sense of irresponsibility created by drink
is not confined to private life where it is nutrous! to
individuals but also leads to develution of duty ill
matters of very scrious moment becomes clear from the
following smoog numerous other authenticated exist
The Sunday Express reported on the 17th September
1939 that

Wilsom Beynon thirty four of Teodes-street
Walvorth S E and Thomas Debuon tweety thrie
of Orient street Leannogton S E both at rid
wardens were accured at Tower Bridge Polico Cou'rt
oo September 16th of being druth and disorderly

They and others it was stated who were shout ng and swearnog to a cafe were all turned or and the two were arrested when they refused to go

Mr W II S Oulton the Magistrate It is a shocking thing that men who hold such positions should get druck at a time like this. You will both pay Iss costs and the charge will be dismissed "

In its issue dated the 3rd Jaouary 1910 the Star of codon reported as follows

An air raid warden Robert Le shmao aged 47 of Old Keot Road Camberwell was fined 10s at Tower Bridge Court on January 3rd for being drugst and disorderly

The driver of a police car said that Leuhman suddenly stopped in froot of his car and said. Why don't you blow your hom?

"It was noticed that he was drunk and he was arrested

"Mr Camp on (the Magastrate) Fancy you an air-rad warden go og about at o ght drunk?" "Leishman I was not on duty I am on three

days leave."
"Mr Campion commented That does not matter An air raid wirden should not be a man who takes too much to druk at any time."

that he had indulged in drink when on leave was not however, applicable to the following exces reported in the Christian World in its issue dated the 4th January, 10.10

"During the last few days an Air Raid Warden two women Ambulance drivers a Borough Chief Air-Raid Warden and his Assistant have been charged in London with drunkenness. All the offences took place during the black-out. The drink habit is becoming an increasing menace to national safety"

The Lorkshire Evening Post reported on the 18th December 1939 that Captain Ernest C Smith Chief A R P Controller together with a prominent Company Director whose name will be found there and who is

not utterly unknown in India was fined at Hendon for being drunk and d sorderly

But the following case reported on the 1st January 1910 by the Evening Standard appears at least to one an old fashioned Ind an still more degusting

Patricia Wilde 45 the LCC ambulance driver who was fined \$2 at Lambeth on Saturday December 30th for being drunk was before the same court on January 1st this time for being drunk and disorderly at 12 15 a.m. in Gurnet streat Wal worth

"On Saturday when she admitted upwards of 20 convictions for drunkenness, Wilde wore beach pylamas in court Today she was wearing loose

navy blue trousers

"Police witnesses said she roused the neighbour bood by continually banging on the door of the house in which she used to live She had to be re

moved in a police van.
"Mr Bertrand Watson directed her to find two sureties in £10 for her good behav our for a year or

go to prison for 2 months." What surprises me as it must surprise all Indians is that a person with such a record should have been given employment as an ambulance driver who presumably should be one powering if not some amount of kindliness at least reliability the absence of which would expose the patient to neks which certainly do not enter into any one s calculation when a sick person is sent to hospital for treatment. Those nucheritably mel ned might go even so far as to manuate that indulgence in alcohol has grown so common in Great Britain that the authorities are forced to employ even people of the above type because it is only too likely that those who might be substituted for them would behave in very much the same fashion'

ALCOHOL AND CRIME

The following meident reported on the 11th Janu ary 1940 in the Dolly Telegroph which fortunately d d not have any outward results, clearly understes how even middle-aged educated and fairly well-to-do in dividuals occupying respons be positions are not, when under the influence of drink, above behaving like booligans Bernard Brown aged 41 of Park Mount. Harrenden Hertfordshire a works-manager, while intox cated steered his car into a d tch. The people who went to his assistance were threatened with a loaded automatic he was carrying. Flourishing it above his The following extracts from the Worker' Onward head he said "Clear off or I will shoot the whole lot the organ of the Lancashure and Cheshre Band of Hope of you full of holes. He denied that he was drunk and Temperance Union are the clearest possible evidence

The excuse put forward by the above individual pleaded that being engaged in war work he was entitled to be armed Apparently the Magistrate did not believe him for he was fined £25 for having charge of a car when under the influence of drunk and £2 for possessing

a loaded automatic pistol when drunk

Deterioration of character under the influence of drink is illustrated by the following instances reported in the Yorkshire Evening Post According to it, William J Upson aged 24 was sent to prison for two months and disqualified for one year. The police stopped the car as it was being driven in a zig zag manner. The car had been taken without the owners permission Upson was accompanied by a 21 year-old soldier and two girls who had treated them to beer

Frank Calderott a soldier was fined £3-12-0 and disqualified for one year on the 18th December 1939 for taking while under the influence of drink a car

without the owners permission

Still another case indicative of the demoralising influence of drink was that of an Aic Raid Warden who was seet up for trial for looting beer from a public house during an air-raid warning !

The Alliance Vews the organ of the Temperance Movement in Britain reported that Jack Humphreys an 18 year old sold er was committed at Leeds to stand his trial for the murder of his aunt on the 26th November 1939 while in a stata of intoxication,

As the result of a quarrel over a card game at Batley Working Men & Club on the 17th November 1939 Fracest Broadhead was charged on the 2nd December 1939 with stabbing Charles Grace with a c vep knife and inflicting a wound 21 inches deep Both stere intox cated

HABITUATING CHILDREN TO DRINK

Here a extract from the News Chronicle dated on 19th November 1938 to prove the existence of the custom prevalent among some British parents of giving liquor to their children thus preparing them to become fill fledged drunkards in later life

Because his five-year-old son insisted on having something I've everybody else Harry Carlisle Hammond liceasee of the White Swan Ash near Durtford (Lent) gave him a shandyguff (a mixture according to the Concue Oxford Dylionary of gin and beer)

"Admitting at Dartford police court on Novem ber 18th that he give the boy intoxicating liquor Hammond was fined il on each of two summonves

"Evidence was given that Hammond was seen to give the child beer

"Vir Harold Tuffee (defending) said Hammond gave his son a small glass of ginger beer with enough mild beer in it to colour it."

"Mr Tuffee said a great number of people thought a little beer was good for children. He de-cribed the boy as the apple of his father's eye A letter from a doctor referred to Mr and Mrs. Hammond as model parents"

It is not suggested that the children of tender age to whom alcoholic beverages are given by their parents become drunk in the technical sense of the term but there is no disputing the fact that craving for liquor is imparted to them by this objectionable practice

that there are large numbers of parents in Britain who as late as December 1939 when these incidents were reported were in the habit of giving beer which con tains 5 to 8 per cent alcohol to their children and that while they did not become drunk in the technical sense of the word, the craving for houer was thus undoubtedly implanted in them

"From one northern district, acores of people report that children openly ask for a dtink of beer or stout which they say they have been used to having Many children have told their boots and hostesses that they have been used to waiting outside public houses until closing time

'In a southern county, reports were presented to a meeting of the local Education Committee showing widespread requests for beer from children billeted in the area. The reports, say the press,

produced much surprise

'In another district, one (a schoolmaster) who has not taken any previous interest or the alcohol young females who at least occasionally, made lead question said 'Our district is seething with indignation at the number of children who clamour for drinks of beer and evidently were accustomed to an article captioned. Thank You Id Bather we have it at home This experience makes me furiously to think,'

aged from 9 to 12 were billeted five of the children 1939 The only explanation for occurrences of the type when offered cocoa or milk for "upper declared mentioned below seems to be that either parents an they always had beer' and one of them who had guardians of the young girls concerned are unable it some money by him said if the hosts didn't give control them or that they have little inchnation to take him some he would buy a bottle himself Great effective steps to put a stop to such behaviour Mr consternation has been caused in the villages and Lockwood wrote small towns of our district among dripkers and non drinkers alike by the requests of children for beer at night-time"

JUVENILE DEUNEARDS

When the taste for liquor is created among children in the above manner, it is only natural for some at least among them to get out of hand and to indulge in excessive dripking as soon as they feel that they are old enough to act in defiance of their parents wishes whom we must hold responsible for their degradation The following extract from the Daily Express dated the 28th October 1938 bears out the correlates of the common expressed above

'A twelve year-old girl beyond her parents' control had to be carried home from school deunk said the head teacher of the garls' school at London derry Police Court on O tober 27th.

The Nottingham Guardian reported a similar mes dent on the 2nd March 1940 where the garl concerned 1940 was older When Indians read of such events what surprises them is the utter collousness of the mother who it seems to them must be regreded as being utterly indifferent to the very graie consequences which might follow when a young girl finds hereif in the circumstances narrated below

"A Saturday night escapade of an Eastwood hosiers hand a 16-year-old girl who was found drent in Parliament Street was described at the Notting ham Juvenile Court on March 1st

"When asked whether the pleaded guilty or not guilty she replied "'s true"

Miss Moreles, probation officer so d sle had heard many complaints about the girl going not

with her mother to public houses. The gril told her she had 2s 6d a week pocket money On being told that 2s 6d would not get her drunk the gui answered that the boy friends she mixed with and also soldiers gave her drink,

"Inspector Devey said that on February 24th # 9-30 p.m. the fire brigade received a call for at ambulance to go to Parliament Street, and they found the girl unconscious on the pavement, At the General Hospital she was certified to be affering from alcohol As she gave her age as 17 the was locked up for the night but when the question of bail arose her proper age was discovered and she was then sent home

"The Magistrates complying with a strong ples on the part of the mother not to send the sail to \$ approved school placed her on probation for tx

3 cars "

That uneducated working class parts are not the orb serious risks through intoxication is abundantly evid a from the following incident narrated in the course of Drink' by Mr Arthur Lockwood Secretary of the Lescester Temperance Society, which appeared to the In a midland district where eleven youngsters Illustrated Leucester Chronicle on the 25th February

> "At lunch recently in one of the city a populat restaurant. I eat opposite two girls who described conditions and experiences at a dance which bot! had attended in the former evening The younger of them confided to the other, When Id had ; couple of ports I felt I ghted up I didn't feel i hit sky

But later in their conversation the older of the two said she was worried because she did not remember going home or who accompanied her

Without even remotely suggesting that most girl who attended such entertainments take so much I quo as to have no reconcetion whatsoever of what had happened later on I feel compelled to point out that Mr Lockwood holding the position he does deemed it necessary to refer to the matter most probably, because meidents like the above are fairly common-

The above meidents are paralleled by another reported in the Birmingham Post dated the 21st March

"At Birmingham Juvenile Court on March 2013 a fifteen year-old boy was charged with being don't and disorderly

Police-constable Leaden said that on Frds evening he saw the boy in Summer Row He we swearing and reeling about and he was druck T boy was taken to the police station and there ? drew a sobre from a scobbani and attempted to stal witness He was searched and a life saver (define in the Concue Oxford Dectionary as a stort st with heavily loaded en l') was I mn f in l' s possess. ingether with two bottles of heer The boy adm " being drank but said he was not desorderly. He by obts and the drak at a public bar

"In fining the boy £2, the Chairman (Mr H H Howard) said the Magistrates were ashamed of him

I shall conclude my discussion of this particular espect of Britain's drink problem with the following atract from the Times, dated the 22nd May, 1939, rust o prove the depths to which, at least now and then English youths descend under the influence of houor

"A boy of 16 who stabled a gorl of 16 in the back with a penknife was put on probation for 12 months at Liverpool Juvenile Court on May Ist on a charge of felonious wounding. A condition was that he touched no intoxicating liquor during that time, and he was also ordered to pay 30s cumpensation Mr W Culchaw for proceeution caid 'Attacks with knives are becoming far too prevalent in Liver pool In this case I suggest that it was an entirely unprovoked attack The attacker was a boy who on his own admission had drunk 71 pints of beer the "same evening. The boy in evidence said that the first blow was an accident, the other were delu berate He had been drinking intoxicants since last Christmas and added I average about five pints a week The Chairman (Mr & N Densra) You are only 16 yet you come to this court and boart of and educated family and the advantages derived from being drught."

The police take into custody only those who become incapable or disorderly under the influence of liquor and though a majority of juvenile drinkers escapa arrest because public houss keepers in their own interests supply liquor in limited quantities to young people mainly to avoid cancellation of their licenses etill the number arrested and proceeded against is mounting a fact noticed and communited on by landars of the Temperance Movement in Britain Thus the Chairman of the Birmingham Tamperance organization writing to the Birmingham Post on the 5th June 1939 observed that more than a third of the number charged were in his experience comparatively young

I am not in a position to offer documentary evidence that this high percentage of juvenile drunkards is to be found all over Great Britain but there does not seem much doubt that insbriety is menscingly on the increase smong the young people of that country as also that it is mainly accounted for by the disgraceful practice of their elders of accustoming them to the use of houer from a tender age

DRIVEING IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

The reprehensible habit of giving beer which in spite of its alcohol content is regarded of course wrongly, as impocuous in not confined to comparatively. uneducated people On the 15th November, 1938 one . Mr Alexander Ross Wallace Headmaster of a West of England school the name of which was not revealed at any stage of the proceedings noted below, wrote a letter to the Daily Herald quoted in the Alliance News for January 1939 from which the following extract is made

'Beer? why shouldn't the boys have beer? It's a very good drink. I have it myself every afternoon It used to be an old custom at the school I revived it three years ago. The senior boys at School House have a glass for lunch every day I lunch with them at the high table I drink my beer from a pewter tankard In most of the other houses, the senior boys

have beer for lunch too There would be about 50 to 60 senior bose at the school who have beer for lunch And why not ? If they don't like it, they have water But that is not a great number"

One of the expupils of this gentleman nineteen-versald Frederick Clifford Victor Martin, then o fresh man on Pembroke College, Cambridge, was 'charged with kicking a policeman on Guy Fawkes' night. In explanation of his conduct, he told the Magistrate that be had had a glass or two of beer Mr Wallace travelled up to Cambridge to help him in getting off When Mr C R Parker the proscenting solicitor, asked him, 'Did he drink at school?' the Headmaster's reply was I provided it Sir" He however withheld the name of the school which was according to the newspaper reporting the trust 'handed on a piece of paper to the Mag strate and not revealed to the public

Personally speaking I see but little difference between the behaviour of the boy who stabbed his girl friend and the Cambridge freshman who kicked a police man except for the fact that the less violent character of the attack made by the latter was due to the influence of birth in a more prosperous cultured

It may be that Britons would not ettach much importance to an incident of this type but wa in India. have other and quite different views as regards tha manner in which teachers should discharge their respon sibilities towards their pupils and however old fashioned they may be we prefer them and regard with the grave t despreoval an attituda such as the one dascribed above. And we are surprised that with full Loowledge of such facts there are to be found presumably well to do cultured and educated parents in Britain who send their sons to institutions where facilities for drinking are provided. The only explanation seems to be either that the youths carry there the custom prevail og in their own homes or that their guardians do oot visw indulgence in liquor by sven

momenture persons in the same light as we do It has been suggested perhaps not quite wrongly, that the unpleasant experience referred to just now as not the only one as also that it is not confined to Cambridge Realising that intemperance among undergraduates is likely to increase unless those among them who drink are provided with facilities for the purpose under proper conditions the Vice Chancellor of the Manchester University opened a club in connection with the University Union The following extract from the Macchester University Union Handbook (1939) should prove miteresting to my readers

"The Lounge Bar, which has been installed in the old Silence Room on the first floor of the Union. was opened on October 17th, 1938 the intention being to provide for those members who are des rous of obtaining alcoholic refreshments in an environmeet more surtable to the undergraduate than is afforded by the average public house

"The Bar is in the capshle charge of Vincent and his assistant 'Charlie', and is mausged by a Sub-Committee of the Union Draught and hottled beer stout eider wines and minerals are available for consumption at club prices spirits being sold only on special occasions Sandwiches cold pies sauvage rolls and bread and cheeve can also be obtained, and the satisfactory and steady support the material resources that were roobilised on a grand of the Indian Merchants Chamber on the eve of his scale to win the War should now be switched on boldly departure to Copenhagen to participate in the Mantime to win the peace and its blessings in the form of Conference and the promises given by the Houble abundance and plenty for all This cannot be achieved Azizul Haque the Commerce Member to develop the without a national transport system Let us pray that merchant navy will come true and be realised in the hopea expressed by Mr M A Master, the President netuality in the near future,

THE ALL-INDIA WRITERS' CONFERENCE

Some Impressions

Br K S VENKATARAMANI

Destring in the midst of an encirching chain of low of philosophy but of a conscious intellectual family hills well planned Jappur is probably the most beauti tradition. This little group real stars radiated warmit ful city in India Sir Mirra Isniail has given it many and presence to the whole conference and made if touches of beauty that give life even to mere stones cheerful and gay when an architectural vision is applied Recently the All India Writers Conference the first of its Lind met The President was not at her best except in snatches at Japur It seemed befitting in many ways that of interludes I missed the customary literary around to triple of it should congregate in a place of bendy the bappy and inspired de tion and the firrd eloquent the conference was the strengous pioneering work of embroidered with poetic fancies and flights. Nor ter

Madaroe Sophia Wadia

The nightingale of India Mrs. Saroner Naidu presided though the heat, dust and turmoil of Indian Indian authors met together for the first time politics have bushed the authentic voice of the bird these years Sir S Radhakrishnan and Pandit Jawahar and Profesor A. S Bokhari read the best paper-be lal Nehru were the outstanding figures Sir S Radha- still calls himself a professor though years of Broad Lymbnan with his refined attractive intellectual face casting have given his professorial face many adminisseemed estenubly lost in philosophic cells But be was trative winkles. Sir S. Radhakrishnan a was an elustr really alvo to the sound of every footfall Pandit subject Moral Values in Literature But he caught Jawahariai rebru presented a real contrast to the sector of builds and excitement in the conference He moved injust waters by a philosophesily well kin false of builds and excitement in the conference He moved hasket His eloquence was magical for it besuitably his a stranger on earth as if on special duty to analyse basket His eloquence was magical for it besuitably Jawaharlal Nehru presented a real contrast to the scene the ills of life Many years of hard work in the sterile blended both substance and language with the wisest field of our politics and the long terms of imprisonment economy in selection which is at the base of have roade him deeply introspective and imparted a all art ealness to the landsome features of his face. He never looks at people in the face even while conversing The crowd that he attracts seems to hurt him-the crowd crowd that he attracts seems to murt must see which and the state of the state shouts alogans but rarely despines at so was life Anchans coulc flowers in pot dominated the secretary but planed action as work resulting from worship Ho and the presence of Mr. h. M. Porster greatly helped into planned action as work resulting from worship Ho. seemed a dreamer thinker in action at the call of duty away from the charms and pleasures of solitude Perhaps as an off-set to the scene Sardar L M Panikkar was there with his Trotskian beard puffing a eight into was there with the local transfer of the seemed to say All jule from 10-30 am to 6 pm. The conference itself should militant curls of smoke which seemed to say All jule from 10-30 am to 6 pm. The conference itself should is a venture perhaps an adventure. Last but not the least was Mr E M Forster himself. His face showed the necessary contacts in a free and open decusion of the increase interested marg palls of life He moved the work before the conference. The symposium on the about freely in the conference especially in the by tracks with a sly innocence and the soft tread of assu rance like a pleasure yacht in coatal waters. No wonder all eyes masculine and feminine were eager to catch his eye and shake his hand

But the real charm for this somewhat effete masculine setting came from a silent group of fair listeners Crimeti Padmaja was there with her rolling eyes a gift from her mother (Sarojini Naidu), Srimati Indira Gandhi was there with the grace and refinement and Gandhi was there with the grace and remement and the chiselled features of the Kashmiri Brahmin but the chiseneu reasures of the reasurer Brahmin but with a certain measure of precocious seriousness perhaps with a certain measure. Same Phase Control of the Park Cont with a certain increasure or precocious seriousness perhaps a gift from her father Srumati Bharati Sarabbai was a gift from ner james of the Branch Sarabhai was there whose quick steps and clear accents spoke elothere whose quick spaces of the court spaces. there whose quick steps and clear accents spoke elo-quently of the early success of her first work of art quently of the carry success of her first wor and Miss Massin was there with an upward

Now let us come to the work of the conference address gave the direction and the constructive mod to the deliberations of the conference wherein so many

Sir S Radhakrishnan delivered the best speech

The conference was a great success as a social gathering but did not realise its real purpose in any tangible measure The causes were many The Indolish though there was an inevitability about it in that background The agenda for the conference were fixed already like a school time-table for boys with work its own needs better and thereby it would have gained bored the audience When we meet again next year we must freely explore the ways and means by which the grand unity and prosperity of Indian authors working in the several Indian languages may be achieved

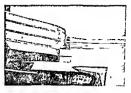
Meanwhile I venture to offer a few suggestions Ind a true to her traditions should offer a new type of publishing on a co-operative and not on a competitive or commercial basis. For which (1) a first class Pub-lishing House with a directorate partly made up of authors themselves must be estably shed for each lin guistic area (2) Endowments which would help promuing authors to lead an inter-provincial life and enneh their experience so that the fundamental unity of Ind a may be more clearly grasped and rendered (3) A Nobel Prize for each linguistic area

FAMED II S. ARCHITECT CONDUCTS AN EXPERIMENT. IN LIVING AND TEACHING

a the Linited States is conducting a unique experiment conving the architecture of callier periods. Wright has n living working and teaching I a the bills need long heen an automater entire of many contemporary Marien could of the midreter U.S. state of architects for refer no to chick out along now loss of

ELEK LIATE Waters the dean of modern architecture natural setting of his buildings. Violently, conosed to discount where he was horn 76 years and Angelt design and for adhering to the use of unpresent





Frank Lloyd Wright tand be it are le model of museum that will have the Solomon R Guggenheim collection of non objective pa plings

incets a group of 40 apprentice. Their activities on n. H. meinde the study of architecture along with the theory com at n. l. -e of line and material for industrial been a notable feature of Wright and practice of other related arts d en 1 Il tracd a the I ctory Administration The "Taliesin Fellow hip"

the group is called is housed in the unusual and beautiful Takeun' named after the mythical group of buildings constructed around the orienal workshop home which Whight designed and built for his own use in 1915 Among the buildings is a play house which was formerly the gymassium of a nearby Hillade school It was converted by the apprentices into an auditorium where concerts are held and movies shown Films on aichi secture and albed subjects are requestive glown as part of the Correculum Since 1935 a new Talesin West" in the sunny mountain region of the so thern state of Arizons has housed the

school during the winter months In addition to their architec-Jural studies under Frank Lloyd Wright the apprentices learn weaving farming and actual

fution and is privileged to remain as long as he wishes enters the building through translucent glass rods set with the property of the proper

Wright discusses plans with one of his apprentices as other members of the "Tahean Fellow-hip lean over their drawing boards in the drafting

Each member of the fellowship pays a nominal annual Windowless and of horizontal planes and curves light

Wright urges an economy of form with a careful

INDIAN SHIPPING-PAST AND PRESENTS

By PROF SHRI NARAYAN AGARWAL, MA, B COM

nation She ruled the waves. Her ships sailed across When he tried to impress them with his navigational the seven seas In her golden and glorious past she was instruments, they instantly produced their own, which as great and flourshing in shipping as in several other he found to be similar but much superior to his off diverse spheres of human activity. The brave sons of instruments Moreover, such was the abundance as well the soil—the merchant princes—travelled and traded as dorability of raw materials for ship building in Inda with distant lands such as Egypt, Babylon and China, that the Sultan of Turkey found it cheaper to have by colonised and eivilised far-off countries like Java, own vessels built in Disca rather than at Alexandra Suintra. Philippines and South America and fought From 1714 to 1749 Kanhon Angre admiral of the naval and land battles traumphantly against the strange Maruths fleet with his sixty ves els gave a gallant fight and hostile peoples. When the rest of the world, barring to the East India Company's marine often working is China and Egypt, was slumbering in burbarity enveloped combination with the Dutch and the Portuguese Even by all-round darkoes and backwardness, India could as late as in 1800 the Governor General and take legitimate pride in her democratic governments and Panchayat Raisa, and her benevolent and spiritually towering monarchs encouraged both internal and exter nal trade thereby adding immensely to the material prosperity of the masses. They also sent missionaries to the neighbouring countries to propagate true religion of truth and nonviolence, to enlighten them and to bring them out of the clough of despondency All these feats of valour and organisation could not have been Bombay built ships was so good that the British possible without the aid of a stupeodous fleet of merchantmen and men-of-war.

In his Glimpses of World History Pandit Janahar lal Nehru anth remarks

"I have told you already of the great trade which South India had from the remotest times with the West, It's not surprising, therefore, to find that from early times ship building existed in India and people crossed the seas in search of trade or may be adventure Vijaya is supposed to have gone from India and conquered Ceylon shout the time Gautama the Buddha lived here. The little crossing from South India to Ceylon was of course no great guen below feat But we have plenty of evidence of ship-building and people going across the seas from the many Indian ports which dotted the coast line from Bengal to Gujarat Chanakya the Great, Minister of Chandragupta Maurya, tells us something about the payy in his Arthashastra Megasthenes, the Greek Ambassador at Chandragupta's Court also mentions it Thus it appears that even at the beginning of the Mauryan period ship building was a flourishing industry in India."

The following are a few more facts proving this

claim if a proof were required

After Alexander's invasion of India in 325 B C n large part of his vast army returned homewards from the Punjab wa the Indus and the Person Gulf For the purpose of this famous voyage a atupendous fleet of 2000 vessels was formed This river fleet continued to expand during the succeeding centuries In the reign of Albar 40 000 vessels were engaged in the commerce of the Indus alone

In oceanic traffic and ship-building India was second to none Wien Vasco da Gama first reached India in

India for centuries had been a world famous sea-famog of India who knew more about navigation than he did

From 1714 to 1749 Kanhou Angre admiral of the

"The port of Calcutta contains about 10 000 ton of shipping built in India, strong enough to carr cargoes to England The teak-wood vessels of Bom bay are greatly superior to the oaken walls of old England."

To the year 1800 A D , Jamshedji Wadia built Cornwalls with fifty guns on it. The quality of admiralty ordered the construction of more vessels in Bombay Between 1810 and 1821, thirteen vessels were huilt for them of which the largest was the Ganges of 2,289 tons The steamers and sailing ships constructed at Bombay were the most serviceable of any in the possession of the East India Company, while the steamships built or purchased in England were generally a failure Up to the year of Graca 1850, India was well advanced in shipping and ship building as is conclusively proved by the above instances. But later on Iadians gradually and slowly but steadily lost this position due to a variety of causes, the mora important of which are

After the War of Independence of 1857 micealled Mutiny the East India Company was abolished and aloog with that the Indian Navy That brought about the eod of Indian ship-building British interests put all sorts of hindrances in vanous manners to ruin it so that they may get a free field without any competition from Iodians The British shipping arose on the ruins of Indian shipping The political slavery of India is the main cause of the decay of this prosperous key industry In the words of Mahatma Gandhi

"The cottage industry of India had to perish in order that Lancashire might flourish The Indian shipping had to perish so that British shipping might flourish In a word, we were suppressed in order to enable the British to live on the heights of Simls "

The operation of the British Navigation Acts from 1651 to 1850, the partiality in fixing export and import duties in favour of goods carned in British bottoms, the callourness and realousy of British Shipping Com pames that resorted to rate-wars and deferred rebate system and even combined with and helped the Japanese and the German Companies to throttle Indian to none three research on the west coast ventures, the injustice of the British Insurance Com

² Chamaniel + Hindu Ameri a

² Letter No. 36. P 99

⁴ Digby 2 Prosperous India, pp 25-6

⁵ Young India, 26th March, 1931

that has been given to this latest. Union venture is adequate proof that the demand for such a Bar

was eminently justified (Italies mine)

'The Bar is open for business from 11-30 am to 3 p.m and from 5-30 p.m to 10-30 pm each week day but is closed on Sunday All drinks must be constimed on the Lounge Bar premises there being no service from the Bar to any other Union rooms Darts and dominoes are provided free, but gambling is strictly prohibited.

Members may introduce visitors to the Bar subject to the usual restrictions, and it is hoped that this room will continue to develop as a centre at which pust and present members and their friends may meet for recreation and reminiscence in their less buvy hours"

The comment of the Organising Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance the largest and the atrongest of the temperance organisations in Britain is as follows

"If this is the standard of University education the future of the graduates is not a very mapping one"

As one who has been connected with education for over 40 years, I not only fully endorse the opinion expressed but also feel gratified that we have not an spite of our admiration of the many and valuable achievements of Western Universities followed in the said footsteps of the Manchester University and trust that nn this matter at lesst we shall continue to stick to our old policy

Officers are generally drawn from members of those classes which are sufficiently well-off to send their sons to public schools and universities where the expenses for educating them are high or fairly high The oppor tunities for taking alcoholic beverages afforded in some of these educational institutions tend to create such a craying that they not only persist in the habit after finishing their education but also break the law of the land either to indulge in liquor themselves or to make it easy for their friends and acquaintances to do so The following two extracts from the lorkshire Evening Post and which may be easily paralleled by similar other cases prove the correctness of the above views

On December 4th 1939 officers and memders of the British Legion Club Mirfield were fined for selling and consuming liquor out of hours

On December 14th 1939 officers and members of Shearbridge Conservative Club Bradford suffered fines totalling £29 for similar offences

That some among the clergy, all highly educated and cultured men do not refuse to have any truck with the Liquor Trade is proved by the following incident reported on the 11th November, 1939 in the Daily Mail It is probable that the lement attitude of bers of the Parliament, some among those who might be presumed to set their faces against the traffic in alcohol is due to the erreing stances under which they are brought up and educated In the case given below, the gentleman concerned appears in addition to have been inspired by his sym pathy for a widow who apparently decided to esta her dated the 17th September 1945 that living by making it possible for the married among her patrons to make the lives of their wives and children mucerable

"The Rev B C. Foulger, dressed in cassock and stole blessed the Horse and Groom a new man at found the long hours of parliamentary debate so un Blackhourton (Oxfordshire), a few minutes before interesting that they flew to alcohol as a means of

opening time yesterday, and then led the to the bar for a drink

Blackbourton were present with their vicar at a service which was held in the saloon bar

Thirty parishioners and the church warden 'All drinks were on the vicar who after navi the bill took part in a game of darts

Mr Foulgers wife told a Daily Mail reports The publican a widow, Mrs Emily Farme, all my husband to take the service, and he agreed! once You see he helieves that a good publican a a properly run pub can do as much good in a siller as a priest.

"He (Mr Foulger) was granted special leave t take the service in the Horse and Groom"

DRIVKING AMONG MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENS

That drinking even to excess is not regarded by Britons with the abhorrence it would provoke in Indi becomes evident from the following extract from a article which appeared on the 3rd April 1940 in the Daily Sketch of London under the caption 'Hatage Flowers' The writer, Mr Beverley Nichols author a some charming hooks like Cry Havoc and The Fed Hath Said in which he has ventured not always wimarked success into the realms of moral and spings philosophy and of the much talked of Verdict on India

'Sometimen I am tempted to believe that if the Cabinet could be made roaring drunk once a mostle there might be a little more inspiration in the con duct of pubbe affairs The country might get a lew shocks as a result of measures passed during the period of hilarity but would that matter ?"

I am not in a position to state whether member of the Cahinet no matter what their political complexion go about their work in a far from cobe condition but I find that when in the war of 1914 is our hing Emperor announced that liquor would be banished from his table for the duration of the war and when the House of Commons and the House of Lord were invited to follow the praiseworthy example et by the Royal House this request after some discussion was rejected proof of their independence as well as of their mahility to dispense with liquid refreshments! The same failure in leadership I understand was deplayed by the two Houses of Parliament during the #3which has just concluded for their liquor bars were no closed though requests to that end were made by man leaders of the British Temperance Movement White it is not suggested that there is more drinking than # proper among the members the evidence which being placed before the reader makes it clear that mebriety is not uncommon at least among some mem-Dr Alfred Salter a former Labour Member of the

House of Commons who was a teetotaller accuse other members of his party of "soaking themselves until they were stoped. He also claimed according to st editorial which appeared in the Statesman of Calcutts

"He had seen many members of Parliament drunk in the House and held that no party

exempt from the failing' An explanation for this may be that these people urred in the case noted below where an aged member offic al These have rarely faced to point out sometimes of the House of Commons was taken into custody by in such a manner as to cause fittle ur no offence and the police for, in technical language being found "drunk on others blantly our innumerable faults and failings and meanable" in the rubble streets and discharged national and infinitual it is also admitted that by the trying Magnetrate as a first offender The case generally speaking we do deserve the confermation was recorded in the following terms in the Aera underlying the advice uften given unseked. May an Chromole on the 12th October 1939

Lambeth on October 11th (1203) with having been drunk and incomble "When seked to riesd Mr Henierson replied

I was not drunk I was disorderly all right "There was no charge of d sorderhases "Special-Constable Bennett stated that soon after

I am yesterday he saw Mr Henderson walking along Norwood Road waving a bottle of whicky Mr. Hend reon said he had nowhere in particular in go and that he did not know his address "He was taken into custody and on the way to

the station fell twice On the second occasion he (the officer) egralled to a motorist who helped to put

Mr Henderson into the car

"In the witness-box Mr Henlerson said he had been to an of I friend-a doctor. All he had to drink was one glass an I a half of whisky with water Mr Waterd (the Magnetrate) I am astufied

that you have been properly charged But as you have arrived at the age of 72 exthout previous trouble you are discharged under the Probation of O"enders Act "

A Economou

The failure of the British Government to take say drawing steps to combat the drink mensee leading to incidents of the types mentione! above seems incuphe able when we remember the statement based on actual expenence extending to hundreds of cares in different parts of Great Britain of that very distinguished leader of the Peace Crussde the Inte Dick Sheppard who raid that there was

'Hardly a family in the country without either at the centre or the circumference one member runed by drak."

Premier Lloyd Genree at the time of the war or 1911-18 also said

We are fighting Germany, Austria and Drink and so far as I can see, the greatest of these three deadly foes is Drink Drink is doing more damage in the war than all the German submannes put together'

All that the British Temperance Murement de manded consisted in restrictions in drinking hours and on publicity simed at stimulating the sale of Equor compulsory abstinence in national interests on the part of air pilots motor drivers, etc. and the prevention of waste of foodstuffs through the control and regulation of such among them as are used in the manufacture of liquor leading naturally to a gradual dimionition in the amount available for consumption But these very

often trying to follow the advice given to us, no doubt concerned

releving the tedium. This plea however cannot be with the best of intentions by Britons official and non-Inday an admirer of the wonderful arhiesements of "Mr Thomas Henderon M.P., aged 72 of Britain in hterature philosophy art and pure and Crosted Road West Dubrich was charged at applied science venture to suggest and that in all humility that if the rases reported above have any lesson for the Britan at is that the pour of trang to d minet the evil results of the use of alcohol through versous druces aimed at reducing its consumption has achieved such a poor measure of success that it is preferable that for once and by way of change he should give at feast a change to a more drastic measure which we tried to implement and that with some amount of europes so long as we were in control of the experiment

If med ats the those documented above are common occurrences in a country where Christianity has been preached and prectised over a thousand years where it has produced its great leaders exponents and martyrs where even today there are millions who free ly somet mes even excessively give out of their means for its propagation and from which non-Christian enuntnes are supplied with self-mentions evangeluta teachers and medical men in their thousands where there is cent pre cent literacy and lastly where the Temperance Movement has been most efficiently organized and has been enducting an unremitting campa go against the use of alcohol for nearly three. quarters of a century then Great Bedain which has historio stood for moderation through the control of tiquor provides the atrongest possible argument in favour of the entopulsory impostion of I'rob bition and is the country par excellence where it is bound to microsof.

Above all it is not for Britons in India with mich a second behind them so far as their countrymen are concerned to condemn the large-scale effort to remove the drank and drug evil from our motherland the Congress Vimistries had initiated According to the New York Times dated April 2

1937 Vishatma Gandhi is eaid to have told Lord Lothian in the course of a conversation with him

"You English committed one supreme crims against my people For one hundred years you hat a done everything for us you have given us no res pounbility for our own government, nor enabled us to learn by making mutakes."

Is it not a tragedy that when under Provincial Antonomy, some measure of responsibility did some to ns and when as one of its results. Prohibition was imposed in a majority of the British Indian provinces at the instance of overwhelmingly large majorities of the elected representatives of the people it should under various pretexts have been gradually with frawn m the Section 83 provinces governed by aliens who take little interest m and have rarely felt much solicitude about the success of this great soc al experiment which the amount available for consumption Due them very benner they nor their preferences had sufficient modest measures which it was suggested would be courage to initiate or to carry through? The old very operative for the duration of the war did not find chology of fooling after us provide We are chology wanting for the form. neither they nor their predecessors had sufficient courage to initiate ur to carry through? The old per prince.

For generations we have been betsuing to and seems good in our eyes so far at our own affair are consensually and the second of the consensual control of the consensual control of the control waiting for the time when we shall be free to do what

use of materials and precise lines of simple balanced modern living have made him one of America's form repeat patterns. Functionalism is the keynote of his architects His work and the concepts with which designs for both industrial and residential buildings Wright believes that the materials used should be suited to the location of the building as well as in the



'Falling Water" in Penn'ylvania is Wright's best known piece of architecture

personality of its tenants and also that the architect of the future must be a more creative individual capable of going through from start to finish with his own building as a master builder"

Although Wright's unconventional buildings have been erected in many parts of the world the \$1 000 000 spiral-shaped museum that will house the Soloman R. Guggenheim collection of non-objective paintings will be the first Wright-designed building to be erected in New York City

Discussing post-war homes Wright declared that individual residences should be simpler more durable, and of greater variety. He said that much of the furni



Draperies chair covers and other house furnish ings for the buildings at Taliesin are made by hand on these looms

ture should be built as an integral part of the house in materials and designs which conform to its style

his search for media of construction better adapted to future -USIS



Fellows at Taliesin and members of their families practive playing music together at the Tairesin Playhouse



The interior of the windowless administration building at the Johnson Wax Factory in Wisrods set horizontally in the walls and in the roof

has imbued his students point the way toward func The courageous individuality of his buildings and simple beauty in the buildings they will design in

THE MARVELS OF MOHEN-IO-DARO

By PROF K N VASWANI MA ILB (Bomb), FRES (London)

Five thousand years ago before even the Arjans were heard of the Puojab and Sind were enjoying an advanced call ration closely akin but no some respects even superior to that of contemporary Mesocotamia and Egypt This is what discoveries at Harappa and Mohen-Jo-Daro now place beyond question -Sr John Marshall in Mohen-Jo Daro and Indus Civilization

very true of Append H story this is I Recent archaeo of town planning The houses were spacious and were log cal excavations at Mohen-Jo-Daro in Sind and at built of bricks They had court vards bath rooms which Harappa in the Punjab have brought to light an ancient were well paved staircases and upper storeys Early civilization which the archaeo orists have unhesitatingly house had its own well which surplies water even today declared to be earlier than the Aryan civilization of India The finds at Mohen-Jo-Daro revealing a martellous culture surpassing in many respects the splendour of Egypt and Mesopotamia have revolution seed our ideas of the antiquity and origin of Indian enviluation, and our Indian civilization which was formerly supposed to be only 3,500 years old the Aryans came to India about 1,500 BC-18 now held to be at least 5000 years old contemporaneous with the civil zations of Egypt and Mesopotamia Our history has thus been pu hed back by no less than 1500 years and we are to be counted among the most ancent

e vil zed peoples of the world

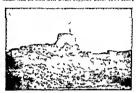


Unexeavated mounds at Mohemiodaro

To been the story of this ancient evuluation up veiled at Harappa in the Montgomerry D strict of the Punjab in 1971 and at Mohen-Jo Daro in the Larkana Datrict of Sind in 1922 we note that this eviluation se called the Indus et il zat on for both Harappa and Mohen-Jo-Duro are found to le m the old bed of the river Ind s which has been a capricious river has ng changed its course no less than 18 times Mohen Jo Daro more than Harappa is the source of information about the ancent call astion for while Harappa was used as a quarry for bricks during successive ages and there fore not nuch was left of it such was not the fate of Mohen-Jo-Daro Mohen-Jo-D ro which name means moun | of the k | led-as in Babylonis so here in the Indus valley the e ty mounds seem to be the treasurehouse of informat on-tells the stors of a wonderful e valuation. It comprises of two panerpal mounds the larger 1 200 yards long and 6"0 yards wide and the smaller 410 yands by 330 yards I aver after layer of build ugs super mroved one over another lke the sine extres of Troy-seven clies have been found here-has been unearthed and the life of a forgotten people has been brought to light in all its rich variety. The city of Mohen-Jo-Daro with its broad streets

stra ght rows of buildings the cross roads cutting at

"Though much is known yet much ab des -how right angles which can be seen even to-day was a model



Mus og on the plendour that was Sind from the famous Stupa at Mohenjodaro

An elaborate system of drainage and sanitation Setter than any thing that was usual in Europe till the ninetecoth cen up existed The drains were all covered The perfec d unage system ravealing co-ordination between printe and public construction indicates a bigh class vic organisation—an enlightened munici pal to Among the build ngs discovered are some p llared halls certain remarkable buildings which some think are temples-no images have been found .



The famous Stups at Mohemodaro

market square with lines of shops and a great tank which it appears served as a bathing place for the subl e-chambers for bathers are to be seen around at Dr Mackay suggests that bathing was a ritual of the people of Moben-Jo-Daro"? But this is only a surmise Much cannot be and about the rel gion of the people

I Brackford in an article in the Menchester Courters. 2 Dr E. Mackey in his book The Judicy Cordinances.

The figures on their seals and amulets tell us something the fish formed part of food. The seals show even the of their gods and goddesses. One seal shows a humped tiger the elephant and the rhinoceros but neither the hull of great size another a nude three headed desta with home in a loga pose—supposed to be Shiva Tree high standard of living which is seen in their fact worship water or river norship and animal worship furniture and heautiful jewellery. They even used



Underground dramage at Mohemodaro

in several cases first cremated and then their ashes put in urns or jars which were hard Some of these urns or jars and some skeletons have been found The skeletons and measurements of doors of the houses show that the people were not tall Men wore beards and sometimes shaved the upper lip razors and m rrors have been found It is doubtful whether the Mohen Jo-Daro people believed in a life after death



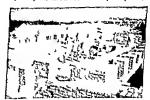
Ruins revealing a well at Mol enjodero

Implements and utensils were made of polished stone, copper or bronze gold silver even tm and have been devoted to peace rather thus war They had simple weapons—axes spears hows and arrows Only two short swords have been found Spinning and weat ing were known and clottles of cottoo even wool were The cow the n Wheat bar and oats or mill and

camel nor the horse The people were rich and had a also seem to have prevailed The dead were buried, cosmetics Gold and silver banges car and nose one ments rings necklaces bracelets and precions store of 23 varieties have been found. The gold ornament are so well finished and so highly polished that they might have come out of a Bond Street seweller rather than from a prehistoric house of 5 000 years ago writes Sir John Marshall Not many specimens of the art of the sculptor have been found but the few portraits which have been discovered and sculptures and carvings in alabaster and marble indicate the great progress that had been achieved in this art-Female figures showing that the art of danc ng was then practised have been obtained Glazed pottery decorate I with heautifil animal and human figures has ald been found Pottery work was put to many uses There

were potters drain pipes toys yases bird-cages candle-Scals are the cream of the favornating finds at Mohen-Jo Daro As many as 558 specimens have been found some are made of copper but most are of ttors. They are of all sizes and chape-quare cube

stands and several other things



The spacious public tank with rooms for hathing

exhader round and rectangular. Many have anims and human forms on them and on many there are mseriptions in a pictograph Some seals appear to have been worn as amulets. The pictographic seals prove that the people were familiar with the art of writing It has not yet been po . be to dec pher this writing But a great recemblance has been noticed between it and that on Sumer an scale It has been suggested that the people of the Indus Valley were great traders and carried on trade with Mesopotamia both by sea and the old land route running thro gh the Bolan Pass The we ghis and measures of the Mohen-Jo-Daro people were very del cate and ran down to very small unitsthis supports the suggestion that they were great traders. These Indian weights are made with greater accuracy and cone steney than those of Elam and Mestpotsmir" s 3 " Mr A S Haminy Gold which has be" found in Mohen-Jo-Diro is said to have come for Mysore and precious stones lave been obtained why are said to have come from the Ailgars It thus seen clear that the Indes end zahon di not floursh is

³ Sr John Marchall In on art to in the Lies and London

relation but had close links with different parts of India our eyes-the civilization which is the most ancient",

and even with Western Asia
Toys are trifling things but the toys in Mohen-Jo-

Daro what a tremendous importance they po seat. They tell us a but shout our ancestors 5000 years ago Wheeled earts much have been common for toy models of them have been found. They were very the the modern farm carts of Sand Toy bards with holes in them served as whiles for children A toy ball wags has beed when has tall is pulled Chy models of mon and animals have also been found. The children kad besulful matribes to play with and other people animed theree/jets with board games Ausperson dies

Our attempt to reconstruct from the marvels discovered at Mohen-Jo Daro a picture of the life of the Indus people 5,000 years ago, leads us to the conclusion "That the amenities of life enjoyed by the average citizen at Mohen-Jo Daro were much in advance of anything to be found at that time in Babylonia or on the banks of the Nils -- ays Sir John Marchall The same is the opin on of V G Childe who writes Judging by the domestic architecture, the seal cutting and the grace of potters the Indus configuration was far shead of the Babylonian at the beginning of the third Millennium BC It gives me a great 103 and a great pride to know and to feel that lades has been one of the pioneers of enal sat on perhaps the earliest enade of culture and that this little prosume of and our own Sind was the spot where this civilization first rose where this ancient or time first flowered, and that the remains of this ancient civilization were first d scovered by an enument Indian archaeologist R D

The decovery of the mirech of Molen ho-Daro a momentous archeological discovery—this of Mohan has had an mendious effect not male on the heirory of Jo Daro which is no opened out a new heironcal systal India but allo on that of the world. With a single first to the world and provided a visit field of recarch to the continuous of Small and the Pumpals gives before India's 1 gg. arms of history students.

our eyes—the civilization which is the most aucient", wrote Sr John Michael In London Times and in the Illustrated London Neus of 20th September 1924 he wrote 'At a single bound we find that five thousand years ago the people of Sind and the Punjah were lung in well built cities and were in possession of a



remains of this amend in an archeologist B of civil zwinon with a high standard of art and craft mansery of the mireth of Molen Io-Daro a momentous archeologist and the standard of art and craft manthe discovery of the mireth of Molen Io-Daro a momentous archeological discovery—Ah of Mohan

U. S. MUSEUM TEACHES USE AND WORKING OF MODERN MECHANISMS

The Frankly Int tute in the U \(\mathbb{C}\) enty of Philadelphre the use and contraction of modern mechanical equip exhibits devices that its vittors—med dug children—ment Offers explain in simple terms fundamental can operate Working models of many mechanics are not not be presented by several methods of principles.



A group of boys in pect the "Rocket" locomo ive built in England in 1837 and a section of the original track



A demon tration which valiets to the Franklin In titute cun operate themselves explains how iron is tested

THE SOUTH INDIAN

By GURDIAL MALLIK

out-of-the several strands of his many-sided culture He is distinct from his brother in the North in a number of ways. But both are at the root place in temuch another aspect of his character, which also they would as religion is the bedrock and haus of their life

He is a harmonious blent of devotion and dynamic intelligence The holiest expression of the former is to be found in his music, dince and temples, while the latter is seen in the vitibity and vehemence of his argument I or, whomsoever you meet in the streets of Madras and its expansive environs has spirituality of some design or other stanged on his forehead, and if you happen to encounter him in a coffee house, then you discover in him a potential pundit Hulosopher, politician or poct

In lum there is the energy of Nature, in the beauty and bounty of which the South 14 so superbly rich But more often than not it finds an outlet either in the by ourc of the brun or in heights (not so much in the breadths) of holiness as indicated in his angular as well as elongated caste marks -tho e credentials of his for obtaining admission for him into the presence of

his particular parish deity 1

There is thus, a kind of extremism in his character It is born of the negative aspect of the element of the infinite in Nature and in his scetariau style of worship This has endowed him maybe uncon clously, with an insularity of outlook Ifo has developed as a result thereof, a passionate loyalty to the traditions of his community, the tenets of his creed, and the tastes of his tongue No wonder, then, that he believes that tho birthplace of all that is best and beautiful is the South

This extromism-cum insularity has given rise to a peculiar but painful 'touch me not iem in his life, love and literature, which has robbed this trinity of values of unity and universalism. He has an antidote to it in his insight in, and attachment to the arts and in his attitude of adoration to his ancestral godhead For the pivot and pith of these is their inherent aptitude to lead their votary from the bondage of the finite in

economy,-touched as it is with the ae-thetic -- is worthy the past

Fourth Midian is a composite personality, evolved of emulation by his fellow-countrymen in the other parts of India His fidelity, through the ages to that foundational institution in society,-the family,-is do well to copy Above all, his limitless love for the mother, who transmutes the home into heaven, it something unique Verily "paradise lies at the feet of the mother, as said centuries ago the Prophet of Archia

He has an unusual instinct like the bird of the same feather to flock together They say two is com pany, three is crowd But in his case even two is crowd though at times it is lo be regretted that that company or crowd as exclusive

He has a recultar genus for handling skilfully mat of the motorn gadgets of science like the type writer, the telephone the plane and the plummet He is very quick to grasp the substratum or significance of anything that is new or novel but glas I only in the field of mechanics may, all o in the maze of mathematics but not in the sphere of spiritual consciousness or conduct, as it affects the age-old concept or rustom In his mind he projects the future into the present but in his helief and behaviour he shunts back the present into the past, while in the life of the spirit as a rule he is static

The South Indian woman is first and last, the mother She is alive to the truth epitomised in the adage. The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world" and lives it out every moment in the home She is a dictator but a benevolent one that is why she is looked upon less as such and more as a mani festation in fiesh and blood of the World Mother She is a custodian of boary faith as well as of the fashions of fulfilment of that faith in the life of the family Well might it be said that she is et once a nursery and a nurse-a nursery of worthipful' vision and values of hie and a nurse of cherished conservative sentiments and styles of self-expression

The South Indian men or women in short is in form to the infinite in idea and impersonably form to the infinite in idea and impersonably the procedual. His smoothest is not expected and the prefer to the pre Aryan or parallel Aryan of the prefer to the pre Aryan or parallel Aryan of the prefer to the prefer t

INDIAN WOMANHOOD

MISS KANALA who passed her B \ (Hons) Examina tion very creditably from the Calcutta University has stood First in the First Class in the M.A. (Hinds) Examination this year Sie has topped the list of the successful candidates who appeared for the MA Examination in all the Indian languages and has thus won man; medals for this unique distinction. She is now working on her thesis on Premchand (an outline of which she had submitted for her M.A. Examination)

Miss Kamala is a grand daughter of the famous for PhD artist Prof Ishwari Prasad Varma Ex Principal, artist From School of Art, Calcutta, and a writer and entic of promise.



Miss Kamala

THE GULA AND WAR

BY PROP S N L SHPINASTANA MA

Given the outbreak of the war that has just buded there has been a spate of learned articles in our newspapers and our religious and philosophical preodicals on the question of the attrude of the G to towards was It is rather an amus ne fact that the most competely dependent and unarmed nation under the sun should be the most voc erous on the question of the ethics of war So far as Ind a 16 concerned the question for her in her present e reums-ances can hardly have more than a mere academic interest Let us, however hope that it some near or distant future. In I a will become the master of her own dest my and will be sadded w h the onerous responsibility of man aming lev pol tal a dependence in the m d t of nit one a me t with he most monstrous wes one witch scent fig knowledg will place in the r hands Then perhaps there might not be t me or melination for any metantity ral ches ng the cud so let us have done with scarl mie d schan ne now whe the times are so prop tous !

The d cus on I am sluding has been no as council the concept, of velocine at in one velocity. Similar expressed the opinion that the 6 is does not received velocine in the force of part existion in war as und on the familier that the state of the force of the familier than which goes lead to the familier than the state of the familier than the familier

Oth rs have menta sed that the background of war again t which the whole teaching of the G to is not need not be seno six taken in its I eral and historical meaning. The war alluded to is only an all gor est presentation of the constant fight that m go ng on between good and ev I tend no es in human mad and Aroun the representative man is extorted by the D vine to fight aga not evil Aurukshetra is the battle field of l'ie ine scene di constant confuct between good and ev I forces The backgro ad of a battle-field as adv and y chosen because it typically symbolses life with be confing tunic and turmol is usending such and act v ty The G to be ng an exponent of Karma Yoga could hardly have found a fitter background for its this a only a legory Let no undue amportance be attached to the open ug scene of was and let not Shra Krishpas exhortat on to Arr u to fight be interpreted I terally as fighting in an actual warlare Rathee let at be understood as an exhortat on to combat the evil tendences in ones own mad and so on The G to stands unreservedly for non violence

"That the central teaching of the G a not h msa but ah msa" says Gandh; is amply demons.

trated by the subject begun in the second chapter and summant 1 in the concluding (NIII Chapter) The treatment p the other chapters also a prorts the post on II man is moouth a wthout anger with out attachment we haut hatred a. d the G is att ves in carry us to the state beyond fattre Raise and Tamas a state that excludes anger hatred etc Non violens Arishna could give Ariun no oth r where B t to ray that the C is teacher violence or net fee war because advice to kill was a ven on a part culse occanon in es wrong as to say that A men to the law of life because a certain emount of it is nes tabe in daly life To one who reads the ap rit of the C to st tenetes the secret of non v olence the secret of reals ag the self through physical () ning India 12 11 1925)

It is has been a record line of interpretation of ait. In fire C to lowerds way. Needless to any that all in imports, interpretent of the G its slong it in the considerably influenced by Mistatina in a years a presching in non-violence as the two index of it is which has to dominate our set vity.

has she'd of I e which has to dom note our set vity.

Some and at dorse over 40 Canal, an escal service as the she was an an adverse of Canal, an escal service of the she was a service of the she was a service of the she was an inverse per to the teach and service of the Care of th

pol cly - mr = cd that it as a hor of the C tr mosted as he was a liv - med and pol leal idea cd hat one of a mean of a mean could be come in the wake of even the could be come in the wake of even the could be come in the wake of even the could be come in the wake of even the could be come in the could

O ia u not concerned with the resistant of some as en sustrument of pulice among nations any more than Jens Christ was concerned with the quest n of the subject on of the Jews to the Roman Empire The am of all great scriptures of the world is to I fe man from the an mal plane to a divine plane by reveal ng to h m the paths of ascent to a higher and b gher perfect on Bit we have to remember two things about them Frst, the scriptures of a race form a progress ve reselution. The Sprt ne er ceases in grow For God I see for ever and He ever man fe to Humself in the I ver of the saints. There fore as we mee in the scale of aprilual values we d scover h gher and h gher laws. And when the h gher law as revealed the lower one is abrogated Secondly the great ser plures of the world ere not produced in vacuo The memengers of God come in human

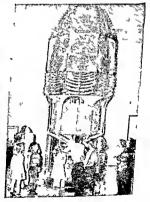
The Institute was founded in 1821 by Samuel inventor and state-man Benjamin Franklin who Vauchan Merrick and a group of Philadelphia eitrens interested in educational projects and named after the famo is 18th Century American

loungsters handle all the meel anical devices and navigation equip ment in the pilot house of the model ship set up in Franklin Institute

The Institute includes one of the largest U scientific libraries several ress laboratories a plantanum smany exhibits of rare historia value. Afor the orbibits has ever are demonstrations of & ... fic principles and the latest are I' "Do Not Touch" s gas on exhibits and children are copecial. del ghted because they are alow to operate and handle the equ ment on view There are no frictions to prevent them free climbing into Link trainers lose motive cabs etc and to equipment sich as telephore switch boar is or the devices in steamshin s pilot house thoroughly examining and these mechani me el ldren effort lessly learn how to operate the as well as how they function. The accompanying photos show a group of young ters to iring the Frank In Institute and learning about the machinery in which they see most interested -USIS



A group of yo ng visitors to the Frankin Institute I ten with wonder to the speech of welcome be ng made by the robot which



This grant leas now on ext bit in the Frank In Institute formerly reflected the beam of a lgi thouse across the New York harbour





Gri ve ting the Frankly In to the learn about tole in which and he well its operating one

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THIS EXTERORGED BOND

By RABINDRANATH TAGORS

Shalt thou gut a under the Fate forged bond?

Art thou indeed so mighty?

Art thou so mighty?

Art thou so mignly?

To break us and build hall the lead avail?

Art thou indeed so haughts?

Art thou so I night?

Shalt thou for ever chain u back "
Shalt thou for ever lold us down "

Nay it at chain shall not hold How over your edict- bind, Even in the weak is power

How-oever 3 nur greatne-s en ells

When you have struck down our strength

You too half urery one—
Grown heavy and overladen your best shall sink.

—The Lista Bharati Quart rig

of the tainfarth a gration in Brain! The forthmend stage in through the rects of Clinit, being a high principle of the fairfarth in agriction in Brain! The forthmend stage in through the rects of Clinit, being a high promise in the principle of the stage of the property of the principle of the

THE SOUTH INDIAN

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out of the several straods of his many aded culture He is distinct from his brother in the North in a oumber of ways But both are at the root alike, marmuch as religion is the bedrock and basis of their life

He is a harmonious blend of devotion and dynamic intelligence The holiest expression of the former is to be found in his music, dance and temples, while the latter is seen in the vitality and vehemence of his argument For, whomsoever you meet in the streets of Madras and its expan ive environs has spirituality of some design or other stamped on his forebead, and, if you happen to encounter him to a coffee hou e then you discover in him a potential pundit, philosopher, politician or poet

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his particular parish doity ! There is, thus, a kind of extremism to his character It is born of the occative aspect of the element of the infinite in Nature and in his sectarian style of worship This has endowed him, maybe unconceiously, with so insularity of outlook He has developed as a result thereof, a passionate loyalty to the traditions of his community, the tenets of his creed, and the tastes of his tongue No wonder, then, that he believes that the birthplace of all that is best and beautiful is the South

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The South Indiao, meo or women in short, is in His simplicity is proverbial His sense of domestic spirit a picture of the pre-Aryan or parallel Aryan of

INDIAN WOMANHOOD

MISS KAMALA, who passed her B.A. (Hone) Examina tion very creditably from the Calcutta University, has stood First in the First Class in the M.A (Hindi) Examination this year She has topped the list of the successful candidates who appeared for the MA Examination in all the Indian languages and has thus won many medals for this unique distinction. She is one working on her theels on Premchand (an outline of which she had submitted for her M.A. Examination) for Ph.D

Miss Kamala is a grand-daughter of the famous artist Pmf Ishwari Prasad Varms, Ex Principal, Oovernment School of Art, Calcutta, and a writer and entic of promise.



Miss Kamala

THE GITA AND WAR

By PROF S N L SHRIVASTAVA MA

Sixes the nubreak of the war that has just buded there has been a spate of learned articles in our newscopers and our religious and philosophical periodicals on the question of the attitude of the Gita towards war. It is rather an amusing fact that the most completely dependent and unarmed nation under the sun should be the most vociferous on the question of the ethics of war So far as India is concerned, the question for her in her present commissances can hardly have more than a mere ecademie interest Let us however hope that in some near or datant future. India will become the master of her nwn destiny and will be saddled with the onerous responsibility of maintaining her political in dependence in the midst of nations ermed with the most monstrous weapons which scientific knowledge will place in their heads. Then perhaps there might not be time or inclination for any metaphysical cheming the cud so let us have done with academic discussions now when the times ere so propitious !

The document I am eluding to has been movi as round the concepts of vulcines as I non volcine. Some have expressed the opinion that, the Grist does not recent violence on the form of participation in war as related to the control of the control of the control of the control of the function of the state of the control of the Grist was proposabled. She Krahns reprinted Aquin to fight herocally that Krahns reprinted for his district or frain from battle, even tought as a basic data state of the control words for his district or frain from battle, even tought as a basic data state Aquin a document of the control of th

Others have maintained that the background of war egunet which the whole teaching of the Gits as set need not be armously taken in its literal and historical mesoning. The war allused to is only an allegement presentation of the constant fight that is going on between tood and evil tendencies in human minds and Arjun the representative man is exharted by the Divine to fight against east Kurukshetra as the battle field of life the scene of constant conflict between good and evil forces The background of a battle-field is advredly chosen because it typically symbol see life with also confusing tustle and turmoil, its monday rush and activity The Gita being an exponent of Karms Loga could hardly have found a fitter background for its teachings than a battle-field. Be it remembered that all this is only allegory. Let no nudue importance be attached to the opening scene of war and let not Shra Knehnas exhoristion to Arion to fight be interpreted i literally as fighting in an actual warfare Rather let at be understood as an exhartation to combat the evil tendencies in nne's own mind and so on. The Gita stands unreservedly for non violence

"That the central teaching of the Gits is not himed but alimed, says Gandhin in simply demons-

traied by the subject begun in the second chapter and summarised in the concluding (XVIII Chapter). The treatment in the other chapters also supports the position Himan is impossible without aurit, with our attachment without hatrid and the Gita sinver to carry us to the state beyond Suttre, Rajus end Temas a state that excludes auger, hated end

remarked the first property of the control of the c

This has been a second line of interpretation of the stit she if the folia towards were Needlees in say that all contemporary interpreters of the Gina along this time have been considerably influenced by Muhaima Gnadha sugrouss pretabog of non relotence es the base sheal of life which has to dominete our cettivity in all spheres modulate the relition.

Some enlest devotees of Gandhiji would even go to the length of saying that Candhina ideology of non violence standing fac the total outliwry of wer excels and rises superior to the teaching of the Gite Gandhiji a teaching is sa I to be considerably ahead of all the moral codes of past and contemporary history. It is policly agrested that the enther of the Gits rooted as he was in the social and political ideas of his own times could not possibly have envisaged e higher order of human civilization to come in the wake of evolution in which war would be completely abol thed Prof D S Sherma is well known for his supreme and unreversed devotion to Gandhiji and to the Oita alike In an excellent little book entitled Knishna and His Song he has a chapter on "Krishna-the Teacher of Non violence" In this chapter Prof Sharma has so charm mely and lucidly presented the point of view I am alleding to here that I cannot resist the temptation of quoting his words here with an apology for the lengthi nes of the quotation

"The fact is writes Prof Starms that the Gila to not concerned with the question of war at an enstrument of justice among nations any more than Jesus Christ was concerned with the question of the subsection of the Jeins to the Roman Empire The sum of all great scriptures of the world is to lift man from the animal plane to e divine plane by revealing to him the paths of ascent to a higher and higher perfection. But we have to remember two things about them First, the comptures of e race form a progressive revelation. The Spint never ceases to grow For God lives for ever and He ever manifests Himself in the lives of the saints Therefore as we nive in the scale of spiritual values we discover higher and higher laws. And when the higher law is revealed the lower one is abrogated Secondly the great scriptures of the world are not produced in vacuo The meisengers of God come in human

form They belong to a certain age, a certain society now bad no other choice but to advise the declaration and a certain country Therefore their spiritual mes of war sage is inevitably covered with the hush of political, musacres with senal bombs poston gases and seere a place and a sprintance with senal bombs poston gases and seere a place and a sprintance in the counter dramatic with muses When the enlightened conseince of humanity only the Divine dramatic rightly understand. Hen comes to look upon war as a borned bunness un march to excut matchine like as it were, by The breath of the control worthy of man and perfects a machinery by which stay the progress of man' (Pp 20-22 Italies mine)

The opening sentence in the abova quotation forth with calls for comments It is not true to hold that the Gits was not concerned with the question of war as an instrument of justice Well, it was precisely as an when the situation warrants a war, how can we help it instrument of justice (not, of course justice 'among Even a Divine Incarnation like Shri Krishna with all nations but justice between two contending royal the soul force and the power of love at his command powers) that the war alluded to in the Gita was could not belo it powers) that the war amount of the Maha

We quite admit that the Gita lends itself to at

blackada and it is definitely this war and no other war

allegorical interpretation, but we see no reason to with the account of which the Gits begins This war exchen altogether the basic historical events that s' was not a war-mongers war not a war for the mere fun of it or the sheer love of it but avowedly a war for "justice As is well known it was the 'mjustice" "justice As is well known it was the industrial most a war for a just cause? Though lending itself"; the wicked Kauranas to the noble Pandayaa which an allegaries interpretation why should it be regard." necessitated the War of the Mahabbarata Christ may not have shown any concern for the subjection of the Jewa to the Roman Empire, but Shri Krishna showed understood in its literal sense also in addition to what, Jewa to the Rollian Philips and plight of the Pandavas ever allegorical interpretation it may lend itself to at the hands of the Kauravas even as Gandhin is It can easily be shown that the Gita had no objection at the hands of the subjection of India 40 to war as such, it did not condemn war because the British Empire The superior method of settling invulves violence The Gita upholds the order of Feb. the British Lupius are superiors means as not an Classes thetar-turn which includes the fight-political disputes by non-vision for the superior to the superi to bring about a settlement without resorting to the to oring summers of war. He went to the court at be a mere allegory. The Gita also proclaims in Duryodhana and gently pleaded on behalf of the uncertain terms that each of the four classes can other Pandayas to return to them their rightful territories nr even such small part of them as would suffice for their bare maintenance. Duryodhana refused in give even a needlepoint of land without battle Reasonable gave way before insolent might Shri Lushua

What really, then, is the Gita's attitude towards socal and scientific ideas of their times. And it is the question of war que an act of violence? Does the the task of the wise man to separate the husk from Gita advocate violence or non violence? In one sense the kernel He should clearly see and frankly admit 'neither' and in another sense 'hoth' The Gita certainly that belief in a particular political doctrine or a does not advocate war for its own sake or for the love particular social order in the penishable part of a of it, nor could its spirit and teachings be said to be scripture. It is the husk that cover the living seed opposed to war on the sole ground of its being an act Half the degradations that flourish under the name of violence when it is warranted by an objective of religion are due to our frequent mability to situation, when it becomes a moral necessity or shear separate what is permanent from what is temporary it is demanded by loka-samgaha The readers of the or accidental in our scriptures Surely Christ's belief Bhagwad-Gita must recall to their minds that Shr that evil spirits cause disease and his expectation Krishna asked Arjun to fight in the interest of loke that the world would come to an end shortly belong samgraha or the collective welfare of society 1 I have to the latter category So do the battle of Kura- often seen it argued by the advocates of non violence kshetrs, the Indian caste system and the Sankhya that if the war of the Mahabharata vindicated snything philosophy mentioned in the Gita Moreover, how it vindicated the utter futility of violence since this could we expect the Gita written some centuries war ended with a holocaust of millions on either side before the Christian era, to preach directly the and as such the victory of the Pandavaa was a profiles abolition of war, when even twenty centuries after victory Yes the war of the Mahabharata consumed the beginning of that era manhind still looks upon millions but it immortalised the ideal of the kshatnya war as a legitimate weapon and resorts to it with bero Men may die, but the ideal must live To allow far fewer moral restrictions? Non violance among wrong to triumph and right to suffer is a moral failure nations if made possible by international courts of a breach of loka-samgraha. He the Lord knows tha arbitration, is undoubtedly as superior to war as an aignificance of events in the cosmic drama. Shri Krishns bonourable war, a dharma yuddho described by our knew about the holocaust. A comic traged, to the ancient epic poets is superior to the modern human view is a Divine laughter Tha "horid" also has

The Gita I venture to say, does not make a fetish it is made impossible it will disappear like Suttee of nonviolence Though chimes is mentioned in several and slavery and no misreading of the acriptures can passages as a virtue, war as such is nowhere conderated m the Gits The war of the Mahabharata bad the senction and the approval of the Lord of the Gits Himself This is far from saying that Shri Krishna was a war monger or that he advocated war for the sake of war Unwarranted war is of course, condemnable, but

> merpugnably associated with the Gita After all wh is there to be ashamed of in the Bharata war ? Was 1 not a war for a just cause ? Though lending itself as a mere allegory? Why should not Shri Krishn exhortation to Arrun to fight in an actual battle !" Lihatnya class By no stretch of imagination this could

¹ Children Interespotant

² Mayairete milate Paurremene

^{3.} Blromeyen spreablucent yenteeraillent meyeye. & Yuddhe chappepaleyenem.

of another class

Better is one a own swadkarma though eyil (to all outward appearance) than the smudharma of another He who doeth work in keeping with his own nature incurreth no sin. One should not give up O son of hunti a work congruous with once own dispo itional make-up even though there be a quote him again blemish in it All actions (for the matter of that) are covered up with blemishes even as fire is always covered up with emoke" - (Gita XVIII 47-48)

The truth is that the Gita does not place the same ideal before evershody. It is impossible in the very nature of things that noo viclence in its chemical putity can be practised by all and gundry. The Gata is the exponent of an ideal relative to a man a dispositional make up According to men a diversity of dispositional make-up the Gita broadly distinguishes four funds mental types in human society the Brahmin the hehatrya the Vaishya and the Sudra Quality of character and the apt tude for a specific vocation deter- attitude internally changed but that is the stitude he m as to which of these four classes a particular asks us to take in all the activities of life individual beloogs. This is not a hierarchical class:

*Perform all your actions posed in the control of t fication placing one higher than the other though this has been the ust al misunderstanding which is responsible for much of our present-day social in quities. It is a universal principle of classification applicable to any human society whatevever This diversity of types is a fact to reckon with The Gita recognises it as a constant and mexpugnable feature of human society an essential item in the Divine planning of creation

From all this the attitude of the Gita towards the question of war seems pretty clear It does not seem tenshis to regard the Gita as the exponent of the single and sole ideal of non violence under all encumetances as some present-day interpreters of the Gita make it nut to he 'vor is the Gits s war mongers goved preach ing war for the sheer love of it or for terntorial aggrandisement or for snatching other people's indepen dence and things like that sort. But when war becomes a necessity may a paramount duty in the cause of justice refueal to participate in war on the sole ground that it involves violence which is sinful would according to the spirit of the Gita be a species of karma-canyosa which is reprehensible. The true meaning of surpose according to the Gits is not the giving up of action in its outward form but giving up of the attachment to its consequences. The uniqueness of the Gita amongst the world's scriptures has precisely in this that it alone shows us the path of how we can adjust ourselves to outward situat one by which we are mescapably con fronted and which prime face present a moral problem to us, without any moral or spiritual loss to ourselves. The Gita teaches us how we can remain spiritually unscathed even when part cipating in the bloodiest war It is the unparalleled ment of the G to that it alone of all scriptures in the world holds the light unto our feet during our passage through life's frightful and

siddly by performing its own siloted duties in a spirit intricate passes. The Gita teaches us not to be swinging of worship of the Divine. The Lishatnya's fighting in moral secsaws when the situation demands a plunge in a battle is as much a means to Perfection as a mito action. In the concluding part of the chapter from Brahmins practice of non violence. The Gita mants on which I have quoted above. Prof. Sharma has pertieach class sticking steadiacity to its own steadharms nearly drawn our attention to four passages in the Gita and not switch off into the railroad of the swadharms (II 33 III 30 VIII 7 and XVIII 17) where Arjun is specifically asked to fight and the Lord imposes such cond tuons on him as he should fight treating pain and pleasure victory and gain alike he should fight without the sense of egoism and surrendering all works to God etc These cond tione says Prof Sharms are such as to make Armas action practically nonviolent Let me

> From all this we see that Krishna far from advocating violence thoroughly undermines the position of violence takes away the substance and retains only the outer shell That was all prohably he could do in his day. If his conditions are satisfied there can be no violence at all All that Mahatma Gandhi is dong today is to push the Gua to its formal conclusion to make us take the last step and throw exes even the shell and thus embrace non rentence in both form and substance His Satyagraha is therefore only a fulfilment of the Gita"

> Yes ' Lrishna asked Arjun to fight with his whole

Perform all your actions poised in York and renouncing attachment to their consequences O Dhananaya l Be even tempered in success and failure it is this evenness of temper which is spoken of as Yogs - (Cita II-(8)

This is the universal quintessential principle of Anshus s philosophy of action which He briogs to hear on fighting also in the passages quoted by Prof Sharma where he is asking Arjun specifically to fight Yes if the fighter fights in the spirit of Yoga as taught in the Gita his violence has no dement attached to it and becomes as good as non violence if one wants to put it that way But to kill in the spirit of Yora is one thing . and to totally refrain from killing is another thing altogether I do not see the propriety of calling the latter sten "s longal conclusion" of the former Krishna definitely advised Arpin to take the former step in preference to the latter and this settles the controversy about the attitude of the Gita towards the question of war qua an act of prolence The Gandhian ideology of non violence is a clear break from the Gita ideology of Yogic violence if I may be permitted to put it so The Gandhian technique is something new sus generas A full discussion about it is not germane to my present article which has been concerned only with the Gita a attitude towards war and with Gandhija only m so far as he has interpreted the Gita to suit his ideology of non violence

Let me m the end come to the much talked of question of the total abolition of war in the world Pray who is it who talks most about it? Need I say that? Have the belligerent nations victors or vanquested in World War II despared of war despite the horrors and museries that have attended it? Has Russia despaired of war? Dd not Stalin order his scientists immediately after the completion of the war to prepare atom bombs within six months? Have not the Five

⁵ Swekarmana samabkyar kwa.

⁶ Canadarna sibbagudal.

⁷ Chetarograpus more priston.

⁸ Torocké kura kernesi

Nations been clamouring to share the secret of the atom bomb? Which was is the wind blowing? After the first experiment with the atom bomb the world seemed to have felt alarmed and it was hoped for some time that the emergence of the atom bomb would end war for all time to come But what now? 'International control over the use of atom bomb'-this is the best we can hope for and this would be in the best interests of the belligerent nations themselves Is the world moving even an meh towards 'embracing non violence in both form and substance?' What is India to dn in such a world? The question is pertinent, not so much for the India of today but for the free India of tomorrow Wall

the free India of tomorrow equip herself with an armi and a navy and all other requirements of a modern warfare and be prepared for all eventualities, or will the choose to remain non violent, come what may? We owe it to posterity to give a clear and decision answer in this question, an answer which will not let it falter in its hour of need For my own part I believe that the Gita gives us that decisive answer Hearken ve and to the last words of the Gita .

Where there is Krishna, Great amongst the Logins, and where there is Arnin, great amonast the warners, there assuredly, methinks, is prospenty enctory and happeness"

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION IN THE INDIAN STATES

By PROF K V RAO, MA, MLIST

Hony Director The Rajendra Institute of Eronomic Research Balangir and Member, The Paina State Legislative Assembly

While the problem of the economic and political transitua in India a seriore ono everyna a si cibul ai gottie attention, I am afraid that the problem of the Indian States is not receiving due attention of the press and people of British India As must be expected in a country struggling for independence the political problem of the States is getting more attention than the economic problem of the millions of the people of the Indian States whose standard of life is much lower than that of the people of British India which is low by itself

There is a lot of prejudice in British India against the Native States While some of it is justified a lot is due to ignorance and tradition Indian States are not receiving due publicity in British India which is due of course to their own fault

The object of the present writer is neither to praise the Native States nor to condemn them but only to point out some of the selient features of the problem of transition in the Indian States that require careful consideration by all the statesmen in India

Unfortunately the people of British india do not take into consideration that the whole of India includ ing the Indian States should swim or aink together British India cannot expect to plan and sdrance leaving Indian India behind It applies both to the e-conomic field as well as to the political

As far as the economic problem is concerned there are three good reasons why British India and Indian India should co operate with each other

History may divide India into two or three Indias but geography cannot One has only to look at the map of India to convince bimself how impossible it is to make a real distinction between the two Indias as two administrative units Indian States big and small number about six hundred and look as if they are sprinkled on the map of India It is meoneesvable to Balkanise India without disastrous consequences,

According to the Census of 1941 the density of popu- rest of India This is borne out by the various utterances lation in British India is about 310 people per square of the leading Princes and the post war plans of some mile while that of Indian India is about 130 per equare of the State. Indeed some of the States have even gine mile making it about 248 people per square mile for beyond what the Advicers' regimes have planned for the whole of India Actually in some places in British the provinces But the States, a large majority of them

India the density is more than 500 per square mala-in North Bihar in some places it is even 900-while in the Indian States in some places it is even less than one hundred An equitable redistribution of the population is exential for the uniform exploitation of the natural resources of Indea and for settling the landless heople of India on new land, and for this purpose close co-operation with the Indian States which can absorb the surplus population of British India is quite essential

In India today we are contemplating many handis. purpose River Projects on the T V A lines We are contemplating many Hydro-electric Projects on a said system throughout India We are also scheming for a regional distribution of industries and complete central control All these would be futile and impossible without complete co operation of British and Indian Judius Again the Indian States when compared with British India abound in cultivable waste and forests which must be useful to the whole country. There are many mineral deposits in the Native States that await the British Indian talent and capital for maximum exploitation indeed without the lands forcets and mmeral resources of the Native States, India's blans would be very incomplete if not impossible

British India must pave the way so that Indian India may come into the fold For clearing the way it is the imperative duty of the people concerned to fully understand the problem of the Indian States and the viewpoint of the Princes and the people of the States. A correct analysis of the forces at present operating in the States as understood by the present writer a presented here for public discussion. In doing so the writer decrees to make it quite clear that the views expressed here are his own and not necessarily the views of the State in which he has the honour to set re

THE ECONOMIC PROBLEM

Both in the economic field and in the political British India is more populated than Indian India field, the Princes are very eager to keep pace with the

formulating their plans and traine to execute them.

the States are largely uneducated and allaterate They are poor and they possess medieval outlook Most of landican to the States themselves

But even in the case of those States which have

careful consideration from all corners interested in the welfare of India as a whole

of personnel

The first difficulty is the question of personnel It is not a fact realised by many that the present staff available in many of the small States is not quite fit to formulate all the post war schemes. Some of the there 'experts' prove to be bogus people and the Rulers up any cach reserves for post war reconstruction get divillarioned and discouraged

neers, surveyors, doctors teachers and a host of others -who cannot be had Hitherto they used to get the required personnel whose number was never very large from British India But now that recruiting source is exhausted and even if a few people are available they are found generally to be incompetent and expensive Good and competent people who are welcome into the States are reluctant to enter into State service when Provincial service is easily available for them Actually during the recent years a number of people serving in the States have left for service in British India for both War and private service and it is very doubtful if they come back , and the exodus still continues, Some of the hig States are going to solve this problem by starting technical colleges within their own boundaries but the small States cannot do that due, both to their m- India difference to the problem and to financial implications. The small States must depend upon the British Indian universities and colleges to give some accommodation but they get no good re-ponse from these quarters as Briti h India itself is hard pressed for technical people It is a real and difficult problem which requires the immediate attention of all, as otherwise the post-war schemes of these States will be lagging behind for want

is the vaguences of the policy and plans of the Government of India It is not the proper place for examining that amont here in detail, but this much can easily be and the Centre have so far prepared a number of own speed I cannot develop the thous here but those schemes but not a comprehensive plan anything like that are interested in the welfare of India and specially the Five-Year Plan of Russia. The States are expected the Indian States, would do well to pursue the matter

have a number of difficulties which they are facing in to co-operate with the Government and co-ordinate their schemes with those of the Government of Ind a The Indian States, specially the small States, have How this could be done in the absence of a clear a number of special difficulties which the large States enumeration of the definite policy, objective and targets and Provinces are not, happily, having The people of of the Government in such matters as say, tanffa protection demobilisation and employment, sterling balances and the future value of the rupce, delocalisation the Rulers of the small States have not even reshard and dispersal of industry including regional planning the necessity for planning while the rest of India is etc? The Indian States that are well up with their feverably talking about it. This is proving a great reconstruction schemes find it difficult to give the final touches to the blue-prints of their plans

. The greatest stumbling block however, to the realised the importance and urgency of post-war plan-launching of his schemes by the States is the question augg-I can mention a good number of States which of finance Lieu originally, taking it from any point have good shead with their plans, e.g., Hydershad, of view, Indian States are poorer than British India Myrore, Travancore, Japur Rajkot, Patas, Sersikel's, an sput of the fabulous wealth that is supposed to be helahandi and a number of others—there are many boarded by the Princes. The Nirsm may be the richest Laster problems which they are not able to solve all man in the world but -if statistics are taken it will by themselves, and which require a sympathetic and be found-his subjects are poorer than British Indian subjects of even the poorest of Indian provinces. The meomo of a State of course is no index of the prospenty of the people but it is certainly an indication of the taxable capacity of the State and its especity to launch on with hig echemes involving crores of rupees With the exception of some of the big and Princes within my own knowledge who are very keen prosperous States like Mysore Traveneore Hyderabad on getting the best plans for their States find no and others the income of the other States is very personnel competent to undertake the task Sometimes small when compared with their areas and naturally they depend upon outside experts But many times their reveous surpluses have been very little to build

The war has magn fied this difference between the The second difficulty connected with personnel is notes of British India and that of the Indian States to get people to execute their plans. They require The reasons are not far to seek. Much of the created many technical people—II) dro-electine experts only money has been spent by the Government in British fodis and on Briti h Indiane Though there are a few State Banks recently started the majority of Banks in India are in the British territory and they have obtained all the deposits of the public Though due to the disparity in meome-tax and other attractions there has been of late a movement of Industries into the States still the bulk of the factories including the wartime factories are in British India It has been recently revealed that though a large portion of the capital in India is subscribed by the subjects of Indian States only three per cent of the total investment of India in industries is in the Indian States, and even this small amount is exclusively claimed by the progressive States hle Mysore Travancore etc Thus most of the servicehnklers and wage-earning class in India are in British

Most of the people of India and all the people of the States do not seem to realise the significance of the fact that, with a few exceptions like Hyderabad all the States have a common legal tender money with the rest of Indea and that it is resued and controlled by British India and in the interests of British India It is abourd to talk of the States pursuing a different policy from British Icdia in economic matters as long an they cannot control the legal tender movey and the Another practical difficulty experienced by those credit structure A common legal tender much worse that are engaged in the task of planning for the States than a common standard has got a unifying effect much to the decidentage of all the parties Asking the States to pursue their economic policy in India at present is like tying all the horses by a common rope and saxi without any fear of contradiction that the Provinces asking them to run each in its own direction and its still further and point out the dradiantages to the all the advantages derived by British India on account States Suffice it is here to state that the States without of the war-whatever might be the indirect any control over the legal tender god credit cannot British India derived Otherwise they could have in launch oo any independent or bold plans ahead of British India They have to follow it

THE STATES CLAIM FOR HELP FROM THE CENTRE

In order to overcome this financial handican the States, specially the small ones look to the Centre for help in financial matters as well as in technical advice It must be realised in British India that only a substantial financial contribution from the Ceotre alone can permit the States to think of launching on any post war scheme worth its oame Otherwise British India has to go on advaccing leaving Iodian India behind which is advantageous to neither party

Recently the Government of India announced that they expect that in the coming five post-war years, an approximate amount of one thousand crores would be available as contribution from the Ceotre to finance the post-war schemes of the provinces It was expected and fondly hoped by the States that they also would get a fair share in that grant from the Centre But nothing has come out yet and a recent message from Karachi published in some of the dailies stated that the States do not get any chare in that grant I hope it is not true but if it is then many of the States would feel disappointed and di coursged

It might seem fantastic to many in British India and surprising to many in Indian India that the States forming a separate bloc altogether from the Indiao Provinces and talking about their treaty rights and sanads should claim a share in the grant of the Central Government to its provinces which is almost like a

domestic affair But really the States have a claim The claim of the States to the help from the Central financea is based on three important grounds First is based on the ground that it is imperative on the part of all concerned to see that the States pro gress at the same rate as the rest of India and this cannot be achieved without a solid contribution from the Centre No doubt the Centro has made some vague romes to meet a portion of the especiative on national bighways to be constructed by the States and the Centre will beer all the expenditure for the construction of the rsilways that pass frough the Indian States But these will benefit the people of the States only in a very indirect way What the people of the States want today are internal communications progetion and industries, they want food clothing and education None of the small States is really in a position to meet all this expenditure with the revenues of the State or the savings of the people If British India wants that one third of India should not go starving it should be ready to come to the aid of the States at his opportune moment Aoy such help will have a tremendous psychological effect at this moment when the future of unified India is hanging in the halance It will also have a beneficial economie effect as the people of the Indian States if their purchasing power is increased by the postwar reconstruction schemes will provide easy markets for the goods of British India

The second is based on the ground that the States have played an important and equal part in waging the war and have completely identified themselves with British India in this respect without imposing any

assted that a part of the war contracts should be a to the people of the States a good number of the wartune industries should be located in Indian Inda etc. I do not mean to suggest that such things have not been done, but such conditions were not imposed by the States at all, and if only they had insisted they could have easily obtained many advantages On the other hand, the people of the States have suffered of the privations along with the people of British and the rest of the world that the war has ,

Indian India worked wholeheartedly for the su of the Allies at a rapid rate not minding the deprecis tion and exhaustion of their natural resources thave to face today the same problems as the British Indian provinces—the problems of reconstruction demobilisation, employment, and rehabilitation If for these purposes the Centre is making a grant to the provinces on the ground that the provinces had to undergo much privation during the war, on the same grounds at must make a contribution to the States also who have the same claims Financial experts may quarrel with me and any that the Indian States that form separate entity from British India cannot have a claim to the finances of another political entity I do not agree with them and I will come to that point presently, but it must be stated here that the surp

from which the Centre is going to make the grant are the result of the conditions created by the war and during the war the Indian States have played an equal part and completely identified themselves with British Iodia for all purposes, and hence the central surpluses are as much a result of the actions and privations on the part of the Indian States as on the part of the provioces and therefore they have an equal claim with the provinces for grants from the surpluses accrued as a consequence of the war

The third point is based entirely on the atrice principles of federal finance. It is not true to contend that the States form a polity entity entirely separate from the British Indian Government The Indian States' sovereignty has been limited in a number of economie and financial matters. The most important of them are the Customs Central Banking Posts ath Telegraphs and Railways These are the important stems which directly concern the States Indirectly there are a number of other items that benefit the British Indian revenues on account of the subordination of the Irdian States to British India in economic matters Customs are an important item in the revenues of the Centre and the States can claim a part of it So also the Reserve Bank is making considerable profits and the Reserve Bank is the common authority for the 1800 of currency and the control of credit for the whole of India including Indian India and there is no justifiable reason why the net profits of the Reserve Bank should go entirely to the Central Revenues and not a share is distributed to the Indian States In the case of the Post Office the same reasons apply Of course in the case of the Rulways it may be claimed that they commercial institutions run entirely on commercial lines and for which the entire capital has been invested by the Central Government This is a plea enough for the ameterath century But in the twentieth century when the State is beginning to undertake boldly conditions whatsoever They have denied themselves industrial enterprises, the difference between a compac-

DELUSION OF PAKISTANISM

By NAGENDRA NATH CHANDA

The failure of the Simia Conference and the fact of an Indian Hindu and a Muslim compared against." even the Labour Government still holding fast to the Cripps Scheme paying the way of Pakistan through minority veto, tend to deepen the doubt that Pakistan may now be sought to be brought down from the splere of blackmail to actual reality as with Burma before The Burms ground was prepared in the same way with similar communal animosity communal riots and election on separation issue the premier declaring in 1932 that

His Majesty's Government consider that the decision might be taken after an election at which the broad is ue bad been placed before the electorate and if an Indian federation is established it cannot be on the basis that members can leave it as and when they choose "

For the obvious reason Burma separation was effected despite an adverse vote of the Burma electorate to the divilusionment of the deluded (not the conscious command performancewallas) that separation hastened no hiberation but snapped chances of joint fight for it, Mr Aung San again now urging for an Asiatic Potsdam to baffle the common tutchinge Similar attempts may be now made about Pakistan which is thriving on alien meentine of divide et impe ; and the League lure of sucking Hindusthan white as only partly done in Bengal resulting in the ataryation of 30 lakes of people mostly Muslim But many a bar legal moral and economic cues out Tarry a little Jew If in spite of all this Pakistan is effected the fire of friction thereof will consume the edifice soon India cannot be varisected against the opposition of over three hundred millions of Indians

The term Pakistan was originally formed with the initial words of the Muslim majority tracts of the Punjab Kashmur Sind and Baluchistan But later the Mushm League decided that it would see that

Geographically contiguous units are demar eated into regions which should be so constituted with territorial readjustments as may be necessary that the areas in which the Mushime are in a majority as in the north west and eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign "

According to this the Muslim majority districts of East Bengal and Sylhet Western Punjab and Sind would be independent states the Frontier Province as a non-slavish unit preferring the Indian Federation (But the hoax is that the same Muslim League has opposed a Zionist State in Palestine 1

The two-nation theory recently manufactured to justify this separation on the principle of selfdetermination" of the old League of Nations is based on pure fiction If Mohamedanism in China, Russia and Indonesis etc have not made Muslims thereof in India separate nations it cannot make so in India unless a new Mohammedanism is meant Muslims here are an prop of Pakistan But it is only an outrige complet

Hindu Chinese and a Muslim Arab I Mr Stalin in his Marxism and the National and Colonial Questions sali

A nation is a bistorically evolved stable community of language territory, economic life and psychological miske-up manifested in a community of culture "

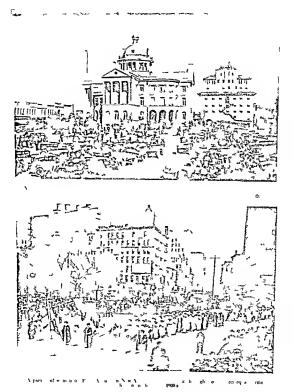
Even absence of one of these four factors considered by him insufficient for forming a nation According to this standard of Stalin al o (Commu to mark) Pakistan is untenable, for in language tent tors and economic life Indian Mushms (mostly renegate Hindus) are not different from Hindus and it requires no Mandel to say that as per law of heredity (as of shoots of the same stock) they are of the same suppose of the same stock) they are of the same psychological make up. They also have a common Indian culture evolved through Hindu and Muslim ideologies boiled in the cauldron of Indian environments So the principle of 'self-determination" does not apply to Indian Mushms In fact that principle cannot be pushed too far

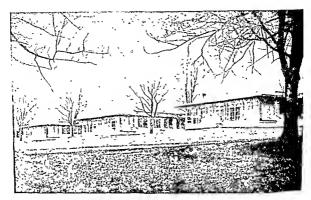
Indian Muslims are at best a minority looked through a communally ob essed vision and as such may demand minority safeguarda (in the Indian Federation) as provided by the League of Nations The Federation scheme was evolved to give considerable scope for local self-expression and the Muslim Lesgue also in 1937 demanded establishment in India of full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic states perbaps just like U S A But what happened between 1937 and 1949 to change that ideal into Pakistan?

Even if the Mushims be a separate nation for the take of greater benefit they can live in the same Indian State like the French and the English in Canada (where two third is English and Protestant and one third French and Cathole) the English and the Dutch in South Africa the Crechs and Slovaks in Czechoslovakis the Germans the Itshans and the French in Switzerland Armenians Slavs Turkomen etc. in Russis and all European Nationalities in USA States need not be simply mono-national but can be and have been polynational for the sake of community of economic interest

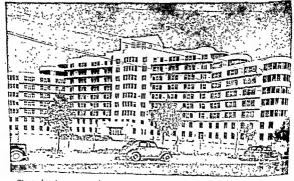
Now while the economic basis of capitalism social ism and capito-socialism (where basic industries only are socialised) is the main modern contention in the formation of states it is ludicrous to hear states be of formed on communatorratic basis on an extraneous factor like the difference in naming God as Alla of Iswara By this in the eyes of the civilized world the Muchin League has given to it the stamp of primitive ness over slavishness Economic community and not religious community is going to determine the shape and being of states in the modern age. If every religion is to give rise to a state there will be no end of states

The League borey of majority outrage is another organic part of the Indian Nation How much akin are of its own mind II smaller communities like Christians





'The small medical centre like this one, serving an area of farms, villages and small towns, promises to be an important post-war hospital development in the United States



The modern begins medical centre, like this hospital in New York, provides plenty of light, sur and air for patients and convenient arrangement of freilities for their care

nd Parsees can hve without such fear, why nat a tenrore strong community of Muslims? But Palistan s no solution of such reasonty outrage on Bindus and Muslims in Pakistan and Hindustan respectively Its satural safeguard is cultivation of communal amity and egal safeguard is incorporation of fundamental rights ike freedom of conscience and personal law and equality n service and profession in the federal constitution

India has always had one natural and economic boundary and like Asoka and Albar, Butain also valued indivisible political existence of India in furtherance of which British suggraphty over Indian states also was established Can the same Britain now, preach India's vivisection as a political desideratum? At present also when for greater gam Britain is per sunding Indian States to join the Indian federation and the smaller states to merce into bigger ones how can she in the same breath advocate Pakistan?

Pakistan in the present Indian context is not only slavish but illegal immoral and uneconomic

Firstly, this is not even Ulaterization Ulater is allowed equal liberty with England through common representation in the Parliament but Pakistan will have nothing but a tightening of the stranglebold as in case of Burma. The very roson detre of the move as there If Britain has to quit India really, why should she incur the world odium by this separation which may ultimataly grow to be e nek to her through Pan Islamism? The Indian States and Palistan are intended to be language citadela of British imperishsm in India Hence all friends including Afghanistan Turkey Persia Egypt and the Arab League have warned Indian Mushma against the slavery device of Pakistan When to attain biguess in Defence and Economics (only the Big Five having upperhapd in the United Nations) smaller states are desperately after big Federations like USA and Russia it is fantaetic to hear Mushim League erv for reparation though it is not forgetful of the truth that "united we stand divided we fall? In fact an Assatic Federation and even a world Federation (mark Churchill's proposal for Anglo-French Federation) is the serious talk of the day

Pakistanien militates against all canons of Demoeracy Speaking at Blackpool Premier Attlee and

"Democracy is a majority rule with due respects to rights of the minority. It means that while the wish of the majority must prevail there shall be full opportunity for all points of view to find expression "

Britain stands pledged to establishing this demoeratic principle in India In view of this how can Britain encourage the andemocratic numerile of minority veto for Pakistan? But even this minority veto cannot bring Pakistan, for if the Muslim minority in India can veto federation the Hindu minority of proposed Pakistan also can vefo vivibection

Pakistan is ruled out by the Government of India Act of 1935 which disallows recession of any state from the federation to obviste which Burms and Aden were sevarated before the manguration of federation With federal and provincial pheres ng-dly demarcated and arranged to be safeguarded through the Federal Court Federation over British provinces (though not over States) was practically established in 1937 For greater provincial Liberty the former unitary Central Government changed into this Federal Government (as in Brain) in 1880) no doubt but the point of a

federation being "perpetual union" was not waived to allow the liberty of their secession from this union The precise legal convention is that the sovereignty

of every meh of the soil belongs to the whole people and not to any individual or section thereof So without consent of the whole nation there can be no territorial disintegration to the prejudice of its above sovereign rights All children have equal rights in enjoying the hounties of the common mother but none has the right to sever her himbs, for that would be killing the mother Such vivisection is also precluded by the organic conception of the state

Some States (like U S A) do not allow territorial abenation at all for it means the disruption of the organic arrangement of the whole nation The recent Russan example does not hold any analogy for India which has greater racial and geographical unity Rus.ian seession is allowed neither before attainment of free dom nor on religious basis. It is allowed only after a thorough metamorphous into Economie Nationalism knowing that thereafter those smaller workers units could not prefer separate existence for fear of capital the states nor foster Soviet antagonism (because of the common bene of the e states unlike Pakietan and Hindustan) if even supersted Otherwise Russia who sternly refu ed Finland Poland sic to have separate existence would be the fast to allow such secusion. If territorial readjustment he allowed at all such secession just like any accession can be allowed only on the deer ton of a substantial majority of the whole people ot all communities as determined through a popular thebrecke (present Council elections not reflecting even the strength of nationalist Muslims)

As to the morality of the Pakistan move it may be stremed that as it does not serve the greatest good of the greatrat number it is immoral. Its basis of elien domination and cotene aggrandmement is itself un

Pakistan states have no minerals and industries but they will have heavy defence expenditure to bear due to long ses and land frontiers. They will be also deprived of their natural markets in Hindustan within the same economic boundary All this tends to make Paketan proposition uneconomie

The basic idea of Pakistan in Muslim Leaguereation (not even Muslemisston) of Government under aben control and not indianisation under self-control In this sale of the freedom of motherland Muslim mass support is being secured by painting the Hindus (not then rulers) as enemies of the Mushims and of the Muslim intelligentua by daugling before them the honeycomb of service and business indulgences of which a directeste that advanty deen given in change, in they separation and subotage has been the main part of League activity since its inception League setivity and national activity have ever borne an inverse ratio. The Bengal Paristion agitation generated the Muslim League at Daces in 1906 as its counterpoise striving for not only retention of partition but introduction of communal representation the seed of communal discord. The Mories Munto Reforms and the Mont Ford Reforms both were vitisted by this poron Then when the All Parties Conference in 1928 decided for joint electorate the League raised its cry for the creation of Mushm majority provinces over and above the demand of communal electorate (14 points of Mr Junah) So Sind was separated and communal elec torate was also retained in the Federal Act of 1935

The national agitation was required to be thoroughly to be defended by the League Only to such nonwith its demand of Pakistan itself in 1910 The cry has been growing louder as the British pledge of post-war freedom has to be implemented now The Muslim

communal spirit can a state be entrusted and not to a hand of fanatics, To such persons Hindus and Muslims are nut enemies but sons of the same mother India and League has no power to wrest Pakustan from bound together by the same natural and economic condiare equally entitled to her bounties They are juseparably Britain But the question of wresting it from Britain tions and equally affected by famines and plenty. They does not anse when the giving hands are willing sink or sail together Forgetful of this, those who preach only the nationalist opposition needs to be counteracted territorial disruption or communal discord are enemies and mass support enlisted To purchase Muslim support of Hindus and Muslims alike The straining of sweet to Pakistan the next step is proposed to be the con relations between neighbours is not the way of peace version of India into an Islamic land under the name and prosperity of any This neighbourly fraternity can of Dina's (as recently given out from Cambridge by best be developed by adopting the time honoured Rahamat Ali, the father of Pakistan idea), though it principle of Fair field and no favour as qualified by may not materialise for the British need of perpetuating "Lave and let live" Let it be remembered that the ways of fratarnity and philanthropy are the ways of both The Azad Hind Faus has shown that Pakiston is the Vedas and the Koran, while the ways of cumity sham to real lovers of independence they even refusing and misanthropy are the ways that breed destruction --:0:---

1945—IT ENDED BETTER THAN IT BEGAN

By P R SRINIWAS

Or 1945, there is something to be said which cannot be public expect to obtain after the second world war end of any earlier year of this decade—it asw the end has been won For what distinguishes the post-war of money are even more keenly felt in the year imme diately following the war Government controls continue to be exercised, while the mental attitude that tolerated them is fast undergoing a change Industry and trade are more impatient to get to normal business, but are of the war generated was helpful to the early conven-

the national and in the international sphere, various the two contracting parties measures have to be discreetly speeded up with a view to reduce the hard-hips of the immediate post way years and economic history of our time, we have to remember

of the war both in the East and the West That is saying period on this occasion from the last is the clear recoga great deal, indeed To see the lights go up again, to intion on all hands that a major war does not permit a great usar, more at one the name go up agon, that a return to prewar conditions and that the only way out fear of a sudden wall of the siren—all these mean to avoid a post-war slump or other adverse consequences a great deal But from the point of view appropriate to of the war is to work energetically for the new condia financial and economic review of the year that is now thous which the war has made possible and, in a manner a financial and economic review of the year time is now some one one has made possible and, in a manuer over, 1951 as a much a part of the war pence of as any even meritable. The latter stages of the war were year since 1999 In fact, more For a world war is one therefore marked by special efforts to prepare for the year since 1939 in lack, more for a worst was a use search recording to the control of those diseases of which the convalencence is more early recovery of national and world economy from the enfecbling and trying than the period of the attack effects of the war and for the international understanding The war ended early enough in the year to give a ing essential for preventing common disasters like the The war ended early enough in the year to give a me contain for prevening common missiers like the foretasts of what the immediate post-war years have world depression, competitive currency depreciation in store for the world The war with Germany ended and the res of uncontaint abstracts. The impelies early in May and that with Japan in mid-diagnet. The to these efforts was readily found, because the list developments of the subsequent months showed clearly flicker of German offensive-spirit died out at Ardennes that the return to peacetime conditions is if anything before 1944 was over The first few weeks of 1945 saw that the return to pracetime consistences is a sayoning occur. He urns new weeks of the saw an even more tardy and painful process than the Red Army marching an student style from Warsew the adaptation of peacetime economy to watting to Berlin The Anglo-American Armys had recovery from the shocks of Arno and Ardennes and were steadily pushing forward, while even the French had taken a hand in pressing back the German armies from the South after capturing Cologne

tion of such international conferences as the food At the same time, the governments find a new conference at Hoteprings, and the International Moneurgency in dealing with what had been termed post-war tan Conference at Brettonwoods Later in the year, urgency in desing with what had been because the decisions arrived at by the latter were found to because the quickened social conscience of the present provide a sure basis for the negotiations between the day is more about it when it is seen to be avoidable Both in agreement the significance of which reached far beyond

and hasten the attainment of conditions which the that there were two distinct currents of events One of

them referred to the immediate economic and financial consequences of the end of the war, and the other to the efforts of the governments to quicken the pace towards a new balance of national and international economics. The former leads to a somewhet dull and depressing picture, while the latter is comparatively

colourful

These two currents were not less merked in India than elsewhere Here as abroad the Government showed increasing interest in economic planning for Ardechir Dalal the Planning Member of the Government of India was not content with the progress of planning at the centre but toured all over the country in order to good the provinces to do their part of the work. To ensure co-ordinated development the Government reued a statement on industrial policy by which certain of the most important industries were to be brought under the direct control of the Government of India And later in the year it was engounced that in prevent the depressing effects of the decline of war expenditure the Government have speeded up the time schedule of planning and have got ready a number of schemes for immediate execution. Province of Governments are to be given large advances for starting work on their provincial plans

But as de from these ell the features of wer time economy have continued uncheted Infistion which is the worst of wertime evils is as rempant as ever Preventing his last budget to the Central Assembly in Februers 1945 Sir Jeremy Raisman said that there might be a slowing down in the rate of accumulation of sterling belances and thet further eddition to the note seme might not be on e large ecale and that the increase in compensatory imports also would have a favourable effect on the internal economy While the expectations of Sir Jeremy in regard to the increase in imports have been more than fulfilled the hope that further large edditions to the note rause would be avoided has been falufied In spite of the favourable response to the Government loans end the termination of hostility both in the West and the Fast the rate of eccumulation of sterling is pronounced It is noteworthy that the large accumulations of eterling have been possible even with an adverse balance on trade account

for many months in this year

The weekly statements of the Reserve Bank show that the note 1800 has increased by nearly Rs 180 crores the total as on December 14 being Rs 1204 56 crores against Rs 1021 26 crores The whole of the additions to currency has found its way into e reulation Notes in circulation on these two dates were Rs. 119" 08 crores and Rs 1009 6 crores respectively. As on former occasions the expansion of currency has been wholly against sterling securities. There was a rise of Rs 183 crores in the total sterling securities in the reue department to 1087 33 crores. There was no important change in the amount of rupee com while rupee seen nines were unchanged at Rs 7 Si crores. In the year ended December 1914 the expansion of currency

against sterling securities was only 166 croses.

The large measure of success in regard to the various loan programmes and the substantial increase in the working espital of the scheduled banks enabled the governments to build up large balances Central Government deposits increased from Rs 16 I crores on January 7 1944 to Rs. 241 54 crores on December 29 1944 and Rs 458 54 erores on December 14 1945 That these large increases in deponds were due to the large favourable balance of trade with almost all the

substantial receipt of sterling will be evident from the rise in balances held chroad On January 7 1944 foresm balances were Rs. 123 7 crores On December 29 of the same near they had merensed to Rs 342 34 crores and on December 14 1945 to Rs 555 48 erores

That there has been no slowing down in the rate of accumulation of sterling balances will be evident from the following figures. The total of sterling balances in the issue end the banking departments on January 7 1965 was Rs 862 55 crores and the total on December 29 1944 Rs 1146 67 crores or an increase of Rs. 381 erores The figure on December 14 1945 was even higher at Rs 1642 St erores or an incresse of Rs 406 14 crores With the reduction in the war effort and the repatriation operations in full swing it is natural to expect that after some time sterling receipts will show a tendency to decline But it would appear that for another two years the requirements of the occupat on forces under the S E A C would continue to be large end annuel accretions would emount to Rs 200 crores For some time as a result of the Anglo-U S financial egreement at can be expected that the multilateral convertibility of eterling efter the ratification of the egreement would enable the proper expenditure of foreign balences end that the edditions to note issue will be eutometically checked Even so it would be prudent to cet e limit to the total of sterling eccu mulations end sa fer as nossible further expension of

currency should be symded

The redundant currency and the mereers in general cavings have been reflected in higher deposits of scheduled banks. If the improvement in the working cepital of appecheduled banks elso is taken into consideration at ran be said that nearly the whole of the mercase in the note issue is reflected in higher benk deposits The figures of echeduled banks for the current year will amply hear out this position Demand imbilities on December 29 1944 wees Rs 616 09 crores The figure pa December 7 1945 was Re 665 03 crores of an increase of Rs 71 ft comes It would be surprising to note that the improvement for time lish littles is more pronounced the figures on the two dates above mentioned being 202 92 crores and Rs 2"5 08 crores respectively Against the mercare in demand habilities by Re 71 94 crores time I abilities have improved by Rs 73 16 erores The preference of investors to place their savings on a fixed have with scheduled banks was due to the lack of remunerative channels of investment and the small return on stock-exchange and other ecumties It was also feared early in the year that there might be an unsettlement in the various markets fol lowing the termination of hostilities Against the increase of working capital by nearly Rs 145 crores advances and bills discounted were only Rs 53 crores higher and cash balances Rs 16 crores higher. As a result Rs 50 erores were freshly invested in government securities. As the total of the floating debt also showed a decline from Rs 90 crores to Rs 25 crores during the same period the investment on account of scheduled banks was Rs 150 crores approx mately As application to government loans were about Rs 300 crores per annum it is reasonable to say that public interest in government securities was greater and that at the present moment the government is not wholly dependent for their applications from banks investment institutions and other public bod ex

Regarding foreign trade in war-time India had a

of Rs 13 18 crores against a favourable balance of Rs 20 99 crores for the corresponding period last year Rs 110 03 crores against Rs 114 65 crores.

The mcrease in imports is not the least of the exils of which the public was apprehensive on the ter mination of hostilities For while every addition to consumers goods is welcome in the ascetic conditions of to-day, we have also to take a long term view of things and consider the prospects of Indian industry If imports should continuo to increase if our export staples should fail in regain their former markets and if our economic plans should be held up inr lack inf machinery the combination of adverse conditions will prove to be crushing indeed

Our principal requirements at this stage are that our foreign trade should get back to normal that the volume of employment should be maintained at war time levels and on a productive basis and that the further stages of our economic planning should be ensured smooth progress Doubtless prices attract more of lay attention than any other aspect of economic life But since the volume of employment is far more important the equilibrium has in be sought at higher levels of costs and prices than those of the prewar

period India a post-war problems are not thus limited any more than those of any other country in the return of pre-war conditions Economic objectives in the modern world have to be seen in the light of the aims and purposes set down by International Conferences like those which met at Hotsprings and Brettonwoods Freedom from want is as things are even more of an ambitious aim in India than to other countries. And pers stent talks of planning during the last two years coming on the top of large-scale war and employment have raised in the mind of the average man the hope that the new standards of living which he has tasted in recent times will not be allowed to suffer a fall

Thus considered our post-war problems have a wide range In practical terms they require that plans of economic development should be given the shape necessary for execution that the adjustment of war time economy and finance to peacetime should be speeded up and that the nations should be set as early as possible on the road which leads to higher levels of economic well-being

In what is meant to be a review of the old year issues that anee from what has been said in the last bright

important trading countries There was an increase in paragraph It should suffice to say that, in an far a exports of raw maternals and manufactured goods But India's recovery and development depend on the since November 1911 the position in regard to imparts recovery and development of the rest of the world, the has grown easier and it should be said that there has events of the nid year are more heartening than we had been a flood of imports in recent months. An analysis a right in expect in the earlier stages. For planning in of the figures for the first six months of the current India had a cruelly cold douche when the Indian indu-Snancol year reveals an unfavourable balance of trade trial mission which visited British and the U S came back after meeting with serious rebuffs from the manu facturers of the two countries. Not only would the and Rs 44 37 crores in 1913 Imports amounted in manufacturers afford no hope of early exports of Rs 123 21 crores against Rs 93 66 crores and exports machinery to India or provision of technical assistance on reasonable terms but the outlook for our problem of sterling balances was exceedingly dark

But the conclusion of the Anglo-American financial agreement and the general ratification of the Bretton woods agreement may be said to provide the conditions most helpful for the general recovery of trade and the exchange of gnods among the nations. As has been said already the significance of the former is not restricted to the contracting parties In the first place at facilitates the ratification of the Brettonwoods agreement Seenadly it cusures the smooth functioning of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank by providing a partial solution of the problem ni sterling balances and by ensuring the ready convertibility of currencies

Thirdly by providing large credits for an important trading notion like Britain and by enabling her to settle with her creditors a wide diffusion of purchasing power for international trade has been secured. It is noteworths that the U S loans are available for a number of countries in addition to Britain and that the American Government propose in convince an International Trade Conference for the mitigation of trade barners

So far as India is concerned the Anglo-U S agree ment must be considered the first ray of light in the gloom that enveloped nur sterling balances Britain's obligation to settle the question is part of her under taking to the US under the Financial Agreement The definite gains are that balances on current trade transactions are to be convertible into any currency without descrimination. The accumulated balances are to be treated under three categories the first of which will be convertible within a year of the settlement the second on an instalment basis and the third to be written off as the creditor's contribution to the settle ment in consideration of the benefits of the settlement But in the case of India it is significant that the communique of the Government of India announcing the decision to ratify the Brettonwoods Agreement by ordinance in the absence of the Legislature makes mention only of the first two categories and suggests implicitly that writing off of any portion of our sterling balances is out of the question This is indeed un expectedly heartening With India, an original member of the two international financial organisations and sterling balances about to be settled satisfactorily the it is both difficult and out of place to discuss all the outlook of the new year may be pronounced decidedly



SAROJINI NAIDU A Critique

By OM PRAKASH MOHAN

Is one of her letters to Arthur Symons Sarojun Naudu used the words of one language in another so skilfully has described how she came to write her first poem as Sarojim Meant as she was to be a great Mathematician or an eminent Scientist she one day sat "sighing over a sum of Algebra" says she but instead a whole poem came suddenly' This sum of Algebra was her first guide to 'the Golden Threshold of Poetry" Incidentally, this sum did a great service to Algebra-it proved to an unbelieving world that even dulness can give rise to beauty, and that Algebra after all has some use

What sum of algebra was that? Perhaps a puzzling problem in Quadmitic equations or Indices! The sum perhaps remains unsolved to this day but it give India Sarojini to boast of From solving suma in Algebra she

turoed to solving the more puzzling 'sums' of life More puzzling than any sum of Algebra however, from her poetry that huma and scorches that flows out like a flood of lava poetry slashing and cutting on all apprehensions of the girl are typically to added attacking and remodelling destroying and re-creating? Why do we not get in her a poet like Josh—a

Resolutionary poet" sounding the claron call for action burning with indignation? Why is it that instead we get in her poetry a world of beauty and joy and delight with the Bulbul and the Koel and the Papecha, the songs of young maidens and fullables of loving mothers, mad, intoxicating dances of love and

sweet enchanting perfumes of spring?

The answer to these questions we know not Whatever the causes the fact remains that m spite of her ever the sauses the not remains tost in spite of her control of the color of a handsome, brave political carer and the long fight that she has carned on lovely Raput gallant And with these exquisite portraits in spanish the present order we find very few traces of Raput gallant And with these exquisite portraits in squant the present order we find very few traces of Happut galant. And with these exquints portraits in the he political world me brooter has the musery that ministure are unter woven many other pictures as beautishe is out to combat she has yet can also to find full flere again every her in the presence of the beautiful the happy and of that attracts wreath to twee smoot be given by the "amount of the beautiful the happy and of the Iradia not against the perials of the "amount to the "area" feel more Indian and the presence of the same and the same and the presence of the same and the pre

Whatever her poetry may be there is no denying its Indian quality It is not a mere matter of words though her poetic vocabulary abounds in Indian words and phrases-words that bring with them all the associations of the rich gaudy, bright East She is an artist catons of the fine granty, integrations one as an armost in words as much as and perhaps even more than an "Wild bee hours' wild parrot day", "gardens of sunstants in sentiments Very often the words and sent set," orchards of the West—the phrases seem to have

Full are my pitchers and far to carry, Lone is the way and long, Why, O why, was I tempted to tarry Lured by the boatsmen's song?

Swiftly the shadows of night are falling, Hear, O hear, is the white crane calling? Is it the wild owl a cry?

There are no tender moon beams to light me, If in the darkness a screent were to hite me Or if an evil spirit were to smite me,

Ram re Ram, I shall dia !

The little phrase Ram re Ram glides in almost It comes in so naturally, inobtruencly, and takes its place is Saronnia own personality From such a "tremendoue It is a picture in itself-a heautiful maiden with pitchers and aggreentely radiant personality" as Saropus is one on her head and darkness all round lier, hurring and could not easily expect what she gives us poetry that yet heutsting shruking from unseen dangers, full of records 10yously the beauty of hae and colour, full of apprehension and dread—the one phrase Rom to Rom the their 10y of ungang with no purpose but that of embodies it all It seems to tremble like the eleuder, affording delight to the eye and the ear, rich in "vivid delicate body of the lovely maiden. The Indian atmoslight and colour the liberal contours and neh scents phere is here created by very delicate touches. Tha and great spaces of the world she loves" poetry with very first line precents a very familiar sight-a slender, and head special or the worst success specify with very most since presents a very summar signs—a menor, no bronding no contemplation—no depth one may lovely maden—she must be lovely, one feels with almost say For this dominant individual is no pitchers on her head, her graceful hody beading under escapat" she is not cut off from the world she lives the weight, and then suggestion after suggestion is given in it and is playing her own part in destroying it and till the picture is completed by that exquisite phrase building it arew "A vibrant and emphasic nationalist." The picture thus presented is vivid and detailed the business, it ages we visuant and emphasic nationalist, and persons dispersion as visual and declared the arcolutionary, a politician and a coldier, she has distant rong of boatomen dying away gradually, the worked among Indian masses—the most miserable, maden, intent on hearing the cong coming to us as the worker among anguan masses—the most meerante, masses, masses, masses, the most splently glding by, the down trodden ignorant creatures in the world She has rehors die away, the most splently glding by, the accountagly", and she has riven in arms against the crane and the owl and unseen, invisible unknown the fiding movement of the serpent somewhere in the hude. The whole atmosphere is Indian, even the Nowhere perhaps is this Indian quality of Sarojuni

clearer than in the use of the simile and the metaphor, and employment of imagery There is for example, that exqueste lyric a Raiput love-song It is one long ing one strong, passionate, over powering longing, clad in all the rich imagery of the East Indian in tone, almosphere and description this song is yet more remarkable because of its beauty of phrase, and heavy remarkance because of its beauty of pulsars, and nearly but beautiful imagery. As for pictorial quality I have never come across any lync in English which can

Haste O wild bee hours to the gardens of sunset! Fly, wild parrot day to the orchards of the West I Come, O tender night, with your sweet, consoling

areas, in senanticus very dutin the visuo and person see, outside on the visuo-que puisses are medianly in time, and no one could have been translated from some Sanciant song i

Such suggestive delightful phrases which constitute half the charm of her poetry are interspersed through out Sarojinia poems. Says a lover—

Withhold not O love from the night of my longing
The joy of thy luminous face
And

Revive me I pray with the magical nectur

That dwells in the flower of thy kiss

If suggestion is set where could we find better art

If suggestion is art where could we find better art than here?

More than anything else Sarojini has a del cate

notes used anything ease. Stroigh has a detected polyful fance. The you know it have some very beautiful poems floating in the air and if the gods are hind to me. I shall cast my soul like a net and capture them. This one feels is exactly what she does other wise how can she put into words such fi may elicite finance? Her own likes—

Dreams and delicate fancies Dance thro a poete mind-

are turer of herelf perhaps than of any other poet. There are poems which are one continuous debeats with of fancy there is for example. "Golden Cassas in which these 'brilliant blossoms' which people call' "ouly woodland flowers" are transferred into the most enchanting the pix that a poets fancy can explure. And ale ends by asying.

B t now in the memoried dust you seem
The glammering ghosts of a by-gone dream
And there are stray i nee like

O Love I do you know the spring is here With the lure of her mag a flute? The old earth breaks into passionate bloom

At the kiss of her fleet gas foot
And

Like a joy on a heart of sorrow
The sunest hangs on a cloud
A golden storm of glittering sheaver
Of far and frul and fluttering leases
The wild wind blows in a cloud

Such I nes remind one of what she says in another place—

How will you dount my free far journeying fancy. That rides upon the pinions of rain t

Coupled with her exquistle cliusts fancy are asense of colour and sound and a suddenness of appeat which makes her poetry so effective With a bir o maght she mingles the brightest colours captures the sweetest sounds and presents them to us with an admirable

rapid ty

Like a screent to the calling voice of flates
Gi des my heart into my fingers O love !

Where the night wind, like a lover leans above His issume-gardens and shruha bowers And on tipe boughs of many-coloured frints

Bright parrots cluster like termilion flowers

Domint o and effective is the appeal in "A Persan
Love Song." The lover after relsting in two statemen
his experience that he is wistful or elated according is
the Beloved is sad or happy ends by saying in the

third— Hourly this subtle mystery flowers snew

O Love I know not why Unless it be perchance that I am you Dear Love, that you are I! This then is the poetry we get from an ardent revolutionary One fraces bowever the signs and a washen age to the stem resulties of her surroundings of the strife that it ranging all round her. There are hints of her political caver at times in Death and Life? for extingly where to the index whosper of death, and his specified with the confer whosper of the conference of the confer whosper of the conference to the water waves melody "the religion."

I said Thy gentle pity shames mine ear O Death am I so purposeless a thing Shall my soul falter or my body fear Its po gnant bour of bitter suffering Or fad ere I achieve my destined deed

Of song or service for my countrys need?
But one feels that the note is forced and strained—it lacks the spontaneity that characterises her poetry.
The truest est mate of her poetry is that she herself has given in one of her letters.

"I am not a poet really I have the vision the desire but not this voice If I could write just one poem full of beauty and the spirit of greatness I shall be exultinity silent for ever but I sing just as the burds do and my songs are as ephemeral."

One may not agree with their being ephemeral but these singing quality is undensable they are like the sweet warbling of a sweet-throated bulbul. The popular instinct is always unerring not for nothing is the called the Nightingale of Ind a Her poetry seems to sing steelf as if her swift thoughts and strong emotions sprang into lynes of themselves" It is fresh it is muscal it is happy there is very little of sorrow of melancholy of gloom even of contemplation in it, Even the Durge moves with a splend d rhythm and t is as full of colour as any other poem of hers—it is bright air of gaudy Only in one poem The Old Woman' has she been able to arouse pathos Sh has no 'phiosophy of Me" unless it be 'the subtle pailosoph) of living from moment to moment" It is as though real ing that the present is the only moment of which we are certain she has determined to crowd that moment to the utmost I mit of hying Even death map res a longing to live it adds to her sest to live and she comes back at the right of a ber of some loved woman canopied in red" to Laughter of children and lyne dawn

And loves delight profound and passionste She throws a challenge even to Fate-

Say shall my scatheless spirit cease to bear The bridal rapture of the blowing valleys The lyric pageant of the passing year?

Shall my impassioned heart forget to sing With all the ten thousand voices of spring?

Surgini Na das postry is curiously deficient in speritual or desirate quality II takes reblinity because it neither fifts us out of our-elves nor unearths: the out-way of II-d Again and again one fresh table it fifter founders, and materially hands in termine and productive, and materially hands in termine and productive, and materially hands in termine the material productive, and materially hands in termine the material proposed to postry for the sake of postry II wills and trapporte us to a dreumland from where II will have all trapporte us to a dreumland from where the same and proposed to postry have been been been bushed for all times ensured as productive and Source have been bushed for all times ensured as the same trapport of the same trapport of

THE VITOLIAS

An Untouchable Trabe Among The Aboraginals

R. D. D. P. KHANAPHRKAR was who

horderlands of the forest tracts It was nowhere felt in the interior Yet one day I was nidely shocked when I came across a cluster of dispudsted buts far away from the main willage In front of these buts sat the annates weavour hamboo-mate preparing baskets and winnowing fans from the bambons out from the ne shbouring jungles These people were the Vitohast They are also known as Kotavalias or Wansindas The lest name as indicative of their organisation of hambon cutting On inquiry I learnt that the Vitolian are recorded as untouchables by the abortonal tribes and are ferred to live away from the main village like Harijans in towns and cities No shorizinal takes food from their hands for fear of being polluted I saw that the Vitolia women hurdened their necks

with six to ten white head necklaces. They had small silver rings on their ears conner, briss rings on their fingers thick copper brass rings round their feet and thick miver rings on their second toes. Their dress consisted of a rag two and a half verds in length wound round the waist and drawn up between the thighs eovering their nakedness up to the knees. Only the young girls I found covered their upper parts of the hody with bodice The men had only a languate on and a

rag wound round the head

The Vitolias worship stones representing their dead These atonea are called Bi utodas They also honour the goddess Devalt the gods Pandar and Kakabalis. Deval, has her chrine et Sonagarh in the Navasari district of Baroda Pandar is represented by a cley dome painted white The dome resembles a ministure Buddhirt stupe Kakabalia is a god who presides over small pox and chicken pox

The Vitolias have no endogamous or exogamous divisions Marriages within the four degrees of relation-

ship are prohibited

When a Vitolia shild is born a midwife cuts ats navel-cord with a hamboo-strip Then she digs a hole under the eases and places unbusked necessars in the hole Then she places the cord on the recogning and fills the hole with earth A stone is placed on the spot Then she applies dots of red-lead to the stone and to the spot where the child is born. On the fourth day in the case of a daughter and on the fifth day in the ease of a son the midwife puts two or three small nee heaps on the place where the child is horn She applies red lead to the stone placed on the cord. Then she pours a few drops of liquor near the etone and the place of child birth. The mother ties a cradle made of cloth Then she arrives at the front-door with the child There she bows to Bhagavan and then places the child in the ervile On the twelfth day the mother goes to a mer or a well There she applies red lead to a stone on the banks and takes a bath Then she returns home The most important event in the life of the Vitolius

is marriage. It is settled by the parents. When a boy s father learns about a suitable girl in the neighbourhood he viote her father a house with three or four relatives. If they approve of the girl thry buy liquor worth two rupees so I drank it in the company of the guis parents

Dimenso my tour in Bansda State in South Guisrat I After a few days a betrethal ceremony is held. On this found that the Hindu influence had touched only the day the parents of the boy, accompanied by their rela tives and friends start in a procession to the girl a house The procession is headed by the village musicians Near the front door of the girls house two young virgins who are generally sisters of the girl atand holding a hambon basket on their heads. The boy a father places a red coloured saree and a hodice in the basket This saree and bodice are meant for the bride Reades A bottle of houer is presented to her At this time the hoy's father pays bride price (der) to the guls father It warres from twelve and a quarter rupees to fifteen and a quarter rupees. The de; money is placed in a dish near the morter. The brides father takes the dish and carries at into the house Then the bridgeroom's father brings hour worth five rupees A few drops of honor are poured on the ground as offerings to the uncestors Then all the assembled persons drink houor Thenceforward the bride pays frequent visits to her husband's house on holidaye end on special occasions

If the bridgroome parents have enough money they observe a further ceremony called Lahan This is voluntary On the Lagan day a pandal is constructed in voluntary on the England may a paint is considered in front of the bridgeroom's bouss. Bunches of mengo leaves are bung all round the pandal The roof of the pandal is covered with jambul (Eugenia jamboland) (wigs The brids arrives in a procession to the bridegroome house Inside the pandal the bride end the bridegroom sit on a mat of therur (phoens sylvesius) or on a piece of cloth The parents of the bridgeroom first amount the bridegroom and then the bride with turmeric nowder Then the bridgrooms mother anoints the faces of all the married persons with turmeric powder bride and the bridegroom then hold in their hands leaf-cups filled with bouor The bridegroom drinks a little bouor from his cup and offers the cup to the bride She drunks the whole contests of the cup Then she draks a little houer from her leaf cup and offers if to the budegroom who dranks the remaining liquor The brides brother then comes forward and ties the hems of the brides end the bridegrooms garments into s knot The bridegroom a father pays him a silver coun and he unites the knot Then two persons lift the bride and the bridegroom on their shoulders and dance On the following day the bride and the bridegroom are bathed with warm water and turmeric is washed eway After ten days the bride visits her father a house After the next ten days to after twenty days the bridegroom goes to his father in law a house and returns with his

Among the Vitolias divorce as well as widowmarriage is practised A widow is permitted to marry her husbands younger brother If she marries someone else the new husband pays from ten to twelve rupees to the widows father He presents her with a red coloured saree and a bodice She wears the clothes and accompanies the man to his house Then they begin their married life without any rites.

Death is the last fateful event After death the corpse is washed with warm water and is placed on a tirds of bamboo The dead body is covered with a white ollowed by men and women The chief mourner maves lowly at the head of the mourners carrying an earthen ot in his hand. The not contains an ignited cowdung a l The tirds is lowered at a place called fama This dace is midway between the village and the cremation round Old and worn-out elothes down is dried bottle jourd used for drinking water) and earthen puts belong ng to the deceased are placed at Isawa Then five women elated to the deceased place small lumps of cooked uce into the mouth of the dead body and pour liquor in the mouth of the deceased with palas (Butea frondora) leaves Then the women return to the house of the deceased and the pall bearers earry the corpse to the cremation ground In the cremation ground five relatives including the chief mourner put small lumps of cooked rice and pour liquor in the mouth of the corpe Then the cornse is placed on a pyre half the give of the body. Then more loss are placed and the pyreis completed. The pyre is kindled from two sides. An exe is thrown five times ecross the burning over The earthen not containing the ignited cowdung ball as bath After both they set under the chade of a tree and drink houng

When the chief mourner gets enough money he the rites On that day the chief mourner wishes the of the departed one place where the pyre was lit. Then he goes to the river. There are the p chief mourner puts an earthen pot filled with water coast tribes living in the neighbourhood

loth if a male or with a red-cloth if a female The corpect Pales leaves are placed on the mouth of the pot. The carried to the cremation ground by four pall bearers pot represents the departed one The chief mourner places hamps of cooked race in front of the pot. Then be makes a hole in it with an are and goes for a bath After both he returns home In the evening the four pall bearers are invited. The chief mourner nours drops of liquor near their feet in the name of the departed one Then all the assembled persons drink houer and return to their respective houses

The Vitolias ruse stones called Bhutadas in honour of the departed ones On that day a bhood (boly man) is invited He begins to nod his head and to jerk homeelf with uncontrollable movements as if he is possessed. Throughout the night the bhapet nods his head to and fro and jerks his body In the morning he goes to a river and selects a stone from the over bed. He instals the stone under the shade of a tree and applies dots of red lead to the stone Then he kills a hen and pours a few drops of liquor in front of the atone. Then the person assembled there take their dinner Thenceforth the stone is desided and becomes a Bhidada representing the departed one These Bhuladas are worsh pped by the family on Divals crashed near the head of the pyre Then all go to take day (the last d y of 4th in and the first day of Kartik) and at the time of the Holi ([ull moon day of Falgun) The householder applied red lead to the Bhutada and puts small ree heap in front of it. Then ha kills a performs funeral rites It is not obligators to perform I on and pours a few drops of honor near it in honour

There are the main items in the customs observed pace water the pyre was in these as goes to the recertainty and the particle and plants for parable starks on the bank of the 1 y the 'stokes. They are not peculiar to the tribe rarer Four more starks are placed on these starks and a, it ell but with the exception of a few minor differences ministure panels is constructed. Under this eathogy the beer and there they are placetally thared by ell about ----

BOOK REVIEWS

Books in the processed European and Indian Indianes are reviewed m The Modern Per etc But reviews of all books sent caonot be guaranteed herspapers per of cals school and college text books pamphlets reprints of magazine stricks addresses etc are not noticed. The receipt of books received for review cause be acknowledged nor can any enquines relating thereto answered No criticism of book reviews and notices in published -Forms The Modern Review

ENGLISH FOOD PAMING AND NUTRITIONAL DISEASES

IN TRAVANCORE (1943-14) 260 pages with 35 elfus trutions, THE EVOLUS FROM TRAVANCORE TO MALABAR JUNGLES 2 59 + 10 peges

Both published by the Servind a Kerala Relief Centre R S Puram Post Combatore Prices R: 5 and Re 1 respectively

These two carefully prepared reports gave a dismal potries of the common conditions previous and the potential properties of the common conditions previous and the common conditions previous and the common conditions previous and the common conditions are successful to the highest lift erg on where their article control The threetigators were all thanes as an competent men, securomen are currounche.

The whole is a story of third poverty and suffer were the people hard hit by war concluous draing the mg couped with efficial inefficiency and a complete period covered by the sures, but they had as a matter backupter of securit convenience which leaves one almost

of fact been uffering from el roug under nourshment from even before the present crisis. The present situa-tion only aggravated their distress

For the the war was certainly responsible to a great extent But more so was the mismanagement of the government which ted not only to unre tricted black marketing but at a to a failure of any remedial measures the regulated in gration or educative propaganda regarding balanced diet or new crops which in ght have seried to be seen the a flerings of the people. The latter

were practically deprived of their food by means of high pricer Alt protective elements of food soared away

have however, taken good care to suggest certain remedial measures which a more sympathetic govern ment might adopt But what seems to be more necessary is to suggest some remeds which may be within the practical powers of the public without the intervention of a government. If such relief is possible the people might be heartened, and the government also might then do what it should do out of a sense of shame

We believe that the publication of a report of the kind we have been reviewing will go a long way to prepare a favourable social conscience

NIRMAL KUMAR BOSE

INDIAN LIBERALISM A Study by V N North Padma Publications Ltd Bombay Pp x + 303 + 21 Proce Pt E.S

despondent of the future in the end. The reporters appreciated in Indian literary circles. Tagore himself was an admirer of Daudet, and introduced the latter's works to Satyen Datta and others Saurin Mukerjee took up the suggestion and translated a few of Daudet's books into Bengali Daudet's story entitled Jacques became Main rm in the hands of Mukerjee Nabob, in which Dandet de cribed French corruption in the Second Empire, remains Nawab in the Bengali version. The stories translated in this collection are very famous indeed and may be compared to those of Maupassatit in brilliance. The exquisite charm and delicacy of their art are as fresh as ever. The authoress is an enthusiastic student of French literature and has displayed remark able patience and skill in translating these stories into dets literary genius in an introductory note reflects a majurity of judgment of which any competent literary critic may justly be proud

Daudet lived at a time when realism and naturali m were in vogue Romantic in was getting liquidated. The days of idealism liad fallen into the background He was therefore never interested in the, symbolic He was interested better interested in the symbols treatment of men and things. The expressionism of contemporary poets such as Mallarme and Verlaine, hardly had any influence on his thought and style Daudet was a confirmed regionalist. He eulogises even to a fault the beauties of his homeland, Southern to a fault the beauties of his homeland, Southern France Mid and Province in particular are treated almost to nostalgia. He endows his characters with a southern temperament wit and mith But this regional m detracted in no way from the universal appeal of his works just as Wessex and Western Bengul have not restricted the respective appeals of Hardy and Tarashanker Banerjee. All the dominant traits of Daudets art are clearly brought out in the short stores meorporated in this volume. It would be a distinct contribution if the authoress undertook in future to render these and other French stories into Bengali

In view of the existing restrictions the get-up of the book should be considered good but I am afraid many will find the price too everbitant for its size

MONINDRAMOHAN MOULIE

SO FREEDOM CAME By Joan Wells Published by Messes Thacker and Co Ltd, Bombay Pp 165 Prove Re 514

The present book is a political satire as well as political tankay. Though it lacks the sharp since of Swiftian iron, and Shatian paradox it tall bubbles with great Ion. Strapped of allegory, the slory appears with great the strapped of allegory, the slory appears of a forestar contractive trainer Ministry of Fogland is ruthle-sly mone-eventure. From Ministry of Fogland is ruthle-sly mone-eventure from the collections towards the independent of the collections towards the independent of the collections towards the independent of the collections. his calloueness towards the independence of Blindys Illindia He sends his daughter on a secret mission to Blindia to study things at first hand She returns fur method with facts and a Blindian drug called combooms the application of which converts her conservative father overnight into a liberal internationalist so that he speaks most feelingly on the Blindyan independence in the Parliament. When the spell of the drug is gone he recents but reluctant to love the reputation which his dream like liberalism has carned him he submits on the question of Blindyan independence

Gupta has his own original way in the present volume. It is poetry in spite of mysticism. It is sometimes It is poetry in spite of mysticism. It is sometimes remnin cent of Shelleyan transcendentshems and come times it reminds one of Sri Aurobinda's religious lyrics. The following are some of the typical lines. I have heard His cell and He has embraced me

intimately from afar
Lo I am grown into the translucency of His
dynne screnty

The earth made cells are now sourit-stars That bear the undecaying lustres of immortality SUNIL KUMAR BASL

BENGALEES OF TOMORROW I Ward Ab, Barrater at Low Published & Das Gupta & Co., 54/3 College Street, Pages 153 Price Rt 5 Bu Mr S pa Reasts Colouita.

There are not many books written by Bengali Muslims on the subject of Hindu Moslem unity It is not because Bengal has a dearth of such men but because eminent men of the Muslim community do not consider it worth whils to devote considerable time and energy for inter-communal unity. The author of this book is one of those who have devoted their lives for the Bengali race irrespective of religion caste creed or colour To him Bengal is one its culture is of a special colour 10 him Brehall is one its culture is of a special stamp and tils problems are unbke those of other provinces Longuage unites the entire Bengul race into one individual bush as such Bengal is bit to be a nution by itself To the author Bengal comes first and then India To him Bengal is political economic social and communal problems require special treatment by outsider—Indian or European Be does not favour exploitation of Bengal s resources by outsiders when her own sons are in distress. But he is not blind in the advantage of all linds unity or Federation. The author in his onispoken entirerm does not spare even his own in as onisposen eriter macro, not spare etch his own cammunity for their narrow setting noticed. He communal shortcomings of the Ilindus and the Maslims is national impartial outlook and advocacy of Bea gale just cause and clums are things which deserve eritous convideration in the hands of all night thinking men who have the good of Bengal and of India at

A book of this nature deserves much circulation among the educated young men of all communities in

A B Dorra THE BOMBAY PLAN A CRITICISM By P A Wadio and K T Merchant Published by the Popular Book Depot Lomington Road Bomboy Price Re 1-3

Book Depol. Lomington Road Bomboy Free 18: 1-5
The brochive contains a searching analysis of the Bondry Plan. The authors have fearlestly pointed out the threet of this plan which deerne careful coins to the contained to the co and industries does not remove the possibility of the exploitation of the masses. The authors have pointed out that this plan definitely rejects the idea of the control of the economic organisation in the interests of the consumers on a broad socialist basis it contem. of the consumers on a broad socialed bawn is content plates planing within the present eccanonic structure. Profit motive remains the foundation of their plan and so long as profit motive functions without a expidative structure the possibility of periodic erizes and chronic intemployment cannot be overcome. In the abvence of any broad bases of the plan it will provide a kind of smalga mot collectivism and capitalizus and an extenter cordials between the men in political power and the industrialists may be set up

There are features in the plan which have rightly come in for strong criticism. The planners have put forward the suggestion that new industries, or industries new to particular areas which may require financial assistance from the State in the in tial stages may be not only managed but owned by the State Later ou if private finance is prepared to take over these industries "State ownership may be replaced by private ownership." This amounts to saying that so long as an industry involves ricks and losses the burden of the loss should be imposed upon the community but as soon as it begins to yield profits private enterprise should take it over and appropriate the profits at the

cust of the community The prevailing values of any age are the values of its dominant class Our Bombsy planners talk in terms of these values But the new age that is dawning as has been asserted by the authors of the brochure demands the recognition of other values—the diguity of work leasure for all equality of opportunities the recognition of the intrinue value of every human soul for which there is hardly any scope in a society based upon private property and profit motive

SANSKRIT

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF MANUS CRIPTS Vol II Stauta Sutras and Frayogas Com-piled by K S Ramaswam Shastra Stromans Staute Com-

piled by K. S. Rainastevini Shakin Stromans observed. Pandat Onested Institute Baroda Prace Re Amuterprise The volume contains an account of 1271 manuscripting promission on different points like author, extent age and place of origin arranged in a tabular cattern age and place of origin arranged in a tabular for the properties of the properties of the there were not approximately as a superior them. References are given to catalogues and reports there are coming of particular many empts have where ather comes of particular manu cripts have already been de embed or noticed. It is not known if these are exhau tive But as it is one is rather surprise to find an mention of eat-logues and notices of several well known collect one like those of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute and the Adyar Library The Oriental Research Institute and the Adjar Library The chronology of dated manuscripts reveals that the added manuscript noticed in the volume goes back to the end of the litth century while some of the late the loops to the closing part of the first quarter of the present century. The catalogue records the dates a number of warmer of the present century. of a number of manuscripts according to the Christian era There is no indication if they are similarly—and

if so rather unusually-given in the manuscripts also CHINTSHAMAN CHARRAVARTE

BENGALI BRAHMO DHARMER VYAKHYAN By Maharshi Detendramath Tagore Published by Rathandranath Tagore Ada Brahmo Samay Calcutta To be had of twobbarats 6/3 Dwarkanath Tagore Lane Calcutta
Cloth and board Price Rs 5
Sn Rathindranath Tagore trustee Adi Brahmo

Sama, deserves the gratitude of the senou-minded Sunaj deserves the gratitude of the serial behaviors the gratitude of the seedingly well got up edition of Bushma Dhormer Vuolkiyon by Mahayahi Devendenth Tagore The book is a collection of the sermons delivered by the Mahayah during the several years he officiated as the Principal Acharyya of the Ad, Brahmo Samaj Barring the actual scriptures religious books are

seldom literature as hymns are rarely poetry. They are too narrow too argumentative and too full of selfconsciousness to he interesting read of and the writers of religious books perhaps suffer from the idea that of religious books bernapt suner from the foles man-ther embergets are too profound to require any aften-tion to style The Mabarshi s present writings although purely religious are nevertheless full of literary chem-and the siyle of these writings is the product of a

deerly cultured mind.

There is however, another secret to these writings being grand literature. They embrace his as a whole

TC

Indeed the keynote of almost all his sermons is a Upanishadic text, the underlying idea of which be develops in his owr inimitable style bearing upon it a screne contemplative mind utterly free from the burdens of prejudices and trivialities of ritualistic

punctiliousness

l'et of how practical use these sermons are ? One may turn to them off and on in the hours of affliction and get joy and peace from reading them Again bow universal in their appeal these sermons are ! Although they are stated to have been delivered at the Drime Services of the Adi Brahmo Samaj these sermons may be read and re-read at any congregation of devout spirits to whom the beauty of the words breadth of vision depth of devotion and catholicity of spirit contained in them will always have an intense appeal

In all these Maharshi Devendranath Tagore is a direct disciple of Raish Rammohin Roy During the dark ages of India which covered the whole of the eighteenth century and a little more like everything of value in life real religion also disappeared from this country Rajah Rammohun Roy the prophet of modern India brought back light and hope to Indian life and activities

In the sphere of religion the Rajah was the first individual to point out by a comparative study of the principal religious of the world that when religion is shed of its local and historical truths what remains testifies to the same truth. Therefore there should be no

nes to the same study apresore incre stooms or no quarrel among men shout religion. On the practical side of religion Rayth Rammohun On the practical side of religion Rayth Rammohun Roy preched by his writings and the example of his own life that man can be religious even in the ordinary. pursuit of wordly affairs One need not excape from the worldly life to attain salvation. Hence the Rajab's worthly first to author saviation. Hence the Rajan's teachings supphersed on practice of, moral virtues and raphteounces abong with meditation Substation is to be achieved by solver engagement of life not by shunning it and salisation must be stained in this very life and not hereafter He preceded of a salisation which can be shared it not muth all his follow beings and not enjoyed in the seclusion of a closetered cell

and not a mere fragment of it The Maharshi's religious well deserved the title 'National Nabagonal', Some of inspiration is derived from the Vedantic scriptures our best national songs were composed on the occasion of the annual Mela by persons like Satyendra Nath Tagore and Daijendra Nath Tagore The book is a timely publication and we have no

doubt it will base a wide circulation among the Bengaliknowing public interested in the national movement of the country-past present and inture

A B DUTTA HINDI

By Kalidas VISHVA SANSKRITI KA VIKAS Kapur Vidya Mandir, Chail, Lucknow Pp 107 Price Re 1-4

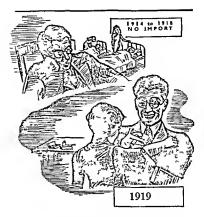
No one has succeeded so far, in tracking down the ong nal age long source of the river of human culture Every century sees its being shifted farther back in the mids of time Shri Kalidasii has however been able to compass within the pages of about a hundred pages the contours of the "river , in question In eight short chapters he has packed the principal patterns of thought and hie-those two bed rock bases of culture, of the progenitors and pioneers of manhind in ancient medicual and modern times in East as well as in West, and shown, once again that "man', as Shn Sampurnanandii who has written an introduction to comparison was written an march. The course of the neer of culture may be winding but it never to course the neer of the transfer of the wastes and in the wilds What will be the best turning? Shin Khildss believes that the time is now almost tipe for humanly to set its face and feet towards non violence or the way of co operative love and living The author deserves congratulations on his work

G M MARATHI

HINDU MUSLIM AIKYA By S D Javdekar Published by Sulobh Rashtriya Grantkamala 12, Tilak Road Poona 2 Price Rs 3

Prof S D Jardelar is well known all over Maharashtra as the philosophic interpreter of our own times in terms of Gandham and southern and for that reason is reported as the Lack of Maharashtra His exact is reported by the control of the condition has been widely used as a fivel-book on the condition has been widely used as a fivel-book on the summer and winter claim to the condition has been widely used as a fivel-book on the condition has been widely used as a fivel-book on the condition of th suffiner and winter claves of the Mashim Seva Du Camps The present treatise on Hindu-Mushim Unity is a learned study corronally documented empha using the essential racial onchess and unity of economic and social demands of Hindus and Muslims and making out social demands of crimins and harmes and mixing one as case for a functed India in the common interest of all It has completely exploded the two nation theory and after discussing the relicious differences and dissenting the complete of t Musalman

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INDIAN PERIODICALS



Small Nations and Big Powers

No lasting peace will be possible for the world unless the fierce reliciones now prevailing in the individual as in the nation is cradicated Freedom for small nations should be the aim of the Big Powers What R. M. Fox "sys of fare equally applies to other small nations the absence in The Arun Path.

It should be perfectly clear that Dre-unifers bound in review in international obligations—are justified in framing her policy in the ways the should would be active the interest of her people and safegural her national independence. There were many consideration of military strength or we show the consideration of military strength or we show the consideration of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the constraint of the prevent jet of Partition and the consequences of pure latter struggers could not be risk out in a rankel cet of mile of the ways situation in

First one know that the first metilizent rule for a rule line is not a role keep out a roll min in just event of a few or a role keep out the World War com lost minematical rules and Rowald out to the World War com lost minematical rules followed restrict the rules of the phony employer. The rules are the rules of the phony employer when Rolls and Prayer force of the phony employer. When Rolls and Prayer force of the phony employer. When Rolls and Prayer force of the phony employer. When Rolls and Prayer force of the provided rules of the rules

It is against the idea that a small nation should have rights that opinion is being mobilised today.

Nature mide the Jewa the scaperout for every offence An epiglic juntellinger a symptone is that the natural desirement from the product of small nations for the natural desirement from timental right-of small nations for the natural despendence is comelion a measure to the world Nationalism is said to be the enemy of progress. The friend of progress is of course imperialism jetous of sets included of national freedom as still continue to exist in high behaviored world.

prisons of such revised of national feredom as still contact, in ext. in this liberated world. Stitutonships are as they stood for a destortion of flowthem. There are transparently and the strength of the still contact and article rest theory of solutionships. In the contact and article rest theory of solutionships in the contact and article rest theory of solutionships in the contact and article rest theory of solutionships in the contact and article rest theory of solutionships in the contact and article rest theory of solutionships in the contact and article rest theory of solutionships in the contact and article rest theory of the contact and the contact article rest in the contact and the contact and the contact and the contact article rest article rest and the contact article rest and the contact article rest article

Il stoneally the rise of the nation state was bound up with the rise of democracy, Its essence was the right

of each people to determine its own destines against irresponsible feudal despots. It gave each man a right and a status as a citizen These rights bave still to be maintained against despots of finance and migrates of mainstry who override frontiers and exploit contrines

World unity and world peace—our imperialist spokesmen announce—demand the subjugation of the small nations

But no man of some on logic can show that small authors stem or eric warmen amount to wond year. It is not makely the Big Powers that the training of the congruent small nations are always in favour of international selections. The Leaving of Nations was obstituted to cause of any section of a storal solventially controlled the cause of any section of a storal solventially an author of the cause of any section of a storal solventially in the case of the cause of any section of a storal solvential to that Assembly to use their strength analysis and that Assembly to use their strength analysis and a strength and a twenter popular attention from the strength and the case of supergeon named at weaker popular.

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The Atomic Bomb and the Crisis of Man

Genuine international control over the most destructive and constructive energy yet known would have profound repercussions on international relationships Rev Richard M Fagley writes in The National Christian Council Review

If there was any doubt that beneath the crisis of the Second World War lay a more profound erisis of man, the explosions in New Mexico, Hiroshima and Nagasaki should have shattered the illusion. The fact that the illusion widely persists reveals the depth of our present, and possibly final, crisis

The end of one crisis becomes, with the discovery of atomic power, the beginning of a far greater crisis. The ineversable either or of the stomic bomb, upon which hangs the fate of hie on this planet, leaves the ride of man no means by which to save itself

Inde of man no means by which to save fred!
One tragt reflection of the present erres is the picture, conjured up by some of our writers, of vast power and plenty mrde possible by stome energy. The Promised Land of freedom from want lites just shead Man has mide the power of the sin his servant, and irred himself for luvury and lessure. How distorted at our vivon to see so easily the vict. On the control of the greed, price and fear in ourselves when have how brought us to the doorstep of doom! Of course, atomic energy can lift the burden of poverty from the backs of countless millions and give all manhand the material byes or creative living. What should be equally obvious is that only if man has a new spirit within him can he pass over into this Promised Land The Atomic Age is otherwise almost certain to be extremely short and extremely bruti h l

Liquidit retaining is the name faith of many in the ability of science to control the threat of atomic bombs by creating effective counter weapons. The end of a scientific race between the

ilcvelopment of anti-bombs and the development of higger, facter bombs is not hard to see

It is the end of man on this earth Again there is the common illusion that fear can protect mankind from atomic war Fear it is true, may help—if it leads men to ecek, with a contrite heart the neupreuton and guidance of God Dut feet by stell offers a chort-cut to calastrophe The feet of destination from atomic bombs in the present world of competing states would neure and haten sudden, ruthless attacks with atomic bombs. Total aggression would become the stritegy for surnial A womana Cousins strites. history teaches us anything it is that the possibility of wir increases in direct proportion to the effectiveness of the instruments of war

Twist and turn as we may, we cannot escape from this crisis by secularist means. We are driven mexorably from one false solution to another, unless and unlil we seek a more profound, religious solution. A deeper faith in God and therefore in man as a child of God and a more sacrificial effort to make brotherbood a guiding principle of society alone offer real hope that atomic rockets can be kept under control, and the

new energy he put to the service of human needs For mneteen centuries we Christians have preached the Good News more often with our lips than with our lines We have preached, in tolerant fashion, that the wages of an is death', and proceeded generally to accommodate our elves to the conety about us And now our churches infected with the "ecularist spirit, are suddenly called upon to save humanily from the impending doom created by that spirit No the prospect is far from comforting

The experts believe that other states will be able to make atomic bombs in three to five years. When and if that happens when two or more states can bring about their mutual destruction the final race to disa-let will, in all likelihood be short indeed. We know, as Major George Fielding Eliot has pointed out that the logical outcome of the full development and use of ntomic bombs is the extinction of life on earth

The chief expedient descrying or rather demanding immediate attention is the establishment of international controls over all alomic power which can be used in bombs

Yet the very factors which made the need so tremendous—the overwheming fear and suspicion, and the equally overwhelming tendency to attack in the hope of surely il-would make international control extremely difficult if not impossible to achieve

Now the initial and probably crucial decision is in the hands of one state, the United States rather than m the hands of two or more states Now the United States has preponderant bargaining power, because of its temporary monopoly to secure the type of inter-national control most favourable to its own security as well as to the security of the rest of the world As fear and surpicion frantic research and intenso secret preparations mount the difficulties of achieving agreement would mount far higher

The main thing to stress is the need to provide the maximum possible assurance that no one nation or bloc of artions could use atomic werpons as instruments

of national policy
Our efforts should deal with the concrete reques of international control and national rafety not with international control and national casety not wise speculative abstractions like world government.

The relatively favourable time for action is pitfully short and all of us worfully unprepared Spiritual

power alone can cope with atomic power

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proved Inefficacious. KAVIRAI BIRIENDRA MALLICK, B.Sc., Ayurved Baynanik Hall, Kalna (Bengal)

I. N. A. Trials

The New Review observes:

Indias political temperature has been raised to seer pitch with the trais of the Indian National Army which mindered thousands of Molummentars Hindian temperature with the Indian National Army which mindered thousands of Molummentars Hindian Indianal Indi

settled in the court marking And independently of the court judgment why not a generous anneaty country.

This congress party is stirring the whale country independently as stirring the whale country in medicine of the service, the Machine Lergue abuse implicated a majority of Volksammedius soldiers, the smaller communities generally pletd for amendy. The Delhi Fort judgment is bound to make history in Indias national life and poerby in international life.

Pakistan

The same Retiew says

Mr Jamah has officulty of these Pakustan Balashtan bild Phopsh and the Nirth Western Frontier Frontier along with Assum and Bongai would be built under the province along with Assum and Bongai would be built under the province of the province along with Assum and the USA mans would have an accol barner against libridge in their man and the province and popular and the province and provinc

in Juliu, the shower to the Fathian problem has were a proposed to a state of the proposed of the Muslim League as growing as the Opposition to its Muslim League as growing as the Opposition to its Muslim League as growing as the The economic of Pathian are globemly documed Muslim manorabes in Handu durints are spyreben than the proposition of the Pathian and Charlest and Charles

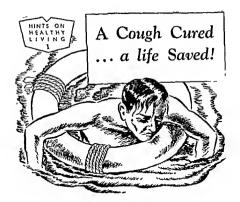


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Education of Indians In Foreign Countries

There is no question that modernisation of india may of the kast, will be greatly facilitated by the assimilation and utilisation of the best of western sciuntific, industrial and social nutritions by India and the East, without murely copying them in the course of an article in The Colcuta Review, Dr. Taraknath Das and Gobindran J. Wathurull Loberth.

In some ways the western, axion of China and load has been forced upon them while Japan webmands and western methods in Japan webmands with the methods in Japan westernstation was not imposed from the outside and therefore the process was selective and more discummanting than his been in the case of India and China.

They all Indian authorities in the field of National

Efucation recognize the fact that the real motive for introducing the rudiments of English education in Ind a was to train an army of Indian officials who with a knowledge of the Engish lineuage would be able to hold inferer sowmence pocuces and thus help the Bruth mastern to excelled their power. The real production was a second of the second of the pro-portionation whoch asserted this there would be no determination, due to their race and religion acquisi-tion of the second of the second of their linear in securing post one in the overtices of their linear in securing post one in the evertical of their least of the second post of the second of the least of the second post of the second of the least of the second of the second of the least of the second of the second of the second to local square with a second of the second to local square with a second of the se knowledge of the English language would be able to years ago Indian atudents from the most cultured fami-kes of the upper and upper middle classes begin to go to England to study in British na versities. At first these to England to study in British naverative At these theoretic thought not a very large number wanted to return the students thought not a very large number wanted to the students of the stude of the Anther States of the Color of the States of the Color of the States of the Color of t United States or Germany d d not have a fair chance of getting any important government pontion. In fact they were looked upon with suspicion and discriminated against by the Government,

An ordinary B.A of a British University had a better chance of getting a position in a British-controlled university or establishment

than a firet-class Ph D. of an American Uni-

versity

This prejudice still persists to some extent and has
resulted in the solvereting development that American
trained Indians have contributed considerably through
their nam, and private enterprise to the development of

Ind an industries
According to reliable reports "in normal pre-war
According to reliable reports "in normal pre-war
years the average number of Indian students in say
time in Great Britain was about 2000" (See Indian
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by the Prancial Information Officer Government of Ind. a page 730.

If the average expose of an Indian student in a Bayland be estimated at about 1200 The market and England be estimated at about 1200 The market and the properties of the properti

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All Indea Waters? Conference

niversary Number)

Centuries ago Plato opined that not till philosophers became kings and kings became philosophers would a solut on to the world's ills be found That seems as far a cry today as it was then though efforts continue to be made as witness the recent P E N continue to be made as witness the recent Y E M deliberations to give expression to that ideal to some extent at least in practice. The First All India Writers Conference which is essentially a frateriory of art six symbolising the spiritual unity of mankind beld their essions at Ja pur from the 20th to the 22nd of October Inaugurating the Conference Six Mirra Ismail Dewan of Japur explained the purpose for which it had been convened. The very meaning of tragedy has been deepened and darkened today beyond any act of

deepened and darkened today beyond any act of history beyond any conception of Sophocles or Shakespears There remains only the last appeal which is now made vanily—and it can never again be made—the appeal to the spir t of man. That India was spiratually and culturally one was the keynote of the conference Said the President Mire Serojuin Niedu. The literature of India is manifold Why then have we all met together? Because India is one and indirivable However a florant our languages. bowever differently they are written the basic thought bowever differently they are written the basic thought underlying every language is one common unifying ideal. The ancient myth lore and the songs of India are the same from the source of the Brahmaputra to Cape Comonn India tops the world in lessons of peace

and love "

Speaking in the same strain Fandat Jawabsital Nehni declared that the development of Indian literature was a unifying force. When we slik shout than unifying force. When we slik shout that have been supported by the strain of the same strain of the different same strain of the same strain of the different same strain of the different same strain of the different same same strain of the same strains of the same str

T ars

Ancient Hindu Polity

A close scrutiny of the Constitutional History of Ancient India gives simple satisfactory evidences of the long existence of democratic institutions of constitutional importance the course of a review article in The Indian Review K. Balasubramania Lyer observes

There is no doubt that the Hudon are has experimented in great and vanous systems of State and political mechanics. The evil et reference to popular for the third in the political state of the state o There is no doubt that the Hudu race has expen

oftrepeated Vedic prayer 'Sabheyo Yuva" 'May the All-India Writers' Conference of Interpreted vedic prayer Sanney of the Samit Sabha and Sena seem to have been three Indian Diary section of The Indian Home (An- co-existing institutions with specific allotted functions

Perhans the most revealing portion of this study

is the clear proof of the existence of Hindu republica, showing that monarchy was not the only form of government known to the Hindus The late Dr Jayas. government known to the 11 noise The 1ste Dr. Jayas' wals most, notable contribution is here He was the first to establish the true significance of the terms Gana and Sangha which were wrongly interpreted by Orientalists 1 ke Dr. Fleet and Monier Williams and denoting a tribe The Avadana-Sataka a work relating to the 1see, of Lord Buddha reters elevally to the 1see. that at that time some countries were ruled by Ganza and some by kings A whole chapter in the Santi Parva of the Mahabharata is devoted to a discussion of the characteristics of these Ganas This discussion makes that Gana refers to a political community a kind of Parliamentary government. The names of some of these republics such as the Kshudrakas and the some or these republics such as the Kenudralas and the Malaxas are mentioned by the great Grammana Panni and also later by Greek writers who were historians of Alexanders invasion of India The Andhaka Vrishnis who are also mentioned by Pann^d. and the Greek writers are famous in Pitrana literature

To Andhaka Brishnis belongs the great Si Krishna the Paradevata of the Vrishnia on the

Bhagayaia says

It is clear even from the Puranic references that there was no king among this community It was a kind of a joint league of two republics They were a Sangha of a joint league of two republics. They were a base as ment oned by Kautilya Dr. Jaysswal states the the Adbaka-Vrishni league had a joint Feder Constitution where executive power was vested in two

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leaders with their respective Larges representing each division Panini refers to the Akrura Varga and the Vasudeva Varga The duel groups are mentioned by Katyayana as Smi Vasudeva Ugrasena Vasudeva and Akrura Vasudeva Most probably, the leaders changed from time to time and were elected Though Vasudeva was the leader of the Andhaka Vrishni league, he was was the leader of the Andhika trisha leages, he was proposed to be pure to Sin Armha among the as-sembled kings at the frest Rijanya, sorries performed by Yoshikhma, Suppla kings of the Chelles element was not a king and that he did not therefore deser-wes not a king and that he did not therefore deser-ble airti shoony among the sorrheld hots of kings to be also the source of the source of the bonour to one who was either a pinet or Athers or a lang and Sin Armhas was more of them in the opening Aing and in Artishis was none of there in one spinited defence much by Birman, this point was not contested But he primes Artishas as the great Namyana who has mearnated into the world as Vasideva and sava that therefore he was priest Arhanya and King all rolled into one (rade Schia Paria Ch 33 B 22) It is also noteworthy that nowhere in the Mahabharata or in the Bhagavata is Sri Krishna referred to as the King of the Andhala krishnis The Rhagavata sizes the seout

There is a very interesting periode in the Santi-Parva Glow of which throws a flood of high on the policy of the Adultan Vision of the Santi-polity of the Adultan Vision. There a roover-strop polity of the Adultan Vision in thread of the polity of the Adultan Vision and the latter a read to give his solution. The advice given by Narish, has in Viribus to the Irand haveful and the latter a read to give his solution. The advice given by Narish, has qualte modern ring about it and has very well be too. He says. It is republic dangers are of two kinds of negtrand, one and the internal one it is the nelseasal weapon which is not mode of steel which is very guid and expible of printing all heavit. The seapon is this middense straightforwardness toleration and constean middense straightforwardness toleration and constean entertainment None but a great man one of master mind and commanding a following can successfully exert himself in carrying on high political respon

shifty in it the mounthest states during Verbe uses and the princip to which the Boddonk states where the state the Kingdop was on the base of election Though in liter history, kingdop was on the base of election Though in liter history, kingdop became benefits; and in the Coronation ceremones especially as the Corona to the Corona of t of heirs occurred in the Royal House the Indians elected their sovereign on the principle of ment. According to the Coronation oath agreement years in the King

Novel Maratha Monthly THE EMAHADWAR

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The state of the discussion of its corrects editor by N Kotter in the Audhart monthly he was described processed atting its bird earer of less than one years. Hermaning as a sort of Marshill Digest is has secured an independent place for stell in the secured and independent place form February 1916. Annual Subscription Re. 6 MS BAINWIN COPPILOT KOLLANDEN.

by reason of the formula "To thee this state is given then art the Director and Regulator, thou art stead fast and bearer, to thee for agrectione, for wellbeing for prosperity, for development." After this formul is pronounced, he is made to at done

Even during the epic period the power o ministers to select the King on failure of heir seems to have been in existence

When Dasarstha died and Rama was banished to the forest it is said in the Ramayana, the ha minusters called Rapikartha (King Maker) see the minusters called Rapikartha (King Maker) see the harsta and dended to instal him on the bone When Bharats is persuaded by the minuster. to accept the throne stress is laid by them upon their unantmous opinion that he should be made King The;
artued that Bharsta would never be in fault if he accepted the throne in response to their unanimou. ophnion

From the Arthasastra and other evidence we can From the Arthassetts and other evidence we can realise that the Hundu measure has more a constitu-tional sovereign than an autoriat. His actions were always controlled by the Chief Manufers and by the distinct of Manufers. The Philosophym Manufers desired and the Intelligence of the Chief Manufers of the Chief fit the King who overrules the impatter scasses to be King in the eye of the Constitutional Law As the Mahabarata put it the king was always Parstantes under the control of ministers.

ubjec the control of manster?

"Far from Indix having been ruled all over by deposite large it was divided in amount times into deposite large it was divided in amount times into measurement at the large were constituted and sovereigns controlled cut-rily by the Council of Ministry and the popular mutitations of Paura and Jana-Paula and subject to the regin of Law established by the special law gards and other wise men stemning the pesple

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THE MIRACLE MAN WITH UNRIVALLED POWER India's Greatest Astrologer & Tantrik-Yogi



RAJ JYOTISHI, JYOTISH-SHIROMANI PANDIT RAMESH CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA JYOTISHARNAV, MRAS (London) of International fame President-World Renowned All India Astro

logical & Astronomical Society (ESTD 1907 AD)

He is the only Astrologer in India who first predicted the Allies Victory in the present world war on 3rd Sept. 1939 within 4 hours the very day of the declaration of war which was duly communicated to and acknowledged by the Secretary of State for India. the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal and who is also the consulting Astrologer of the Eighteen Ruling Chleis of India

It is well known that the Astrological predictions of this great scholar his wonderlyl methods of redressing the permicious influence

of evil stars his power to bring success in complicated law suits and also to core incurable diseases are really uncommon

Many Ruling Chiefs of India Righ Court Judges Commissioners of Divisions Acceptable Nawabs Rapas Maharajas etc and also many reputed personalities of the world (of England America Australia Africa China, Japan etc.) have given many upsolicited testimonials of the great Pandit's wonderful powers

A FEW OPINIONS AMONGST THOUSANDS

He if these The Marker FeW OPINIONS AMONGST THOUSANDED at the superhuman power of Pandit! He is a great Tanty K. Her if these The Devegae fith Makerant Shabe of Tryurs State says — I'l am feeling wonder at the marrellous Tantik work and ercellent efficacy of his Astrachas. He is no doubt a great personage with mureulous power The Hen ble Chef Just es of Calcutte High Court Str Mammatha Nich Makkers K. eage — The atomic North Court Str Mammatha Nich Makkers K. eage — The Court of th

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COMPETITION BETWEEN THE MILL AND THE HANDLOOM PRODUCTION OF COTTON CLOTH

While the fold handloom industry depending on hand-spun yarn deseyed during the first half of the mineteenth century, there areas a new hand wearing industry which used milispun yarn and safely the fine training to the mili industry to to too the mili industry to to the other warning that the milispun production of the training that the milispun was more years nearly to the first the training that the milispunch of the same nearly equal, during World War I the milispunch considerably over the handlooms, and more then the fortunes of the two have been affected by the tariff policy of the Central Government, the khaddar Chand-spun and hand woven cloth) movement sponsored by the Nation alists, and changs in the clothing habits of the people

THE JUTE INDUSTRY

Jute, the most important of all the fibres used for mulastral and agreedural purposes is virtually a monopoly of India and ranks among its principal or ports. The jute crop is of particular importance to the province of Bengal which accounts for about 80 per cent of the total Indian output of raw jute, and where the average value of the crop is estimated at 440 million rappess or about half the money moroms of the agrin.

rupes or about half the money income of the agricultural community of the province in normal years. The jute textile industry, which differs from the cotton textile industry in that is practically estimated to the control textile industry in the province of the control textile industry in the province of the control textile of textile of the control textile of the

OTRES TEXTRES

Other Indian textile indistries such as the woollen and alk mulatries play a negligable part in the world market 10 1934 India produced about 2.7 per cent of the world total of raw wood (grassy bases) and con sumed 1.5 per cent of the world total of awalable supply From 1930 to 1930 the number of woollen mulas enterested from 17 to 41 and of spindles from 78 162 to 81.370

In 1931-32 India produced only about 1 5 per cent of the world total of raw silk and silk wastes The sericultural industry is found in several Indian States in particular Mysore and Kashmir the latter producing the highest quisity of raw silk in Ind a

POSEIGN TRADE IN TEXTIFE

In 1033-39 textules constituted, 46 2 per cent, (hy value) of the total exports of merchandre by sea from British Ind a and 19 3 per cent of the total imports by sea into British India. The chief exports in order of contract of the contra

manufactures was export market for cuton manufactures was Burnan followed by Valtya and Ceylon importing in 1833-40 respectively, 110 29 and common for definition of the following the conditions was also manufactured of Indian puree goods Burnan was also manufactured of Indian puree goods Burnan was also manufactured to the Common following and the Common following the Common followin





WARTIME CHANGES IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The effect of the present war on the Indian textile industry differs in one important respect from that of the last war During World War I the Indian textile industry acquired an enormous home market at the cost of its erstwhile competitors since the production of Indian mill cloth increased by 33 per cent in 1918-19 as compared with the pre-war average, and the Indian imports fell from 2 600 million yards (pre war average) to 1,100 million yards in 1913-19 Before World War II the Indian textile industry was already satisfying the bulk of the domestie requirements, from 1931-35 to pour of the domestic requirements, from 1991-5; to 1993-39 mill production supplied on the average fil per cent and the handlooms 25 per cent of the total richt available for economption in India The war has led to an unprecedented demand on the textle industry With its rising tempo particularly with Japan's entry as a belligerent, there has been an immense increase in so a congerent, there has been an insured interest in the demand for the rapidly expanding armies in civilian consumption, and in the exports in neighbour-ing allied and neutral countries particularly those in the Middle East which were formerly supplied by the United Kingdom or Japan.

SELECTIONS Unliks the jute industry the Indian silk industry has been affected favourably by the war In the State has been affected favourably by the war in the Situ of Myyore for instances the serve under multi-rey or created from 38 450 acres at the and of Jane 1941 to created from 38 450 acres at the and of Jane 1941 to a scheme was launched for increase at the production of flatner silk required for the manufacture of parachalts of the state of the server of the server of the state of the server of the s

mean namines plans have neen made for its further extension in Jammu and Kashmir a programme involving an annual expenditure of 125 000 rupees for a period of three years for the extension of mulberry plantations was launched in 1933

ARTIFICIAL SILE

Assured Sax.

The imports of stiffield alk which were valued at 1200700 rupers in 193-39 and at 2720700 rupers in 193-39 and at 193-39 and a

The wartime prosperity of the Ind an textile indus-try is largely the result of the resistion of competition from the United Kingdom and Japan, the beary requirements for the armed forces and the stimulation requirements for the armed forces and the stimulation of exports to market deprived of their normal suspects of exports to market adjust each of the property of the supply of clothing available for crystan consumption will lend to remain restricted although to a less extent than it was in 1943.

FUTURE TRENDS

ROLE OF THE HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

The Indian cotton mill industry which has been expanding mainly at the expense of foreign imports has wached a stage portponed by the war, of acute competition against the handloom industry which left to itself will perhaps dwindle to the position of a small handeraft concentrating on the production of a few speciality cloths. The Report of the Fact Finding Committee however maintains that in an industrially backward country suffering from chronic unemployment a labour using and capital-saving industry such as the handloom industry has a special function to discharge as it provides employment for a large number of people and helps to mitigate the unequal diffusion of purchas ing hower considered to be one of the man reasons of Indias poverty Decentral ed production is not so uneconom cal or inefficent as is often assumed and hand weaving is particularly suited to Indian conditions. The hand weavers cost of production is estimated to be only about 10 to 15 per cent h gher than that of mills be only about 10 to 15 per ent h ther than that of mus many these of sizely production and even that discount of the control o product on and farge-scale enterprisa with the economies of the domestic system

COYCLUSION

Considering the volume of its production the value of its foreign trade and the number of workers at employs the find an textile industry is of outstanding importance in the national economy But the textile nucleus its pre-eminently international. While such country must cope with its own particular problems.



selected because of their co-operative utility, rather than their frequency of usage The rintax of Basic is that of normal English Its proponents claim that it is ideal both as a simple and cavily learned auxiliary language and as a rational introduction to unlimited English Though the system was given a strong impetua when it was referred to by Prime Minister Churchill at Harvard it remains to be seen what response will be forthcoming from the rest of the world to a proposal for an auxiliary language based on Fnglish

But whereas progress toward a true auxiliary lan guage has been slow the war has brought about a veritable revolution in the teaching and di eminition between races should eventually lead to acceptance of of existing languages The emergency need for thou ands the principle of an auxiliary language

ests of a vocabulary of 850 words 400 general nouns of service men who could speak not only the leading 150 adjectives 100 operators (verbs participles pro-Furopean languages but also the intricate and little nouns etc.), and 200 names of preturable though There known tongues of Malaya, the Far East, and the and the state of t new system has passed with llying colors its test appliextions in short totenerse Army and Navy courses in selected American universities, and its proponents feel that it will make the learning of several languages common practice after the war

The development of methods by which languages may be learned quickly and easily will do much to being about greater understanding among the peoples of the world and by demonstrating this through con crete experience the advantages of spoken intercourse

THE MENACE OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

By SIDDHESWAR CHATTOPADHYAYA

under

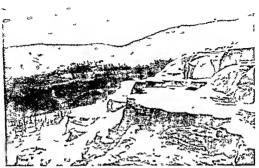
'It is our considered opinion that in spite of Mahatmana warning Indian hig business will ultimately form an alliance with foreign capital specially American if not on 50 50 at least on 70 30 or 75 25 hases"

In an A P message published in Calcutta news-papers on the 18th December Sir Miles Thomas, Managing Director of the Nuffield organization was reported to have arrived at Ivarachi and said that "in conjunction with the Birls business they had floated a three-million pound company for the production of Indian cars made by Indians for India" Another message of the same news agency published in Calcutta an the 24th December announced that "Messrs Tatas and Imperial Chemical Industries are going ahead with a joint scheme for starting a diestuffs industry. It is thus clear that our prophecy has been fulfilled and India is now faced for the first time during nearly 200 years of British rule with an issue that unless manfully handled will perpetuate her foreign yoke Ranade was strongly opposed to the inflow of foreign capital Gopal Krishna Gokhale preferred our minerals lying un-worked to their being worked with foreign capital Surendranath Banerjea was of the opinion that the

In the May, 1945 usue of this journal we wrote bondage of foreign capital was far worse than political in an article headed 'Menace of Foreign Capital" as subjugation Bopin Chandra Pal in addressing students' meetings in College Square Calcutta shuddered at the ides of India becoming the happy hunting ground of foreign capitalists

It is ismentable that present-day Indian leadership is chary of treading on the come of Indian big burn ness After our previous article was published in this journal Mahatman disapproved of Indian industrialists going to Britain and America apparently with a view to import foreign capital But now comes the barrowing revelation of combine after rombine being formed with foreigners Ireland repeatedly spurned exactly similar offers from British capitalists and that is why she has been able to some out of the clutches of Britain The creation of foreign vested interests within the country which is in danger of being a second Chioa was pointed out by us in the May issue An example of this is that except The Nationalut and Advance no other newspaper in Calcutts has spoken a word on this unboly alliance The chief defect of such combination is that the country cannot fight it with the same real as it can when the concern is totally foreign India can now be industrialused to her maximum capacity with her own capital As regards technical skill foreigners may be employed in the beginning as by the Tatas in their steel works





The Jup et T M is o h Π \in N a P i. The pure boug o has occur H J i. In G a whole hographs we not not G in G in G and G is a pure bound of G and G is a pure bound of G and G is a pure bound of G is a



These rugged mountains are typical of the unspealed milderness of the Yellowstone National Pa k

there can be no complete solution unless there is inter-national agreement. Textile mills are not only found in many countries but they are highly interdependent since only a few of the leading textile producing coun-tries have necessary raw materials. Before World War II for instance five countries namely Brasil China Egypt of the total world supply of ginned cotton and in turn depended on world manufacturing activity for the sale of their raw material The countries exporting cotton textiles are actual or potential competitors in all markets although there is a considerable range within which they are non-competitive in practice Obviously the development of the textile industry and trade 13 an important factor in the evolution of world economy and the proper co-ordination of the world textule industry is essential if it is to be sufficiently expanded to ensure an adequate supply of textile products for the masses of the people in every country

Progress Toward an International Language

Arthur Dahl writes in World Order

With his far seeing wisdom Bahan llah realized that in to-day a integrated co-operative world it was essential that peoples of all nations and races should be able to exchange ideas freely and directly both be able to exchange ideas freely and directly both verbally and in writing Since it was out of the ques-tion for everyone to learn all the multitudinous lao guages and dalects, the obvious alternative which He-included in His basic assual teachings was the adoption included in His basic social letching; whe the ecopoum of an auxiliary international language which each per son would learn in addition to his native language. The auxiliary language could either be as exist og language or one especially created for the purpose. Som ble though it is also in it has been every slow in recolning widespread acceptance and understanding. One reason has been the fainter until recently to fully

one reason has been the failure until recently to fully appreciate the necessity for international interconrise. A second reason has been the difficulty of selecting the auxiliary language. Each language group would have to see its own tongue selected, both to gain prestige. and to avoid learning a second language For a long while French was tacity accepted as the

• For a long while French was tacity accepted as the common language in international soc ety and diplo-macy in recent years with the increasing predominance of the United States English has been gaming accept in this capacity. To a large segment of the world byasials is dominant. Yet in the case of nome of these tongues has there been a concerted movement to secure

longues has there been a concerted movement to excur-sion prediction on the international language residence of the international language efforts have been made in the list rative years to derive conflictations for an unitary inquige excellent conflictations for an unitary inquige excellent conflictations for an unitary inquige excellent conflictation for an unitary inquige excellent that initiated in 1875 by Dr. L. & Zamenhof Th's language has many advantages. It is estimated to language has many advantages. It is estimated to a resident to the conflictation of the conflictation of the armored every ratio is without exception. the spelling and requist in construction the grammar is easy temper, every rule is without exception the spelling is phonetic and the diet onary is small It was favorably received in many parts of the world and empyed a period of intense promotion, climated in the RODA when the Largue of Nations published a favorable memorandum on the teaching of Experanto in the schools of the world and the International Telegraphic Union Association recognised it as a "clear language" Several Bahan books have been translated into Esperanto

A more recent cand date to receive a more recent cand date to receive wide-press attention is Base English the creation of C. h. Ogdes of Cambridge and actively sponsored in this country by Dr Ivor A. Richards of Harvard. This system con



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THE MODERN REVIEW

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Vol. LXXIX. No. 2 WHOLE No. 470

NOTES

The New Central Legislature

Old wine, re processed, has been poured into the old bottle of the Central Assembly As yet there are no signs of a new orientation in the outlook of the legislature whether elected or nominated excepting at the matter of the election of the Prisdent. In that affair officialdom of the die-hard variety openly sided with the reactionaries, and some of the nominated showed their d trust of the war time bureaucracy by refusing to obey the official directive either openly or in secret Perhaps the thinly voiled me tement to reaction that is still being continued by the legatees of that Pullar of Wisdom-hollow wooden and filled with dry rot-hat propped up Impenation in India, has at last soused even the Mcderate and the Jo-hookum to a sense of resister However, to continue with the main topic apart from this little ride issue nothing has emphated from the Central Assembly to show that the old order has changed or even that it is about to charge Maybe it is too early as yet to assess the possibilities of the future of this new Assembly We only hope that soon we shall be given nami-takable proof that those that are functioning as our mouthnieces at the centre are fully also to the fact that the old teckes were com-pletely barren of any beneficial results and that the country looks forward to them for positive actions being concrete results. Otherwise, there is no posts fication in Leeping up this show, short-lived though it might be

The task before the country is truly colored Politically the country was dragooned into accepting terms that bore comparison with mediaeval autocracies. Economically there is more poverty and destriction in lodia now than there ever has been in our history was involved Stones of atrocities and oppression that little in return for his labours.

match the records of the Hitlerian regime are comibit to I ght and they all call for my estigation and retri bution All these wrongs have to be righted and the first move must come from the legislatures. The responshill ty on the legislators is enormous and the sooner the fullest restination of this fact dawns on them the better for the country For time is of the essence even for an Assembly that will function in the interim period

Lord Wavell's Speech

There was nothing new or noted in Lord Wavella speech as be harrelf stated in the introductory portion He has frankly called for co-operation from all sides though he has not indicated how that is possible while permanent officialdom continues to fi h in the troubled waters of communation Public district of the executive has been enhanced by what has tren pired in the Central Assembly elections specially in the areas where corrupt and reactionary members of the executive have been entrenched through the tolerance, even open assutance of the higher executive who were in league with the reschonance Unless corruption and totalitarian factics are put down with a strong hand, it is futile to expect any whole-hearted co-operation from those who have suffered agonies at the hand of the bureaucrata Reactionary time-certers can always be bought at a price. as was so very evident in Ind a under the League Linkthrow coalition but the exections of such gentry tend to nee higher and higher in a sleep endless curve and it is futile to expect the country to continue paying the black mad as arranged by its irresponsible rulers and go on co-operating cheerfully We know Lord Wavell was no assenting party to such underhand arrange-ments but unless he is armed with authority from the Corruption on an appalling stile has swept like a pingue British Parkaments and is thus able to declare when an all over the country Even to-day in Calcutta we hear end would be put to political bribery and a genuine rumours about the hushing up of a case running auto attempt will be made to clear the Augean stables of crores in which officialdom and the last League Ministry communal India by forthright action, he can expect



HUFY TANG
(A rate and an ent potrant from a Chinese monastery)

True Cake . Control Co

NOTES

elections? We have heard verbose assurances given by h ghly placed officials including the Governor, declaring the Government's deare to remain neutral and to prevent hooligam in We do not yet know if these oral assurances have been followed up by secret instructions of the Hallet circular twoe Indian experience of British administration in India is that the views expressed by the Viceroy or the Governors in this country may not spec forto mean Government a intentions. It is the permanent Executive that really counts and it is their views that ultimately prevail The people know it They feel it every day. Therefore addressing the permanent Executive we wish to put forward a few straight questions

The elections are going to be held with an inordinate haste thus putting a heavy handwap on the Congress Shoriness of time corruption of officialdom and black market money have been the three great factors which have put formidable obstacles in the way of a free and fair election Before the Congress gould look about elections are going to be held Is this haste

unintentional ?

What is the real role of the permanent Executive in this matter? Are they taking direct action or not? Well shead of the Central elections the Down the offi cial organ of the Muslim League gave a clear directive in undisguised language for violence and suborning For far less provocation nationalist newspapers have been severely penaltsed and the Congress party arranged In this case in spite of the fact that leaders of the callors of Pandit Jawaharial Nehru drew attention to the comments of the Dates the Government kept silent

Coming to our home province we get direct examples of how the plan of the Executive is funct oning Two instances have been given above and it is needless to multiply In the first case where the League programme was held up the Executive summarily used firearms on the peasants who did not belong to the Legoue although there was no question of violence on any Lesgue leader In the case of Vationalist Muslims where the Leaguers have used nimost violence the Executive have not taken any action whateoever This is by no means the first or second or even the hundredth instance of such purposeful maction,

Let the Executive take off its mask and tell us the truth If the miention of the Executive is to members neutrality the officials who fired moon the unarmed demonstrators in Mymensical must be prosecuted. In case they really want that elections should proceed along constitutional I has then all the instances where the Leaguers have used violence must immediately be taken in hand and severe runishment dealt out both to the official delinquents and the eriminals who are thus trying to use fascist methods in foiling a so-called democratic election. The Executive cannot have it both ways. The old methods of hypocrey so much loved by the British bureaucrate can no losger be allowed to function unchallenged

Verdict on the League

U S Government after his return from this country and so far kept secret has now been made known The report covers nearly eighty typed pages. It frankly partiality and a desire to do what was fair" adm to that the Indian National Congress is not a Even an implicable enemy of the Congress.

Now, is the Government neutral in the matter of farcist body, that Muslim League objections to self government in India are not valid that there were more nots in Lesgue provinces and that the acceptance of such principles as advocated by the Muslim League in the Bombay Property Tax Agitation would result in ensuchy The only instance of any importance eited by the League as infringement of Muslim economic rights is the Bombay Property Tax This tax was entiresed generally on the ground that property taxes should be left to manucipal governments but the League attacked at on communal groun Is, Explaining the League attitude Mr Philips says But seriously to contend that because Muslims happened to form a large percentage of the landowners in Bombay the tax should not have been levied or that the funds realised should be spent for the benefit of Muslims slope is hardly reasonable Acceptance of each principles would result in anarchy"

In respect of League allegations of mirrule against the Congress Mr Phillips says

It must be noted that the sweeping allegations contained in Mr. Jinnah's Deliverence Day resolution are not supported by the evidence accumulated and presented by the various Muslim League reports even if these were validated The charge that the Congress Governments did the r best to destroy Muslim culture rests principally upon a few isolated instances of the el mination of Urdu from school curriculums and such messures as the Wardha Scheme of bone education or the use of certain text books. The ease of economic or political decemmention is even weaker

That communal disturbances assumed alarming proportions during the year of the Congress Minustries is also not based on facts In fact the Hindu Muslim riots were frequent in Bengal and the Punjsh during the same period and were more numerous in the Punish than in any one Congress Province. An unbiased sudement would consider the disturbances as outcome of growing cleavage between Muslims and Hindus which owed its development quite as much as to the communal spirit emphasised by the Muslim League as to any other single frelor

The observations of a few of the dichard administretors may here be ested. Lord Lightheow in a statement made shortly after the Congress Musters recigned from office pointed out to the 'distinguished record of public schievement diring the last two and a half yeare "That the provinces" he said 'had conducted their affairs on the whole with great success no one can question"

Lord Zetland the then Secretary of State for that regretted that the ministries which have with so much seal been earrying on the government of their great prosinces and tacking with every resource the many problems with which administration has naturally brought them into contact should have found it necessary to withhold further services for their

country' Bir Harry Hang Governor of the United Provinces during Copyress regime speaking of the conditions in The report of Mr William Philips President that private complianted his Ministers specially on Rosecvelts personal envoy in India cubmatted to the their handling of the communal privater specially on dealing with questions raising communal issues the Ministers in my judgment normally acted with im

Even an implacable enemy of the Congress Mr L

Executive and their henchmen and in punishing the . del pouents

The Parliamentary Delegation

The Delegation has come to India at a time when the country is attempting to recover from the effects of drinking to the dregs the cup of bitterness filled to the brim with humiliation and oppression by British officialdom and their henchmen Six milions started to death and another sixty at least brought to sheer destitution in the name of military exigency tens of thousands imprisoned for wanting liberty millions onoresed bundreds of thousands crushed down by fireatms and bludgeous and rape loot and arson let loose the record of this country since August 1912 If after this ti ere is any friendship between the Indian and the Briton it would be because the Iod an possesses a bave gathered

by their predecesors in power But they can make a ges ure of good will by stopping the official campaign true nature of things relating to India II the Parks mentary Delegation can even do that when they return then they would have achieved much

Mr. Mailankar Elected President of Central Assembly

Regarding his request for moderation in speeches unknown before who helved the Contress to win They and the remarkal e made on the generation of bitterne's shall ever remain nameles but what they did they and animosty in the country we only with he could did for the sake of their conscience and to uphold a call his executive together and exhort them in the same moral cause which an unholy alhance between Su way Police and oppression have now become syno Edward Benthall and Mr Jinnah had sought to put it nyms so far as the nationalists are concerned and as propardy But there are two known heroes Sir Ardeshir for the executive where is the civil servant who is Dalal and Colonel Himmat Singhii (nominated member actuated with a genuine motive of service to India representing the armed forces of India) declined to east or its people or any other motive excepting self their votes. The Congress benches cheered their interes on a broad base? There can be no undateral declaration which was as strong a public protest as any arrangement either in cooperation or in moderation one could have lodged in their position against the and if there is any real desire for both on the part of privy pact the Government had formed with the the Covernment then strong and apparent action is League to chest the elected part of the House of its needed from the centre in curbing and d sciplingog the right to elect a President from among its own ranks

It is also revealed that Sir Edward had entered into this unholy pact without even consulting the other members of the Council The general opinion in the lobby was reported to be that Sir Edward Benthall had proved his unfitness to hold office in the Executive Council or to be the Leader of the House He inspired and entered into an unboly siliance with a communal party and thereby had forfeited the right to hold charge of a Government department Although Sir Edward's act on looked bad it was quite in keeping with the British policy pursued in India at the present moment

Official Partisanship in Elections

Two sgnificant events in connection with the on the country in the name of Law and Order that is Beogal elections have been reported. The first took place in a village named Gaffargaon in the district of Mymensingh where Nawabiada Liaqui Ali Sir Nau m uddin ex Premier and Mr H S Suhraward) limitless capacity to forgive and forget All might yet ex Minister of Cavil Supplies had gone to make election go well if the Delegation has the power to recognise propagands. When the train carrying the League leaders Truth when they see her and the ability to tell their was nearing the atstron thousands of Muslim peasants fellow Parhamentarians about the realities that they belonging to the Litichal Proja Party stopped the e gathered

train and asked the Lesgue leaders to quit The
We know the Labour Musetry is facing titane and demonstrators were peaceful they did not recort to
il problems at home and as because the contract to the contract vital problems at home and we know of the almo t any sort of violence Police and for the League leader unsurpassable morass in which they have been plunged who seem to be quite unpopular in the locality, was ready Armed police rescued" the leaders and in that melee fired several rounds of shot which injured come of hes maligning India that has been going on for of the demonstrators. The police thereafter took the years abroad and by telling their own people about the League leaders to the appointed place of the meeting cordoned them off from the demonstrators and helped the meeting to be conducted peacefully by remaining on guard outside Whenever demonstra ors sought to approach the pandal, they were chased away by the police. The overrealoutness of an Additional District Magistrate of the district in providing police at the League propagaods has been reported It was in this

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of Mussalmans doing to stop British tommy guns from killing liberty-loving Indonesian Mussalmans or the Arabs of Palestine? The idea of treating the Hindus living in Pak stan as hostages for the sake of Muslims haven in Hindustan is therefore, mani- Origin of the Pakistan Idea feetly abourd Again for the tortures suffered by a Must m subject of C P it would serve as little concerce a similar treatment at the hands of Muslim what label thought about Pakislan He writes rulers of Pak's an A thing like this is unheard of

It follows consequently that Pakistan as a plan to rescue Mushms from the dom nation of Hindu majority would leave nearly 3 crores of topers devout Mussalmans at the mercy of Hindus in the Hindu majority provinces where they really need

being re cued

Whom will Pakistan then bein? Will it help Musl ms in the Muslim majority Provinces? Not politically Eccause even with Polistan established a province like the Punish cannot but have a com poste Government representing both Hindus and Min-Lims The Punjab Hindus with their ediance ment in trade, education etc., cannot simply be ignored Comprising roughly 45 per cent of the population they are bound to boll a strong position in the Covernment of their province and this by the call war way will make taking of hostages impossible Same is true of Sind partly in the ease of N W F P and of course too true in the case of Benesi

That the mere fact of allegiance to the some relig on cannot by itself rule out all provincial avaines or internal disputes has also been elucidated by Sheikh Abdul ah He says that in spate of all Musaimans being of one religion and of cultural unity provincial an mouties between the different units of Pakistan are bound to come to the forefront cooner than later The Pathan for in tauce does not like the Punish and we know a good deal of the "Sind for the Sindhis" nevebn logy A weak Pak stan will thus be further weakened through provincial rivalries Sheik Abdullah says

Actually it appears to me that politically we in Ind a are reverting to the phase immediately after the fall of the Mughal Empire and just before the advent of the foreign rulers The British Empire is fall ug too like the Mughal one and there is aguin visible the tendency to break up India into sovere gu and semi covereign units. History is trying des perately to repeat itself

Commenting on the economics of Pakistan Sheikh Abdullah says

Economically, Pakistan would be a loning con cern I am asying this not with a view to offend Mr. Jinnah by pointing out the utter impracticability of Paki tan but as a fact Certainly, when Mr Jinnah says we will know how to manage our finances he is right but thereby he does not show that Pakistan would be a sound proposition economically I hold with Mr Jinnah that Palistan cannot be denied only because it appears financially unsound I am referneg to its economic unsoundners for two reasons In the first place the inhabitants of Pakistan would be poor compared to the inhabitants of Hindustan with less chances for betterment fromg at best on religious ego, Economically Hindustan would still dominate Pakistan just as the USA is dome with South America which would eventually be domination on the political plane as well. How then is Pakistan a reply to Hindu Capitalists?

There is some dispute as to who first started the solution to him il (assuming such a course of action idea of Pakistan. It is often said to have been fir were possible) a Hindu citizen of Lahore would re- Mahammad Iqbal Mr Edward Thompson has told us

> In the Observer I once said that he supported the Pakistan plan Ighal was a friend, and he set my misconception right After speaking of his own despondency at the chaos he saw coming on my vast und coplined and starting land, he went on to say that he thought the Pakiston pinn would be deastrous to the British Government disastrous to the II ado community disastrous to the Moslem community But I am the Pres dent of the Muslim I esque and therefore it is my duty to support it

Thompson says that he was astonished that certain official circles were keen on the Pakistan idea, he was still more astom-hed to find that some of the British Left were beg pring to be pursuaded to it In his view, th re is no surer way of plunging India into eternal

Thompson gives his own view on Mr Jinnah and the two nation theory which we consider worth quoting

Hindus and Muslims are of the same blood and -as Sir George Forrest has pointed out in his History of the Indian Munny-understand each others systems' (as we who are birds of passage in Iod a do not) They have found a bridge to each other before and may do so again Mr Jinnah the President of the Mushim League who now clarus that there are two nations in India one Hindu and one Must m has the same verpacular as Mr Gandha (Guiarati) and was once a Congressman when he was the spoke-man and hope of all who worked for Heads Muching unity-just as in British the young Mr Glad-tone was the using hope of the stern inbending Tories and Mr Neville Chamberlain a father Joseph Chamberlain the rather more than name hope of the fiery Radicals

At the opening general ectsion of the First Round Table Conference it was Mr Jinnah who made the most challenging demand for immed ato recognition of India's status, and I well remember the excitement of an American journalist who is shed away shouting Im going to goe England hell ! Jamah has voiced the united demand of India and your Prime Minister hasn't said a word in reply "

In my talk with Mir Jinnah last October there was these exchange there is no harm in quoting it, since it in what he has said so often and so often

"Two pations Mr Jinnah ! Confronting each other to every province? every town every village?" "Two nations Confronting each other in every provioce every town, every village That is the only colution "

"That is a very terrible solution Mr Jinsah t" It is a termble solution But it is the only one " I do not believe it any more than I believe in its kindred and accompanying solution of Pakistan'

8 Amery had admitted although gradgingly that the Congress Ministers governed 'not unsucce-sfully"

and sectional organisations

Phillips on Separate Electorates

Mr Phillips continues to say

The Muslim leaders have not proved that Mustowards the states, it explains the demand for health and vigour Pakistan

D scussing the futum of the Hindu Muslim problem the report says. The charges of diser mination brought against the Congress ministries the emitinuous agitation during their two years of office leading up to the celebration of deliverance day " were an effective means of arousing the Muslims and gain ng their support for the League The recognition of this fact does not obviously do away with the minority problem or contain any aclusion for it The nostion of a large group of people destined for ever to have but a minor voice in the Government of their country still demands considera-

If however it be granted that political algaments in the future-are likely to be different from those which exist today that the majority as constitued as at present is likely to split up into its component parts the position of the Muclims takes on a different aspect

Muslim objection to self government for Ind a on the ground that the Congress will conficue to dominte polit cal affairs are no longer valid Further more there is every reason to suppose that the Muslim League itself will be affected by changes in other political organ sations. In the first place the Mi il m community as a political party has only an artificial unity Lke other religious groups it com prices various classes which bave been more or less welded together pol tically by the device of a separate electorate. There is already as dence to ind este that Musl m workers and peasants are becoming increasingly aware of their unity with Hindus of the same class. The Musl ms are beginning to realise that rel mon does not obl ferale elars d'stinctions or produce a community of interests.

Frantic attempts to maintain separate electorates in India are ceaselessly being made. There are clear Mr Phillips made it clear that the purpose of the indications that the framers of Indian constitution Concress was not to set itself up as a fascist govern know what separate electorates really mean Only the ment but to unify India in order to gain the objective other day a member of the British Parliament said of independence and the right of Indians to frame their that separate electomies on religious basis introduced own constitution He says that Mr Jianaha accusation in Liverpool or Glasgow would have the same result as that the 'sole aim of the Congress is to annihilate every prevail in India Here we have seen that whenever any other organisation in the country is his interpretation attempt to reintroduce joint electorates has been of the fact that the Congress continued to pursue a made it has been stubbornly opposed sometimes openly policy of expansion by endeasouring to win adherents cometimes under cover of the reactionary Muclims In from all elements of the Indian population Mr Jinnah the Calcutta Municipal Act separate electorates were was mortally afraid that complete success of this gradgingly granted by Sir Surendranath Beneries for attempt of the Congress would have resulted in the a specified period only after which joint election autodissolution of the Muslim League and other communal mutically began to function After some fifteen years separate electomies have been made a permanent feature of the Calcutta Municipal Act as soon as legislative power passed on to the hands of a reactionary group We dure say that neither the Muslim League nor their patron the Brit ch Government will elsim that separate electorates have suproved the Calcutta Municipal hm interests as such were endangered by Congress
use What does appear evident from a survey of the same story repeated As 2000 as a pring evident from a survey of the same story repeated As 2000 as a pring evident principle of the principle of the same story repeated As 2000 as a pring evident principle of the same story repeated As 2000 as a pring evident principle of the same story repeated As 2000 as a pring evident principle of the same story repeated As 2000 as a principle of the same story repeated as 2000 as a principle of the same story repeated as 2000 as a principle of the same story repeated as 2000 as a principle of the same story repeated as 2000 as a principle of the same story repeated as 2000 as a principle of the same story repeated as 2000 as a principle of the same story repeated As 2000 as a principle of the same s League as a political party will not have an oppor- joint electorates were reintroduced in local Board tunity to gain control of the Government but will elections After his removal the Ministry of Sir Ghulum tunity to gain control to the Overtanesse that was rectained and the state of the s Central Legislature also it can not hope to capture grown wiver. He has declared his verdict against sepa a majurity of the seata This is the real grievance rate electorates and has said that unless this po con is of the Muslim leaders over the Congress attitude removed the Indian national life cannot function with

Thoughts on Pakistan

Sheikh Mahammad Abdullah leader of Kashmir has put a straight question to the Pakistanwalahs and bas wanted to know how Pakistan will rescue Musi me from Hindu domination. He says that on the face of it this argument that Pakistan will I berate Mushma appeals to the Muslims who are in the position of a m norsty But there are provinces in India where they's in a majority and obviously they do not need Pokistan there According to this style of argument, if it is needed at all it is needed by Muslims of Madras CP UP or Bhar It is they who need being rescued from Hindu domination if such rescuing business is at all necessary Yet Sheikh Abdullah points out it is they who are being kept out of the orbit of Pakistan The League leaders have merely advanced the argument of Salana or retalistion as a measure of enforcing Muslim rights in Hindu majority provinces Sheikh Abdullah a com ments are specially illuminating on this point He has very ably cleared this argument of Satana in the fol lowing words

The votanes of Palistan however, explain Taking the instance of C P Musl ms (who roughly constitute 5 per cent of the population) in the event of Hindus maltreating them Pakistan would reply at once with reprisals taken against the Hindus in the Punjab or S nd Is such a course of action possible? Is it simply done? In the first instance, tte Punjab or S nd Government would be ab clutely lacking in moral justification when asking hostages of the innocent Hindus living in the provinces? Secondly though sympathy may often be expressed sympathy always has limits. What are we the 8 crores NOTES 81

of Mussimans doing to stop British tommy guns from killing liberty-loving Indonesian Mussilmans or the Arabs of Palestine ? The idea of treating the Hindus living in Polisian as horizges for the sale of Muslims living in Hindustan is therefore, mani- Origin of the Pakistan Idea feetly absurd Again, for the tortures suffered by a Must m subject of C P it would serve as little concene a similar treatment at the hands of Muslim what Iqbal thought about Pakistan He writes rulers of Pakis an A thing I ke this is unheard of

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India and Indonesia

Contributing an article to the Hindu. Dr Mnham mad Halla Vice-President of the Republic of Indonesia. has addressed a few words to the penole of India whom he says 'I look upon a my brothers" He says that this feeling of affection which he entertains for India is not only influenced by the close ties of friendship existing between him and many ni our leaders for many years past but also because of those historic connections between the two countries that so back in the yers early days of history He frankly admits that Indian explication moulded the course of Indonesian culture and more recently every important move no the Indian political chee board has engaged their full attention Dr Hatta writes

In our relations with the West we of India and Indonesia have fallen heirs to the same set ni experience. The history of our bondage started with submission to a trading complay vested by its Government with monopolistic powers In both our countries therefore the edifice of alien rule and erected on camtalistic trading basis. Then with the nee of indu trial capitalism the control neer the column passed from the hands of the traders in the chinnial Power The colonial Power now took no the inb ni safeguarding the capital invested in its territorics

Viewed from this angle it is easy to understand why liberalism and democracy-so highly prized in their own countries-were considered by the colonial Power as unsuited to colunies. The liberal and democrat turned an imperialist and became a colonial autocrat If he had not done so he would have been faced with the problem of native interests clashing with foreign capital

Fascism in the Colonies

Dr Hatis then gives an account of how fascient has developed in the colomes

Preservation and continuation of capitalistic subset inspiration from India, Dr. Hatta writes exploitation by foreigness imposed on colonal. This feeling in bonne should be reploited in the colonal of Powers the necessity of autocratic control over huge population groups Farcism and Nazism although only apparent in Europe during the part two decades, have existed in the colonies from the very moment the colonies came into being The herrentolk theory, extolled by the Nazie has been consistently dunied into the ears of native nepulations by their colonial rulers

Bearing all these factors so mind it is not a matter for surprise that India and Indonesia are putting up a struggle to nust capitalism and imperial-18m Expansion of espitalism results in corresponding increase of impenalist greed so that every national movement aimed at the liberation of colonial territory must mevitably cross swords with capitalism Capitalism in colonies is the sample explanation of impension in colonies.

Although the Indonesian alruggle for freedom 14 as old as Dutch colonialism a campaign on modern lines is the product of this century In 1908 was born the political organisation known as "Budi Utama," its members being students of the medical college at Jockarta (Batavia) This organization was of an intellectual character and sought to obtain for the

Iodnnesians the same status as the Dutch, but this movement of sofeliertuals marks an important chapter in the history of Indonesia's political activity It send to pive the way for founding a radical national party in 1913 "Sankat Islam," which is a people's presquestion numbering millions of members

At the start of Indonesian polytical consciousness the aim of the movement was the achievement of their objectives through co-operation with the Dutch They believed that by working together in this fashion they would be able to induce the Netherlands Covernment to erant Home Rule to Indonesa: and Hama Rule once achieved the acquisition of full independence would automatically became nosable

Such were the views of Indonesian Nationalists at that time The world had just heard for the first time of the late President Wilson's slopen of the right of Self Determination and had subsequently heard the pledge that the right was to be extended in all Here in Indones a the Netherlands Covernment in Natember 1918 made a categorical promise in the Volksmad (Puppet Peoples Council), undertaking in introduca cell-gavernment at the earliest possible Netherlands Government want back on its word and refused in carry out what it had promised

Thus it came about that the people of Indonesia lost faith in the goodwill of the Dutch Then again when the Communist revolution was sweeping Russa Holland too experienced a minor social upheaval caused by the Social Democrata and the Dutch repeated the promise of self government to Indonesta. But as usual as soon as the danger passed the Dutch went back on their word

Indian Example for Indonesia

Explaining how Indonesian national movement has

This feeling of being chested strengthened radicalism among the ranks of nationalists Realising it was the usual procedure for colonial Powers to chest their subject peoples the Indonesian people cast a look around to see how other colonies were getting on And staring them in the face was the nationalist non-co-operation movement started by Maintina Gandhi

The Indonesian students educated abroad saw with full clarity how futile it was for Indonesians to co-operate with their Dutch rulers Indonesian aspirations in freedom ran counter to Dutch mierests, which, to give one example, derived profits totalling over five hundred million guilders a year The youth movement therefore advocated the policy of non co-operation with the Dutch and the policy of self help for Indonesians They felt that if Indonesia wanted freedom she had to quit cooperation with the Dutch, for co-operation meant only self-deception for the Indonesians who were being exploited for the benefit of the Dutch,

Influenced by the Indian non-co-operation movement and by representations made by Indonesian students abroad, the Indonesian nationalists began to base their struggle on the principle of non-coNOTES ŔЗ

operation There was difference of course, not in objectives or the means employed but m the bams on which the struggle was conducted Here the Indonesian movement did not have any of the religious background it had in India

Suce 1923 the Indonesian non-co-operation movement has progressed from strength to strength with corresponding opposition from the colonist Government Subsequently, non-co-operation became the chief weapon of the Indonesian struggle. Those not in agreement were only the official class who favoured co-operation with the Dutch plus opposition in the Volksroad.

Dunne that period the Dutch took a heavy toll of Indonesian nationalists Thanks to the provis on in the law code permitting action against those likely to 'endanger public peace' the Dutch were able to extern many leaders for indefinite periods In this matter no legal thals were necessary. The Governor General dealt with all those who in his opinion were likely to endanger public pears

It is common knowledge that the economic erims of 1929 proved to be a strong incentive to the nee of Nasism and Fareirm in Europe But much faster was the rate at which Nazism stepped into the ranks of the Dutch in Indonesia who had always acted autocratically Governor-General De Jongh sent bere in 1931 openly admitted his Nasi sym pathies No surprise that the Dutehmen in Indonesian

civil service police and army followed sust With the advent of Nam influence in colonial politics the Netherlands Government began to force on Indonesia a policy under which to the disto an economic system devised by the Dutch That as follows was the beginning of neo mercantilism From then Indoness's economy was made to fit into the needs of Aetherlands economic and industrial plan According to this scheme Indone is was limited to small industries small enterprises small tradeseverything being on a weall scale. In effect therefore Indoness was in the position of a small town branch of a big business organization. Rolland being the bead office

Although indonesians were bent on achieving economic orientation centrary on the Pacific they were not given the chance. There arose in their minds the consiction that Indonesis was nothing else but mere chattel used for the benefit of the Datch And at the time the Dutch surrendered to Japan the

Indonesia Looks Up to India

Indonessans.

After parrating the difficulties for the period of Jep occupation Dr Hatta concludes his article with the following words

have not yet atta ned ac p or recognition Therefore the last ditch to win international recognition of our closed independence.

the question of freedom for our two fands is really one common question When India achieves her independence and becomes free from British rule, Indonesian Independence will no longer be a problem The small Dutch nation cannot overwhelm by force 70 million Indonesians ready and eager to defend their freedom with their last drop of blood

Both India and Indonesia, each along its indita dual cultural line, are proceeding towards the realisation of the ideal of world brotherhood Both are fully qualified to implement that ideal but it is eventual that our right to Self-Determination be first recognised in order we may be in a position to contribute our best towards that ideal. The new world envisaged will not be stable unless it is based on principles of humanism Therefore let Indonesia and India work together and head towards the same direction as pioneers along the road of social justice

Imperial on has so far succeeded in obstructing a physical contact between Ind a and Indonesia through her accredited leaders, but have failed to stills their soice of exceptity and friendship India and Indonesia stand united on the rock of ideshim which no Imperialist power can demob h

Provincial Elections

Elections in two provinces Assum and Sind are now over In both of them Mr Junah has lost heavily In Assam Congress has captured a majority of the eests and will now be in a position to form the Ministry independently of any other group

la Sind the si untion continues to be intriguing advantage of this country we were unwillingly bound. The party position in the Sad Assembly now stands

> Mushm League Congress 22 National & Muslim Syed Parts Europeans

The Muchin League had put up 35 candidates of whom 27 have been returned Congress put up 18 condidates all of whom have been returned Afr Syed had get up 12 candidates four of whom have been returned Of the Nationalist Muslims Khan Bibadur same impression persisted in the minds of the Maula Bux brother of Allah Bux has been returned with three other followers

> It is now clear that the Muslim League cannot form the Ministry even with European support Sanisr Val abbas Putet and Maulana Azad have gone to harachi to discuss the election results

ng words

Air Jinnah's position is now fully anomalous

The Indonesian Republic exits de tocto but we Frontier Province I as declared against him The League in 1esim with a Muslim population of 33 per cent, our national struggle is by no means over We have had so far succeeded through British help to maintain our claim to Self Determination on the Atlantic a Jeague Coalition Ministry in power Further pros-Charter which gives each people the right to choose prets for the fornation of any League Ministry is now the form of government it wants We shall fight to doorged. These two gates of Pakistan are therefore

End was the creation of Mr Jinnah It was We in Indonesis uncerely hope that India will repareted from Bombay in response to Mr Jinnah's soon be free, all the more so in view of the fact that fourteen point demand. The complete burns of Pakistan

of the Congress leaders They had faltered when Allah Corgress, peace was finally restored. Bux frantically sought to form a Congress Coalition. They must wake up to realities

23rd January

On 23rd January the fiftieth birthday of Subhas Chandra Bo e was celebrated all over Indra The function was unique in Bombry and Calcutta in two different ways Calcutta celebrated it peacefully with great pemp and grandeur Tie city of his youth and maturity saw the biggest procession on record which solemnly marched through a distance of about seven miles Major General Slah Nawaz of the Indian National Army who participated in the processing received thunderous ovation from the people Dressed in full military uniform Shaw Nawas responded to the greet ings of the people

The entire route was lined by people, who, at places orderly Housetons and balconics were allo packed Two big portraits of Netsii Subhas one full figure and the other a bust, were taken in the procession It was an impressive speciacle which stirred imagination It mas an exaltation of a national hero and the sublimation of his achievements Houses in the eity were tastefully decorated Portraits of Subhas in different poses festooned with gerlands of roves, manged and white flowers were hing up at the arches erected at different street crossings.

An attractive feature of the procession was the partic pation of different communities. At its varguard proceeded Sikhs on horseback followed by a epectacular band of Klinksare in their characteristic ceremonial dress Bengili volunteers both boys and girls dressed in white from can to toes were equally impressive The disc plies maintained throughout the march was unique Io the evening whole Calcutta was ritummated During his short stay, Major General Shah Nawaz cothured the people with the ideas of the great Lender He eard 'The I N A can spread the spirit of complete unity and brotherhood among Indians infused roto them by Netsii No Indian can render greater service to his country theo carrying on this mission of bringing about comminal harmony. On the 24th in a public reception accorded to him. Shah Nawax arked the High Muslim and Sikh in combine for driving out British Imperialism from India

Police in Calcutta were conspensions by their abrence and there being no police intervention, there was no trouble

Things were entirely different in Bombay In the name of maintaining law and order the Bombay police blocked the procession and declined to let it pass through the Muslim quarter of the city on the usual plea of maintaining communal peace. This led in ser ous trouble On the smallest presocation police reserted in fining Public sentiment was roused the saturation went completely out of control Grain shops booking offices and similar institutions connected with the Government became turgets of public tury and British people began to be attacked. The police later had to admit to the Associated Press of America that the demonstrations had

aing to do with communalism, they were entire-

in Sind as well will now depend on the state-maoship is anti-government outburst. Through the efforts of the

Demonetisation Ordinance

The Government of India had assued the Demonetisation Ordinance with two nitenable objects, namely, to freeze a large portion of black market earstal which they believed to have been in higher denomination notes, and to track down tax-dodgers who had evaded sayment of taxes by lo'ding large cach balances in the form of high denomination notes The fire blow of the Ordinance created a good deal of passe in the maney market which au etened after some time with the appearance of a new dodge in the form of thou-and supre notes offered at a high discount. The Ordinance which sought in combat black marketics created a new black market

Latest reports show that demonstred notes to the extent of Rs 65 erores lave already been exchanged The represents nearly 53 per coot of the total no es ten to twenty deep, were patient, uncomplaining and of higher denomination computed at Re 163 crove which were in circulation at the time of the promulgatron of the Ordiosoce

The net result of the Ord cance now seems to have

been a shake up in the black market money with a further concentration of six capital min fewer bands Beaker elements of the profiteers di gorged their hosplings and disposed them off at a discount of 42 or 50 per cent and the bigger ones purchased them Native S ates did not fall in line with the Covernment of Judia and many of them have not yet taken strps to save any order of the kind of the Demonetration O dinance This has resulted in the migration of a large amount of notes to the Native States Unempulous people made good profits during the period the o d nanca wurked It was rumoured that Banks have revised dead accounts for eashing the notes and insurance companies have received annual premiums for Life incurances Binks were required to submit accounts and numbers of high denomination notes but not the Issurance Companies Bomen and Mahajans have also been utilised for cash ng them We doubt how far the declara tions collected by the Government at the time of exchanging the notes will prove useful Taxes will be asses ed on them n year hence and these peop o wil get plenty of time to cook their accounts if they mean to do so It is also likely to create another black market in presing the accounts by the Income tax officials It is well known that not all efficers of this department are descendants of Judhisthira

One thing still rems as perplexing to us. If the Government of Ind a knew that black market capital was being held in high decomination notes why did they pour them nut in an unending stream? The following account quoted from the Report on Currency and I'mance resued by the Reserve Bank of I'd a for the year 1914-15 will show the proportion in which such nates have been assued ,

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must record a rise far higher than 1000 per cent. Govern ment owe an explanat on to the public on this account

The Deaf Mutes in Bengal

We have received a report on the work with the deaf mutes in Bengal by Nypendra Muhan Marumdar the Honorary Zone Secretary of the Convention of the Tenchers of the Deaf in India The first school for the deaf and dumb in Bengal was established in Calcutta in 1893. In course of time similar schools were started in Barisal Dacca Mymensingh and other district towns. The Convention was arganised to urge for compulsory education for the destinutes to at mulate public interest in order to establed more schools and with other all ed objects in view. Due to war conditions work could not be as satisfactory as one wished Moreover the commedieus huilding of the Calculta Deaf and Dumb School was commandeered by the Multary authorities The Day School has been removed to 71 Tarak Pramanick Road Calcutta and the boarding eaction is being run at Madhupur. In free countries they have different State Chools for band capped children—hand capped visually as well as and torily But in our country the Government is simpet anotheric m the matter

In order to give publicity to the skill of the deaf muto artisans and thereby open a market for them and in draw the sympathetic attention of the Covernment and the employers of labour to give equal facilities to the deaf an Exhibition of the handsworks of the deaf artisans was organised by the Convention. The pro-rouged Exhibition of 1941 was held at 71 Tarak Pramanck Road in December 1944 and was opened by Mrs Casev The Third Industrial Exhibition was also held last winter (1915) in the same place In spite of adverse cond tons the Convention has done some good work during the war period for which the energetic Zone Secretary Mr Mazumdar is to be congratulated

War Time Controls

Power once tasted cannot easily be relinquished War-time controls have proved that it has been too true for many countries in the world Although the war is over many of the governments have begun to express their unwill agaess to part with the tremendous powers they had arrogated to themselves up the name of controls. In Ind a ggas are not wanting that if the Government of Ind a can have the r own way most of the war time controls which have functioned as engines of oppression and waste will continue for a long time to come The Round Table reports that at in true for Canada as well. A sharp controversy has developed there over a Bil called the National Emergency Powers Act through which the Mickens & Ling govern ment aims to keep slive for another year many of the arbitrary powers conferred upon it for the period of figures over Rs 20 for trained Matriculates Rs 22 for the war under the War Measures Act Influential other trained teachers and untrained Matriculates and

Rs 50 and Rs 500 notes are not much in vogue and munities are profesting against the retention of the therefore they have been left out Rs 10000 notes are controls even in a modified form' which they contend generally used by Banks in settling mutual accounts will be brakes upon the speedy reconversion of business and the amount is not high This table gives figures only and manufacturing establishments to normal peace up to 1914 Up-to-date it is believed the amount of time activities Whatever shortage there might be in a high denomination notes has reached Rs 100 crores and government there is never any shortage of excuses for the proportion between pre-war and present amounts the support of arbitrary actions Mr King wants to retam the controls for combat ag inflation the opinion of the very people who will be affected by the refention They must tell the people whether this colored amount of the controls being curily brushed as de Modern of black market capital was supplied knowingly or not politicians claim to know more about trade and undustry than the traders and indu trahsta themselves In Indea thengy are easier Here the politicians running the government can forge and continue with any measure "for the welfare of the people even when the people declare that such measures are dragging them to misery, starvation and death

Pheht of Primary Teachers

Mr M V Donde a well known educationist of Bombay and Prendent of the Bombay Provinceal Primary Teachers' Association has published facts and figures about teachers sularies in that province which bad as they are compare very favourably with those obtaining in Bengal Here are the facts

No public servant suffers such a terrible hard ship as a teacher in a Primary School in the prosince He gets under the Education Act Rs 15 as his salary For a Primary School teacher the mini mum quahfication is the Primary School Certificate Examinat on after a schooling of eight years With this qualification he is taken up in service on Rs 15 without any grade When he hecomes confirmed generally after seven or eight years he gets Rs 20 till the end of his service. There is on a sle of salary for him no increments of any kind. After some years he may get a chance for training in any of the Training Colleges if he qualifies himself with a training certificate after full two years in cruet ons he is promised a grade of Rs 20-1/3-40 This start of Rs 25 be generally gets after a cervice of 10 or 12 years After every three years the increment in his salary is Re 1 se As 5 ps 4 due annually but paid after three years There are not many cases in which a teacher reaches the maximum of Ra. 40 because generally he reaches his per od of retirement before he reaches his maximum in the whole department there are hardly 40 per cent teachers who are tra ned That means 50 per cent teachers get Rs. 20 only as their salary They start on Rs 20 and die on Rs 26 No public servant is paid so low as that. The teachers even in these days when the cost of hwang has gone up by 200 per cent and 300 per cent are not paid dearness allowance. In some cases after a good deal of agitation they are paid Rs 3 or Rs 4 as dramess allowance

In Bengal according to Government Reports the average pay for a Primary School teacher in 1942 was only Rs. 9 per month Even tra ned teachers get not more than Rs 12 or at the most Rs 16 only the other day a dearness allowance of Rs 3 has been added to this paltry pay In their post war scheme the Govern ment of Bengal could not muse even their target spokesmen of the bunness and the industrial com- Ra 18 for other untrained teachers.

National Call of Delhi had predicted the resigns tion of hir Ardeshir Dalal as early as the last week of October It was reported that Sir Ardeshir had threatened to resign if the proposed Department of Co ordination was created as a super-structure over the Planning and Development Department With the voluminous talks on planning and development departments of Co-ordination are being created both at the Centre and in the provinces It is not very difficult to understand the meaning behind this move Development of Indian national life particularly the industrial and educational advancements are not much liked by our present rulers A British Watch and Ward Department has therefore become a dire necessity as a superstructure India's Food Problem over the Planning and Development Departments

department of the Imperial Secretariat Indian This Committee was dominated by the British words element-Lord Wavell and Sir Eric Coates The work of co ordination of post-war plans including those of the provinces began to be carried on in this Depart-ment and Sir Ardeshir's Planning and Development Department became a meaningless entity and a virtual superfluity Sir Ardeshir the Deputy Chairman was given no occasion to exercise his office as Lord Wavell was always there and the meeting would not be called in the abvence of the Vicercy Six Eric Coates was specially picked up for the poet

All this proved too much for Sir Ardeshir Dalal who after all was not merely in search of a 10b He had made exernices to take up the membership of the Viceroy a Council because the Tatas wanted to oblige the Viceroy by giving one of their best men Sir Ardeshir like Sir Homi Modi another Tata's Director who left the Viceroy a Council found that it was the Vicercy and the British Secretaries who ran the Secretariat and the Covernment of India and the Indian members were more or less ornamental super fluites It is reported that he was feeling nek of the communal conflict in planning Imperial need demanded that communation must be introduced into inture development plans so that seeds of frustration were planted from the very start Sir Ardeshir found that in proposals for capital for training of technicians for constituting the Investment Board the Finance Corporation and at all such steps the communal conflict was present The communal interests depended on the British element within the Covernment for the support of their sectional demands and he felt his mability to prevent it

Another cause of Sr Ardeshurs resignation is his inability to do away with the statutory safeguards for British trade and industry even after the clear verdict of the Assembly on the subject He visited London and employed and completely unemployed we have a third

to India but had to return empty-handed and disappointed

We doubt whether these revelations would be sufficient to deter good people from joining the Viceroy's Exceptive Council, Sir Ardeshir himself had joined after the resignation of Sir Homi Modi There is nothing new in the event The British Government is no respecter of persons they must safeguard their own interests first The Vicercy's I xecutive Council may be of benefit to the country on the condition that it is made responsible to the Central Legislature, that it functions as a cabinet and that the Viceroy a veto is removed.

The Indian Society of Agricultural Economics held Authoral Call reports that Sir Ardeshirs threat its sixth annual sossion at Benares Started in 1910, the worked for come time and the Department was not Society's main object is to promote investigation and created A subterfuge however, was soon discovered study of economic and social conditions of agriculture In place of the Department a Co-ordination Committee and rural life Three subjects and a current topic were of the Executive Council was created with Lord Wavell specified for the Benares Conference. The subjects were as Chairman Sir Arde-tur as Deputy Chairman and Sir (1) the Tennessee Valley approach in Indian agri-Ene Coates as Secretary Although at was to be a culture (2) cost in relation to the size of farms and (3) committee his the War Resources Committee his early factors in rural economy. The current topic given a separate Secretary Jont and Deputy Secretare study was the food policy. The pre-adent of the taries and the full paraphernalia of a full fadeded conference Sir Manulal Nanavati, rummed up the department of the Imperial Secretariat

Indian agricultural condition in the following few

During the last 75 years, continuous deteriora tion in the condition of the masses is taking place In 1880 India had a surplus of foodstuffs to the extent of 5 million tons and today we have a deficit of 10 million tons The consumption of food was then estimated at 11 lbs per individual and now it is one pound Nearly 30 per cent of the population in India is estimated to be suffering from chronic mai and under nutrition. The man land ratio is steadily using In spite of the developments of modern industries deindustrialisation is still contrnuing In 1880 industries absorbed 12 3 per cent of the population and now the figure is 9 per cent In 1872 56 per cent of the population depended on agriculture this proportion has now increased to 73 per cent.

Thus in a nutshell indicates what is wrong with Indian agriculture on what Prof Dantwalla called the visible side. But much that is wrong is ploughed underneath the surface phenomenon are under employment The president unearthed it in the following atriking passage of his address

It is our policy of allowing any number of people to press on the land without work and earn meagre and uncertain incomes that has led us to avoid facing the problem of the rural economy in a true per-pective Partial employment of the inspority of rural population which is another word for wide spread disguised unemployment is not a good substitute for visible unemployment It is better that the disease is brought out and adequately dealt with than allowed to poison the vitals of economic

In addition to the two clear categories of fully tried to bring about a new Indo-British Treaty or calegory of under employed which in volume exceeds Convention He went there with the authority of the both together Much of the agranan distress is diffused of India to evolve substitutes acceptable over millions of half-starved agriculturists. This under-

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employment, naturally leading to half-starvation and Indian Cirls in the W.A.C. (1.) shanne melautation is tending to be a mit denger in our national life

India's food problem came up for discussion at the Banesions ersuon of the Indian Science Courters as Well With the end of statistics. Mr. Afrel Hossin drew the attention of those present to the fact that the output of the country's food resources had failed to keep pace with the increase in population Thus, according to him, since 1911, seven million acres have been added to the area under cultivation. But the area sown per carsta has declined from 0.9 to 0.72 acre, that to by 25 per cent. This is one of the most with facts that have perestently been neglected by both the Central and Provincial Governments while launching and advertising their pet Grow More Food campaigns Mr Afral Hussin nointed out that even for an emergency restricted diet designed to tide aver difficult times 1.2 series of fault ner comta under entireation is regarded as the minimum in the USA where crop yields are higher per acre than in India He emphati eally said for a population of 400 millions. India must merease its production by 10 per cent in cereals 20 per cent in pulses. 25 per cent m fats and cils. 50 per cent in milk and 300 ner cent in fish fiesh and eggs.

It was pointed out at the same memon of the Science Congress that al bough Asia had got 52 per cent of the world's population its consumption of cereals and other foodstuffs was 24 6 per cent and of meat 5 6 per cent while Europe with a population of 25 9 per cent got 41 2 per cent of the world's production of cereals and other foodstuffs and 45 7 per eact of the world a mest

Some official spokesmen have claimed that the Government of India specially after the Bengal famine have been dividaying a keen interest in the development of the country's agriculture Sir Pheroze Kharghat the Covernment's agricultural expert has produced a plan in which he has expressed the hope that the agricultural production of Ind a can be increased by 100 per cent in 15 years with an expenditure of Rs. 1000 crores We do not know if the Government of India will ever find this sum for the enforcement of the plan Instead a shortcut way of agricultural improvement has been Commission announced by Sir Jogendra Singh Member for Agri-culture in the Government of India He said "We will be setting up before long research and experimental stations, and institutes in respect of rice, notato, vegetables fruits, grass lands etc The Dawy Institute the Vetermary Institute the Agricultural Institute and the Forest Institute will slee be expanded." The real official attitude has thus been explained. If any im provement and expansion has to be made it must be in the office and the Secretarist and not in the peasant's field Official experts on planning seem to have a firm faith in the addition of jobs as a panaces for all evils of the country. They forget Dr. Voelkar's report in which this British agricultural expert, had said that Indian peasants do not peed education in agricultural economics what they really need are cheap credit and protection from the middlemen's exploitation both of which have virtually been denied by the Government The very little they have done in these important directions have not touched even the fringe of the problem

Mrs. Hanes Mehts, Pre. dent of the eighteenth target of the All India Women's Conference has in ber address, discussed the present and future condias the W A C. (Ills We give here the wievant nor-

tion of his address B. do not know how many women souned the Corns I dare say the salary attached to the service must have attracted a large number of women The stones one hears shout the kind of work they were required to do are not very reassumer. We would hke to know more about them more expecially as the Covernment of India intend to continue this women's section of the war department for at least another year. We hear stories that some of them have borne illegitimate children and that one in every five has been infected with foul disease. T dare may these tales are exaggerated but at the same time I feel there must be some grain of truth in them If there is, then we would like to know what stone are false in help the unfortunate victims of was who have suffered and are suffering We would like to know if those who are suffering from disease are taken care of by the Government and are receiving proper treatment. If they are allowed to go as they are they will spread the infection and become a menace to the eogial health of the country The Conference should appoint a special committee to investigate into these questions and find ways and means to bely those women who require our help If we can night the training and experience of the WAC (f)s for the educational and social work on rural array they will be an a set to the nation But with their expensive habits of life it is doubtful of they can now settle down to villages where their

help is required most Our latest information is that the WAC(I) 15 going to be di bacded. We hope this does not mean officialdom washing its hands of all revponsibility

Indians in Cerlon

In the India Quarterly for April 1945 Mr T S Respropalsa has discussed the position of Indians in Cerlon and reviewed the activities of the Soulbury

On the 26th May 1943 the Governor of Ceylon communicated to the State Council a Declaration of His Maiesty's Government which stated that "the postwar re-examination of the reform of the Cevion constitution will be directed towards the grant to Ceylon of full responsible government under the Crown in matters of internal civil administration." The Declara-tion further stated that Hs Majorty's Government would retain control of Defence and that Ceylon's relations with foreign countries and other parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations would be subject to the control and direction of His Majesty's Govern-ment The present classes of bills to which the Governor could reserve arent are to be largely reduced and Ceylon is to be at liberty to conclude trade agreements with the approval of H M's Government with other parts of the British Commonwealth Such proposals as may be made for the reform of the constitution in pursuance of the Declaration were to be examined by a sustable commission or conference subject to the clear understanding that "acceptance by His Marcety's Government of any proposals will depend first, upon the British Government being sat first that they are in full compliance with the preceding portions of this statement and secondly upon their subsequent approval by three-quarters of the members of the State Council excluding the officers of State and the Speaker or other results.

presiding officer" Though the 1913 Declaration contemplated a postwar examination of the Reforms question, the Ceylon Ministers prepared and submitted a complete scheme ol constitution in pursuance of the Declaration and asked that it be examined without waiting till the end of the war The British Government agreed and on the 5th July, 1914 they announced their intention to appoint a Commission which "should provide full opportunity for consultation to take place in the various interests including minority communities concerned with the subject of constitutional Reform in Ceylon and nith proposals which Ministers have formulated" At this point a hitch arase, the Ministers considered that the terms of reference to the Commismon were wide that the 1943 Declaration contemplated investigation by a Commission of the question only whether their proposals fell within the terms of the said Declaration and in protest they withdrew their scheme The British Government while regretting the action of the Ministers were unable to agree with the interpretation of the Ministers and considered that though the Ministers etheme might not be officially before the Commission it could not be withheld from them and that it was bound to be very useful. The Southury Commission consisting of Lord Southury (who as Mr Herwald Ram bothem held cabinet rank) Sir Frederick Rees (Principal of University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire) and Mr F J Burrows (President of the National Union of Railways and now the Governor designate of Bengal) arrived in Ceylon about the end of December 1945 and were expected to finish their work in Ceylon by the end of March (1945) The Ministers were not collaborating with the Commission in its investigation but otherwise welcomed them

While it is generally admitted that the present underenous population of the island are the descendants of the Indiana who once emigrated there labour unual partial partial content of the Indiana population is estimated between 750000 and 690000 Accusate figures are available of the Indian Islour population on the estates only, they numbered 72196 on 314 December 1931. The total population of Ceylon is estimated at 60 lykhos of whom 8 likhs are Indiana Thunis 7 likhs are Ceylon Thunis 31 likhs Muslums 1 likh Burghers and Europeans and the rest Low Country and Kandyns Sinhalese The Sinhalese the misjority of whom are Buddhasts thus constitute the misjority of whom are Buddhasts thus constitute the misjority of whom are Buddhasts thus constitute in the Indiana providentom consists of 6 kilks elset labour and of these siaks thus the labour and of the constitute of the Indiana providentom consists of 6 kilks elset labour and of the misjorial providence and professional recolle-

At the time of the passing of the Emigration Act
of 1922 it was made clear that the policy of the Government of India was not to allow emigration of Indian
labour to countries where they would not enjoy
causality of political status with the rest of the population In the case of Ceylon enquiries were made by
the Government of India and the Government of

ion replied to them stating that Indians enjoyed equality. And in fact till the advent of the

Denoughmore Constitution in 1031, Indians in Ceylon enjoyed complete equality of status with the Joesl population in Ceylon

In the matter of Franchise las from there being any decremination against them they enjoyed votes in communal electorates to addition to the Iranchise in territorial electorates The Donoughmore special Com mission on Constitutional Reforms, who recommended adult suffrage and the committee system of Govern ment suggested that the privilege of voting should be confined to those who had an abiding interest in the country and that in the case of Indians a residence quabheation of five years should be imposed. In the Order in Council, which brought the Donoughmore Constitution into existence domicile was made the standard test for franchise and for the undomiciled who did not powers a literary and property qualification, it was provided that they should produce a certificate ol permanent cettlement involving a declaration of intention to cettle permanently in Ceyloo In 1943 the total number of Indian soters were estimated at 165 000 for a population of eight likhs Under adult franchise free from extraneous conditions the number of voters would be roughly hall the Indian population or nearly four lakha

Indians in Ceylon Under Donoughmore Constitution

The fifteen years under the Dozoushmore Constintion have been a difficult time for the Indians. During the two elections and in the two ministres there has been only one Indian minister and that was so the first ministry and none in the second And in a Council of fifty elected members there have been only two Indian members to each of the two elections

The Land Development Ordinance No 19 of 1935 which provides for the mapping out of Crown lands and the contraction by Ceyfonew persons and many contraction of the product of the product

1940 and in the Ominbus Licensing Ordinance of 1942.

The Indian cete's labourers were excluded from the Village Communities Ordinance Indian daily paid workers in the Government service were gradually replaced by Ceylonese.

In 1937 Sir Edward Jackson who had previously been Attorney-General of Ceylon was appointed on the recommendation of the Ceylon Ministers as a sole Commissioner to enquire into

 a) the extent of immigration from India of skilled and unskilled workers and whether it was increasing or decreasing

b) whether such immigration had caused or was likely to cause unemployment or other economic injury to the permanent population and

c) whether any restriction or control beyond that already existing should be imposed on such minigration and if so what form such restriction or control should take

In the course of his Report (published as Sessional Paper III of 1933) he has stated that it Indian labour had not been available nothing resembling the manifold advantages which have accrued to the island from NOTES 8

production first of codies and later of test and rubbers could possibly have been gaused. Amstream, the testers of reference for Edward found that the ruflow and outflow of bloburs adjusted steel in the work available in Ceylon. So far from causing seconomic injury to be premanent population, immigration workers made promble an economic and general advance which could offer the population of which the great imports, of the population directly or indirectly abare today. Thirdly, he found that so restriction of immigration was necessary or called for The report did not find favour with the Cylon Minarchy control of the populations at Delta (in the Exploratory Conference at Delta in November 1800).

Government of Indias policy towards the Indias enginests to Egolo has been quite in keping with their policy towards emigrants to other dominous and colonies as well. These upstortunets have been left to their fate abroad to teke out a merger and miscrable caustice. All talk of trusteably melted way as too as the Government of Greet Distain were called upon to interfect for infequenting the primary rights of Indias in mixty parts of the British Empire Government of Lindia's overeast Indias department has consistent of the Control of the Con

Soulbury Commission Report

The drift contribution for Crylon prepared by the Board of Ministers contained proposals for a single Chamber of 100 members all terriburally elevate encept for set to be nominated A riching of weighter for the last thrickly populated areas was put forward as we to the monority communities though in Expression of the Crylon of the Crylo

The views of the minority communities as rubmitted to the Commission showed a considerable measure of accrement The only respect in which the Commissions Report differs markedly from the Ministers Draft Constitution is its recommendation for the establishment of a Second Chamber

The British model has throughout been followed in the constitution. The claims of the restructurary manning groups for exposite electrostes have been considered to the solid properties of the about sheef for debated even readed. More of these had wheel for debated even readed about the same sheet of the Executive suit command electrostes. The Commission has repected the sides of pure communal superconduction exposure that the sphere of the Executive suit command electrostes. The Executive suit control of the exposure of the executive suits of th

Indians in East Africa

The structic of Indians in East Africa has been ably nearested by Mr C Kondapi in the India Quarterly for July 1915 We give here a summisty of this weighty atticle which shows how Indians in this colony have been and are being treated.

India emigration to East Africa may be inseed to a find even pure to the Portiquene companion to the electric extensive contraction. The contract of the electric extensive cuttury. Indians were tradies there long before British the beyon In 1811, Captain Hamerloon was appointed at Zanzbar as the first British Consul and as Political Agent for the Government of India primarily to safeguard Indian trading interests in 1874 there were 1476 Indians in Zanzbar and the Fact African coast as against 24 Europeans including officials In 1875 Lord Shichury, Secretary of State for India, pleased for extre encouragement of Justice 1885 and present and colonization and emphasized.

'from the imperial point of view, the great advantages which must result from peopling the warner British possessions which are nich in natural resources and only want population by an intelligent and industrious rice to whom the climate of these countries is well suited?

When the Royal charter was conferred on the Impental British East Africa Company in 1888 hv Queen Victoria it was urged as one of the chief grounds for the grant

that the possession by a Britch Compuny of the coast line as above defined which includes the port of Mombasa would be advantageous to the someonesis and other interests of our subjects in the Indian Ocean who would otherwise become compelled to reside and trace (1) under the Government or protection of alten powers.

The Sultans of Zanzibar also encouraged Indians to cettle down as agriculturists by offering concessions in the shape of remission of land duty. The construction of the Kenya Uganda Railway in 1805 was carried out mainly by Ind an labout from the Punish and this led to a large angles of Indian artisana Sir John Kirk who was Political Agent of the Government of India from 1866 to 1887 has stated that the Railway steelf found it necessary to retain the services of a considerable number of Indians both for element work and for skilled and unckilled labour Many traders followed the artisans and settled in the towns and trading centres in the native Reserves By 1897 Indian population had increased to 7,500 while in that year the Europeans and Eurasians numbered only 390 Sir John Kirk has testified to the fact that in 1866 the whole trade in Zansibur was in the hands of Indian merchants In his despatch to Lord Salabury in 1888 Col Evan Smith Consul General at Zanzibar reported to the same

The committee of Indana naturally formed close bulks between Linds and East Africa. The unit of currency in Zaurbar and British East Africa The unit of currency in Zaurbar and British East Africa protection (Except) was the Endous Proceedings of the Committee o

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The Fest Africa Protectorate is enversed as if it were a province of India and a large number of The gooner Indian Ordinances are applied to it. the sorry farce of Ind an laws and Indian methods of Consument to shallshad the better

Realisms to this netition Lord Floin Secretary of State for the Colonies stated

The vast majority of the inhabitants of the Protectorate are natives for whom the Indian codes may well be recorded as more suitable than English

In a despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies dated September 11, 1940 Sir Edward Grize Governor of Lenva, wrote

Indian labour was remonable for most of the manual nart of the original construction of the Lenva Uganda Railway Indian contractors and traders have been the medium of much development throughout the henva colony including the native Reserved Indian torrestrations are removed at trade in all the most outlying districts of the colony. could add to this list in many directions

bir Harry Johnston in 1899 as the Special Commissioner and Sir Hacketh Bell in 1909 as the Governor of Uganda and the Uganda Development Commission of 1920 have all testified to the Indian encirclement of that country In 1926 its Governor declared that the role of the Indian community in Uganda & development has been not merely unportant but positively indis pensable Similar official declarations have been made in respect of Indian contribution in Zanzibar and Tanganyla.

Europeans own or manage farms for growing eash erops like coffee sisal tea cloves and cotton The native communities are primarily labourers and Indiars do the rest.

Indians contribution was so much that after the elose of the last war Sir Theodore Morrison suggested that India should be given the mandate over Tanga nyka The suggestion was however, rejected by Indian public opinion in conformity with the ideals of antiimpenalism

The most important political problem now agitation the mad of Indrans in East Africa relates to the closer Union Closer Union was the method proposed even as early as the twenties of the present century for securios a more effective co-operation among the governments of the several Eastern and Central African territories tl rough a common policy and co-ordinating machine? as regards economic subjects of common interest like Posts and Telegraphs Customs Transport Defence Scientife Research etc This centralisation of the control of common and essential services was to be exercised through the constitution of a Central Authority with full legislature and executive powers in these matters . the suggestion was even made that the objection could best be secured by means of a federation

Hilton Young Commission and After

atra.

The Hilton loung Commission suggested the establishment of a strong unified central government directing all affe re of common interest for the three provinces rather than a federation of quasi independent

The Commission also recommended the association of the immigrant communities with the Central Authonts in an adverory capacity, the power to define and interpret the terms of the principles of native policy being vested solely in the Imperial Government Lastly, at favoured an increase in the unofficial representatives in the Kenya Legislative Council by the appointment of four additional members nominated by the Governor to represent native interests and a corresponding reduction by four of the existing official members

The European settlers were not satisfied with the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission. Mr Amery, Secretary of State for the Colonies. appointed Sir Samuel Wilson in March, 1929, to visit Kenya, Tanganyka and Uganda with a view to discussme with the local Government, and the communities there the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission In his report (submitted on 2nd July, 1929) it was proposed that a Righ Commissioner who would be King's Representative should be appointed He was to real, senior to Governors of these territories and was to exercise contilete control-legislative and executive-over certain common services viz Customs Railways (Ports and Harbours including). Posts and Telegraphs Defence and Fundamental Research Ha stood any chance of securing membership

The considered proposals of H M G on the reports of the Hilton Young Commission and Sir Samuel Wilson were published in June, 1930, in the form of two white papers

In a memorandum submitted in July, 1930, Indians pleaded that if in spite of Indian protest a Central Council should be established the number of official and non official members of the High Commissioners Council appointed from each territory should be equal that Indian and European non-official members both in the council and the committees should be in equal proportion and that one of the privata secretaries to the High Commissioner should be an Indian The feats of the Indian community were best expressed by the Government of India who in their despatch to the Secretary of State for India dated 24th December 1960, stated that the policy of the Central Authority was "bound to be affected by the political ideals of the European settlers in Lenya" which were complete political domination of non-whites by whites and such a policy would eventually develop rate the Kenyamgat on of all the countries directly affecting the secure position and equal status of the Indians with the rest of the population under the Mandate" There was the danger of the safeguards provided under the Mandatory system far from being extended to Kenya and Uganda, being nullified in Tanganyka itself

In pursuance of the two white papers referred to, a sount reject committee of the two Houses of Parliament was set up in November 1930 Mr Sastri went to London on behalf of the Government of India The report was published on November 2, 1931 The con clusion reached by the Committee in regard to Closer Union was that the time was not ripe for taking any far reaching step in the direction of formal union H M G in the Command Paper of August 1932, accented the view of the committee

The White Paper on Indians in Kenya (1923) was

the result of an agitation on the part of the Kenya White Settlers protesting against the Wood Winterton NOTES ů١

agreement between the India Office and the Colonial Office in 1922 which had favoured Indians on the question of a common electoral roll, The consequent cancellation of the agreement created distrust in the mind of the Indiana regarding their position in East Africa as they feared that they would be dominated by the Lenys White Settlers Closer Union to their mind, would lead to that domination. So far as coordination of economic and administrative policy was concerned the East African territories were already co-operating in respect of Transport, Posts, Customs, and Scientific Research But it became altogether a different question when, under the mask of administrative co-operation, a political union was sought to be imposed on the bases of white supremary Indians also feel that clover up on for economic and administrative purposes could be obtained by methods other than the creation of political federation Mrs Saroum Naidu eard in her Presidential Address at the 1929 session of the East African Indian National Congress that Indiana in East Africa and the natives would ask for the reten tion of control by 'an impartial Government in England until such time as the African population had been sufficiently delivered from social bondage and had become intelligent enough to obtain knowledge and understanding "

The position of Indians overseas is rap dly worsen The mituation is very delicate in Africa specially Rights of franchise trade East and South Africa beenses acquisition of property and occupation of houses have all been seopardised and one after another such of these fundamental rights are being taken away In a recent press interview at Nagpur Dr N B Khare said 'I bold the view very streogly that Indians wherever they have settled outside India should get equal rights with the ind genous population and there should be no colour har of any kind anywhere" In the earlier paragraphs we have indicated that Indians overseas did enjoy equal rights with the native population and it was due to the visibly weak policy of the Government of India that tempted them to deprive Indians of their basic rights

A Historian Honoured in His Own Land

Our readers will be glad to learn that their old acquaintance and our esteemed contributor Rao Baha dur Govind S Sardera) is active in his eighty first year as ever before. He has collected the essence of his lifelong study and reflection on Marstha history in an English work in three volumes -A New History of the Manths People—of which the first volume is expected to come out two months hence the second is ready in a press copy and the third is meaning completion Recently the Raywade Historical Society of Dhuha (Khandosh) presented Sardesai with an address of appreciation and a gold medal inscribed with his name and the title of Ithias mortand which was conferred on him in 1923 by V K Rajwade the father of historical retearch in Maharashtra The Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court Sr Leonard Stone, presided The veteran historian's reply contains a message whose a guificance should not be lost on us today, hence we quote from rt

Rao Bahadur G S Sardesas said

I find myself so embarrassed at this moment by rour overwhelming kindness that I do not know how I should express my feelings . . . I have been a common plodder in life, have done no national service, nor made any sacrifice for a cause If my Work seems accumulated in quantity, it is the result of a long life and fortunate circumstances, by no

means of my creation.

People ask me what is the secret of my health I say, I do not know Every one of us has a claim to a long life My thirty-seven years service in Baroda under a stern task master, the late Maha tarch Savan Rao Gackwad gave me rere chances for work and sudy I was enabled to make several trips in Europe In 1892 I saw and talked to Prof Seeley the Regus Professor of History at Cambridge spent days and works at Paris going round the Grand bahibition of 1900 I had the first long motor drive in Germany and I could hold a long hearty chat with Lloyd George at the Coronation ceremony of George V in 1911

But whether I was in London or Paris or at hamshet on the bank of the Indravant river in which our great saint Tukaram took ha final clunge-I fixed a simple life of pure air and fresh water. I swam in the Thames at Oxford daily for three months as I now do a hamshet I worked and studied all the time and met many a worthy scholar In India and abroad It is no wonder that the result how appears to you and no less to me, quite acnkung.

During all my travels and contemplation I have been baunted as was my master Sayan Rao, by one supreme thought why such a great talented people such a highly gifted country as this India should be so low and wretched in the scale of comfort power and polities why should we have to remain always half starved half-clad from month to month and year to year I often ask myself after witnessing two world were if even a part of the wealth which was wasted in amoke and destruction bad been util sed in forwarding the comforts of humanity not a single soul on this wide earth would remain in want and distress I begin to search my heart to find out what is the use of all this study of history, if we cannot learn the sample lesson of every one of us trying to serve humanity trying to do at least one good turn if not every day at least once in 1 fe

In this mood of contemplative sadners I often feel helpless and distressed in my soldary Ashram at Lamehet particularly during the evening hours when I lie in hed after the day a work. Then in my dreamy moments with my tongue I prog the lines of the Blagavad Gita I often send a ferrent prayer to that all pervading power 'Have pity on us poor would give us strength to I ve a decept life a will to serve our fellow men and not to exploit and kill

them " And you may as well ask me what is the solu-

tion that my study of h story suggests to me It is this Let us each do our own part sincerely from morn till even ug Let us not feel we are disconnected scattered pebbles carually thrown about without any purpose or any function to perform We all together form one grand human machine in which as in a clock or an engue each one without exception is a connected and indupensable part with a distinct function and a clearly assigned duty to carry out If one individual fails in his task, the whole machinery goes wrong and comes to a standard! Even a small pm of a clock has to put in its quota,

No outsider can help ne

This is a wild reverse and I have indeed wan dered from my nursone I have no desire nor capacity to preach a sermon My thoughts have straved and carried me away And now that I am already past eighty, my only prayer is that I be allowed to close my chapter in peace and cheerful ness with the supreme low that I have played. according to my light, the part assigned to me in this big worlds machine and to follow the common lot of humanity as autly pointed out by Hafir

When arm first came into this world, a small baby, you screamed and cried aloud in pain while the world around induleed in abouts of joy and murth Now, man do so deport yourself through life that you may depart with a smalle of joy on your face and the world around moisten their eyes in

tears"

Islamic Culture as a Factor on World Conlisation

In connection with the bicentenary celebration of the birth of Sir William Jones, the founder of the Aviatic Society of Bengal a symposium was beld on the subject of 'Islamic Culture as a Factor in World Civilization in which Sir Jadunath Sarkar took the chair and Dr M Z Siddios was the main speaker

of discourse in a short weighty speech summing up the principal contributions of Islam After referring to Islamic influence over the three continents and the role on unknowing agents for the world of the day canguing Greek thought and science eastwards and Hindu philosophy westwards Sir Jadunath pointed out the three principal contributions of Islam In medicine the Muslims translated the Greek works and amplified industrialists to dittem by churcal observation. In philosophy they but with no result developed Sufam which being a blending of Indian pantherem Greek Neo-platonism and Central Aman monistic thought provided a meeting ground for the liberal-minded devotees of all creeds In the realm of historiography Sir Jadunath drew attention to the article on Ithasa by Dr Sieg in the Encyclopsedia of maker of modero Germany, when he said, Religion and Ethies

Dr Sidding began his discourse by referring to the spirit of Islam-its freedom from prejudice its capacity for adapting and adopting new thoughts and ideas from other races and peoples and its emphasis on entical and experimental method. He referred to the adoption of the crescent and the system of davan from the Iranians The contact between the Mushus and the Christian and Jewsh savants stimulated scientific activity, in alchemy works said to have been composed by Khaled Ibn Yend were translated m'e Latin in the eighteenth century and published by Prof J Ruska Islamic culture reached its zenith in the twelfth century although from the tenth century onwards it had begun to influence the thought of European penples In the severely reduced by this increase in circulation eighteenth century a large number of Muslim works translated into Latin were used as text-books in the educational institutions of Europe

Post War Railway Rates
The Commerce finds it difficult, as we ourselves do,

There is none useless or presnonable Such is at this to understand the non nonnegative attitude taken up by moment the plight of us Indians, all disconnected, Sir Edward Renthall in the speech he made at the disjonited units The remedy is in our own hands Indian Railway Conference Association at New Delhi particularly with reference to post war railway rates

Nor is it quite the time to settle finally what the post-war rates will be, because we are still faced with the me-capable fact that railway rates have not been raised during the war to anything like the general level of prices, and it remains to be seen whether the increased nost war volume of traffic will more than befance the rise in operating costs due to continued merease in wages and coal bills and all the other costs of operation

Two sessions earlier, at the Conference of the same bods, Mr C G W Cordon referred to the railway rates and explaining the existing system, stated

The subject deserves consideration now in order to ensure a rating system and practice suitable for the trade of the country under post-war conditions.

Railway rates in India have long been a standing ecandal, Government of Indias policy in this respect has succeeded in a large measure in discouraging Indian manufacturing industries. The importance of the connection between transport and industries in the modern world is well known The beneficial effects sought from a well meant tariff policy may be nullified by an indifferent or a perverse transport policy. The tempo ir and Dr M Z Siddiqi was the main speaker of economic adianement may be accelemted or The Chairman Sir Jadunath introduced the subject obstructed by a progressive or obstructive railway rate policy In India the railway rates have always been adjusted to surt the need of the British trader Port rates have been lower than the internal rates. The result has of the Arabs and Persians 'as the intellectual broker been a concentration of industries in the nort towns. of distributing agents for the world of the day diffusing Complaints against unfair railway rates on raw materials transported from other parts of India and on their manufactured goods despatched to the various markets have on several occasions been made by the Indian industrialists to different commissions and committees

Indian people fully appreciate the sentiment of Sun Yat-een when this great leader of China volunteered to hold the Railway portfolio in the first National Government formed there after the fall of the Manchu Dynasty Exactly similar was the idea of Bismarck, the

Give me control of railway rate policy and I don't care much for the protective duties

TO OUR ADVERTISERS

We herewith notify our constituents that the advertisement rates of The Modern Review will be mereased as from April 1916 the basic rate being Rs 80/- per ordinary page Our circulation has increased ters substantially since 1944 and is still increasing fast As the case of production have likewise increased substantially in all directions excepting a very slight reduction in the price of paper our margins have been

We hope that our advertisers will extend their co-operation by accepting this justified increment. Please consult the new scale as stated on advertisement page 29 Existing contracts will run at old rates till the date of expiry of the contracted period

Advt Manager, M R

THE TRIAL OF DEMOCRACY

Br KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADITYAY

Impersalist ruling powers in the so-called liberation of Brothers committed to oblige the Italian Fascist put few weeks and months more the detest of the Axia as the role of these men in the recent war of Liberation powers Their reactionary policies have been outrigue and even more so of Robert Mirphy the U.S. Press the politically and socially conscious sections all the world over and particulary in Ans. It has been rightly surmised that these ruling powers have remaided un affected by changing times or even the better and trape lessons of the world war and are determined to fight another war to maintain their Empires and their atraoglehold over milhous of people whom they have brought under their subjection through superior mile tary force But their doings in Europe their equally reactionary role there and the liberating process used by them to create spheres of influence through the enforced maintaining of outmoded social and political systems against the desperate struggle of the people for I bershim and democracy and the ruthless suppression of the progressive forces are perhaps less universally known here and a brief surrey of those trage happenings would be of equal importance at the moment Orecce came far mora into the press than any

other mainly because of Churchill a personal interven tion there though few details for a clearer analysis were made available But going according to the chronological order North Africa comes first in the list and in a sense it is there that the corner-stone of Allied policy was laid when on 12 h November 1942 Darlan was appointed II gh Commissioner for French North Africa by the High Command of the "Laberation" Alked army Not long ago Pans announced the arrest of two prominent supporters of Darlan Lemaigre Dubriel re-war industrialist, and Jean R gand Minister of the Interior under Dar an The press message said

"They had actively supported the Ali ed land ings but made no secret of their bostility to the French Committee of Liberation They were charged with 'Endangering the security of the State"

This little item was in touth impregnated with a very dark chapter of current history but its signi ficance escaped most people for paper reports like seebergs often only show an indicator point above the surface while a whole big mass hes submerged under the murky depths below Lema gre-Dubriel a peanut ml king was a so connected with the Banqie Worms Chief German Financial agent in the control of strategic French industries and the agency through which Germany sent money to French anti-democratic Facust Organizations. This was not all He had many other roles besides. He was also the President of the Taxpayers' League which used to hire boodlums to best up French democrats and stage roots for political pur poses. He was the French Chief of the food-tuffs ect on of the Armistice Commission which strapped France of its food to feed the Germans As for Rigard he was a Cagoulard one of the dark hooded men who were respons ble for several murders, was said to bere

The iniquitous role of the Alies, particularly of the been personally amplicated in the murder of the Rose'le the Eastern countries has been making headlines the Intelligence Service But the most sinister part of it all denta representative in Algiers. These two men did befp in the Allied landings but they also did something more they used these impending landings for a financial coup by buying African france on the Lasbon Fxchange They also beloed to smussle the Bank of Morocco a sold to Lashon. They are moreover said to have admitted to be acting on behalf of the Count of Paris, the Pretender whom they were going to make the Lord Protector of the Realm Last but not least thy were metrumental to bringing General Giraud to North Africa It is now known that this was no "Escape" but given that garb and was in reality a concerted effort by the Lieby men to ensura the continuation of the regime the new order for abith they had worked for 20 years suppressing and fighting every engle demoeratic force And these men the real power behind Giraud in North Africa and their pelarious policies, had the fullest backing of Murphy and therefore of the American Government And on the strength of Murphy a report President Roosevelt denied to the world over the radio that there were no more political prisoners in Algiers while thera were 15,000 politicals still ratting in jail forced into hard labour under the but blasing son and naturally dying like fies brutshity of these detention camps equalled that of any other Farest country What is more summary arrests and impresonments went on under Murnhy a protection with these men holding power over the police which they sequered through a coup d'otal after Darlan's murder When De Ganile arrived every effort was made by him to remove these men and put them under arrest. But Murphy personally intervened and used the high prestige of his office to protect them. In fact when things became too bot for them they were enabled by Murphy to flee in an American aeroplane to Casablance there hid in the house of an American bee-Consul and continued to remain in secret communication with Murphy while American officials assured the Resident of Morocco that they were unaware of the whereabouts of these men They eventually crossed over to Spanish Morocco in a car lent by Murphy and the American lauser-passers That they dated to enter France at all after the shows how confident they were of American protection. But the France of foday is not likely to so easily give in to American pressure Nor is De Gaulle so likely to yield now as he did in North Africa under a threat from Murphy to atop Lease-Lend to France and let the men go France is not in a mood to treat complacently these men of a Super-counter Revolutionary Organisation of gangsters known as the Mouvement Synarchique d Empire The crucial fact however is that America's official representative lent himself to the gang and allied his country with counter-revolution

greater importance for it was the first country to be for the purpose of civil administration would not be freed from Nazi Control and was also the first test of considered to have been active party supporters and the Allies' policy When the Allies landed in Sicily in would in their turn be subject to the orders of an Allied July 1943 the traditional anti German feeling had been Commission in Rome a ten year plan of political fanned to its height by the passage of German troops metamorphosis would be immediately introduced . through the country, anti-Fascism was apreading war Civil administration to be handed back to the people was daily growing unpopular and the opposition was by certain well-defined stages The Fascist Party as such ready to organise and act. Mussolim himself sensing to be abolished. So while the party as such was to the popular mood was deciding to break with Germany be dishanded elementa such as the prefects and others The Monarchy and the ruling class Fascists wanted how who up to the fall of Mussolini had been the backhone ever to forestall him and thus manage to Leep power of the party, were to be bolstered up What is more, to in their own hands So they had Mu-solini arrested and ensure their continuation in office against any popular on the crest of the peoples joy the new dictators upsurge the Allies were to be asked to stay on as ustalled themselves into power There has been no guardans under the bogey of a threat of a red revo-revolution and no coup detat carefully explained the lution Although the existence of any such plan was Rome Radio on that occas on Badogio who enjoyed vehemently denied by the Vatican official spokesman full powers could have used the army and saved the when the American Army Special Investigators" interpeople sacrificing the Monarchy which had been com cepted a Vatican mail bug documentary evidence was pletely compromised with Fascist dictatorship. He found in it to prove that the Vatican was eggressively chose however to save the Monarchy and securice the supporting the House of Savoy through the Christian people Nothing better could have been expected from Democratic Party front. The Italian peopla were one who had been so faithful a heutenant of Mussolini " reminded by the Archbishops The war on Germany's side continued But the tide had turned and neither Badog to nor the Monarchy could avert it Mussolmis fall was the summal for the anti-Fascist part es to come to the surfeca and issue a united proclemation to express their willingness to act for the liquidation of Pasciem and the establishment of a Constitutional Government representative of all tha parties Thay appealed to the people not to be lost in rejoicing but be alert to prevent the present occesion being exploited by reactionaries for salvaging the same old vasted interests which had ellied with Fascism But Badogho placed the country under Marual Law and took severe measures to prevent the people from acting and while he said Italy was being purged of Fascism he was merely replacing it under the guise of Military rule. His aim was to prevent a revolution and save the atructure of the Stata while taking the country out of the war The allied aim too synchronised with this except for the insistence on unconditional surrender Thus while the American Office of the War Information was blaring through the radio. The essential nature of the Fascist regime has not changed against the Morenic King and Badogho the high ranking Tetrist is to go on General Escahower in Algiers was commending the House of Sasoy and it is said that the OWI was taken to task by President Roosevelt for its premiture comment which had im peniled the most d flicult of international negotiations That the British policy was also in line with this was made clear by Mr Churchilla announcement in the Parliament that le did not wish to hreak down the whole structure and expression of the Italian State President Roosevelt clarified this even further by ex pressing his will agness to deal with any element which "was not out and out Facust and could prevent the country from plunging into anarchy " Instead of a swift purge of the Fascists and Collaborationists, they were put into positions and the trial of several people was categorically forbidden by the Albes as that would

Next we turn to Italy where events are of even the cadres of the present Italian regional prefects, who

"Remember that the pledge of National unity is the Monsrehy of the House of Savoy"

The Vatican had supported Mussolini while he was in power and now it sought to bolster up the Royal House the Kernel of the Conservative Social Classes It was because of this Monarchial backing of Mussolini that the Resistance Movement had failed so long to come into the open not because of weakness Yet it was with these very elements that the Allies chose to collaborate Sir Richard Acland addressing the Parliament on May 1944 said

There is not one man in any influential position in the Allied Military Government whose past record shows that he understood and opposed Fascism before 1939 The first thing they do is to get hold of the Carabinieri Reali who of all Italian organised bod cs has the highest record of complete collaboration not only with Mussolini but with Hitler and the Nasis The complete administration of the whole district is then handed over to the nomince of the Carabimen Reals and now Italy has fallen into the hands of the most disreputable. Fascist gangsters

The very associates in crimes of the Fascist regime were accepted in preference to the Partisans the Committee of National Liberation the real enemies of Fascism For while the Royal family and the army Generals were deserting Italy and seeking their own safety a determined band of patriots had taken up the fight These were not men who had served Fases'm until they saw it about to fall and burnedly jumped on to the Alhed bandwagon they were men and women who had for 20 years opposed and struggled against Fascism It was this integrity which gave them the natural leader ship While the regular arm) was disintegrating a popular army of hundreds and thousands under their leadership took the field and according to General have implicated the r present associates, especially the Wark Clark they liberated more than 200 towns Monarchy and the General's and the rurge shell was including benice M lan Turin Genos etc end 250 000 Montroy and no converse and he pure north we account a care at an aum denos see and zonce put a machine for the attent had denote the American someoned these control of the converse commended these control of the con collaboration with the Allies. It provided that "In Liberation as "an example of able administration". It

while ego had been fighting shoulder to aboulder with Kansm Even worse is the political background of the them against Germans All these sombre facts stressed the apprehensions of the Greek patriots that Churchill and his colleagues were determined to once more place their oppressor on the throne In truth king George had ressed to count as a political entity in the eyes of the people except the few upper classes and vested dubious is the fact that the American box in Bayans interests to whom he had become a symbol of re- Colonel keegan stated that he would have no action to rally them. An important point to bear in mind here is that the kernel of the present resistance group is really the old underground which originally congulated to operate against the old Metaras regime which Aing George was responsible for King George is as inextricably bound up with dictatorship in Greece as Victor Emmanual in Italy When the Germans and treason and to a group of Monarchist scheme to occurre to come to com came to occupy Greece, the island dungeons in which the political prisoners were kept were turned over intact to the Nazis by Ling George's Ministers' That the abolition of monarchy end establishment of demoeracy is the real issue has been amply home out by the Varkiza agreement which ended the open hostilities in Greece It ran es follows At the earliest date there should be conducted with complete freedom and with every care for its genuineness a plebiscito which should finally settle the constitutional question all points being submitted to the dec sion of the people

For the time being however Greece became a British Colony British officials exercised a veto on all Governmental decisions no high eppointments to be made without British sanction. The Greek army was reorganised with British Military aid so as to method: cally weld it into an effective political weepon loaded with rovalists from the ranks to the top Command with Monarchist brigades and battahons incorporated es mares Terrorism on e wide scale was carned on egainst the Left and people with republican sympathies by the notorious gang called X after the two erowed Gammas which are the imitals of George and bia G neksberg dynasty This has also resulted in adding to the general economic deterioration 4/5ths of the industrial workers being idle and agricultural production down that workers being one and agreement production down by 40 per cent Transport is practically paralysed Without a stable Government these needs can't be tackled and no stable Government is possible while the Monarchist roue hangs fire

Let us now look at Central Europe such as Bavana or Austria. The first symbol of this policy were the appointments of Minister President of Bayana and the Police President of Munich both the nomnees being drawn from the reactionary clerical forces the former post go ng to a Frederich Schaeffer one of the leaders of the reactionary and clergy-controlled Bayaman People's Party and one who prevented the party a People's army and one who presumed the purity with the other progressive parties against face of gram experience

other official Police President Colonel Von Seiser He was one of those who stood beside Hit er on the Beer Hall platform from which the Nan Reich was in augurated and was named Reschammenter of Poles by Hitler What makes these appointments even more with any anti Fascist groups or leaders as he wanted no political activities at this time, and so was selected these two strictly unpolitical personalities ! This has practically meant the turning over of Bayana to clered reactions rism which had opposed the birth of the German Republic in 1918 and called the then revolution per an democrats whose responsibility for the rise of Hillen is too wellknown to be glossed over The Alard Mark tary Government continued to retain former han of cials who were in authority sometimes as many 90 per cent with the result capable young gentle anti hazis could not find their way into the admin tration at all What was even more smister was background of the man who was in charge of the partha logical warfare Brigadier General Robert McClare was he who headed the reactionary consorting in April when the thics landed and would not let it be inest that there was not the slightest need or occasion of Darlan Is and offices of Vichy or the services Darlan. In this characteristic tradition he current local papers and public gatherings. Merch a state negative regulations circumscribes the lives of people non under Allied control such as the policy of non-fratemission and not a since Plane to set these bewildered people opportunities for deno eratic conduct

In Belgium the same game was being played and ultimately led to the development of a major of as a result of the attempts to force the rectorated hing Leonald king Leopold to the throno in the teeth of popular opposition The entire cabinet threatened refs : labour came out to demonstrate its determination nee every means in its power to oppose the reschool manoeurre in olved in Leopold's return, and it British Government responded to this popular fee is b) firing on the peaceful demonstrators for their sa of anti face to

Nor are these 'mistakes' in Allied policy by chance They are the result of a deliberate policy mined by the Impensive interests of the Albed of trees They are no more an accident than the commilitary operations in the countries of South End and To be sure this policy like the war aims is embro des with fine phrases but they can mislead no one in



however, have the right to make agreements with one another on matters of legislation administration and ustree , but such acreements must be communicated to the Federal authority which mey problem their execution if they contain anything pre-judical" to the Swi-s Federation or the night, of other Cantons"

Further the Federal Covernment has an exclusive turn-diction over customs duties, pos's and telegraphs, senal navigation courses namer money, the monetary system the system of weights and measures and the manufacture and sale of gunpowder Moreover at "determines questions as to the meaning and construct tion of the Constitution including cases in which a canton is alleged to have transgressed that instrument

It may be worthy of note here that no Canton or Half Canton can maintain more than 300 men as a normanent mulitars force (excluding police) without the permission of the Tederal Government and that if in case of an internal disorder a Cantonal Government as not in a noution to a immon federal assistance for any endanger the exicty of Switzerland "

combination of legislative contralization with adminis- Chamber the Chairman has a casting vote traine decentralization the federal laws being carned out as a rule by the Cantonal authorities " That is to say, the laws daily mode by the Swiss Federal Legis-Cantons The Pederal officers only inspect and supervise their execution Subject to what I have shown before, certain subjects however, such as foreign affairs, customs posts and telegraphs the telephone service and arsenals are directly within both legislative and executive jurisdiction of the Swiss Federal authorities

In regard to the rights and obligations of the Swie people the Constitution lays down that "every citizen of a Canton is a Swiss citizen", that fall Swiss people are equal before the law', and that "in Switzerland there are no subjects nor any privileges of rank birth person or family" Further "liberty of conscience and ereed is inviolable" and "the free exercise of religion is guaranteed within limits compatible with public order and morality" At the same time no person "may refuse on the ground of religious common to fulfil any abligation of cuttenship" and "every Swiss male is liable for military service" The Constitution has provided for a federal guaranty to the Cantons of their territory their autonomy their Constitutions the tional rights of the citizens" II a Canton demands the fulfilment of this federal guaranty to its Constitution, the demand must be satisfied by the Federal Govern ment provided that the Cantonal Constitution "contains nothing contrary to the provisions of the Federal Constitution

Before July 1927 there were three national Jan guages in Switzerland namely German French and Itshan Since then however Romansch has been made the fourth national language of the country " Blembers of the Legislatures may now speak therefore in any

. of a political character between Cantons," The Cantons, of the four languages, German, French, Italian, and Ramanach

The Says Federal Legislature, called the Federal for National) Assembly conserts of two Chambers'
The National Council and the Council of States It is, as Professor Dices has said, "certainly modelled to a certain extent on the American Congress" The National Council corresponds to the American House of Representatives and "directly represents the citizens". The Council of States corresponds to the American Senate, although much less influential than it and "represents the Cantons" The two chambers select their respective Chairman and Vice Chairman Their powers are in law equal : but as a matter of fact, the Council of States is according to Brece "rather the weaker of the two. men of energy and ambition preferring to ait in the National Council" Except for the exercise of certain electoral and sudmal functions, when they meet in & sount session under the presidency of the Chairman of the National Council, the two Chambers meet separately. Their meetings are normally open to the public reason the Tederal Government "may interrence on its The attendance of an absolute majority of the total own initiative and is bound to do so if the disorders number of its members is necessary for the valid transaction of burness by either Chamber, and in both the There is one peculiarity of Swee Federshem to Chembers questions are decided by an absolute majority which reference may be made here. There is in it a of those voting In case of an equality of votes in either

The National Council is now composed of deputies elected by the Swes people for four years, "in the proportion of one member to each 22 000 of the total population " Fractions "greater than 11 000 are reckoned as 22 000' for the purpose of election, Each Canton, and in the divided Cantons each Half Canton elects at least one deputy A federal electoral district cannot 'cross Cantonal boundary lines and include territory in more than one Canton " There is practically a universal manhood suffrage in Switzerland Livery male citizen, not otherwise disqualified "who has entered on his twenty first year" is entitled to vote, and every voter, who is not a elergyman is eligible for the membership of the National Council The term of life of the National Council is now four years, Its members "are pud from Federal funds at the rate of 30 france for each day on which they are present", besides travelling expenses

The Council of States is composed of forty-four deputies from the Cantons each Canton electing two deputies and each Hall Capton one The mode of choice of a Deputy his term of office, and his allowances are left to the discretion of the Canton he is to represent. or represents As a result in some Cantons deputies are elected by their people, and in others by the Cantonal lemslatures. The term of their membership varies from one to four years. Their salaries are paid by the Cantons they represent No person can be a member of both the Chambers at the same time And a deputy in either Chamber is free to vote as he likes, "without instructions "

The Federal Legislature is empowered 'to deli berate on all matters" which the Constitution has placed within the competence of the Federal Government, and which are not assigned by it to any other Federal authority In addition to the general provision, the Constitution has placed however, some specific matters within its competence We shall see later on how far its anthonty is "hable to be negatived and even superseded by the direct popular action of the electors"

⁸ Bryce op cit p 383

⁹ Lowell op cit, p 324.

¹⁰ The Statermen & Year Sock, 1942 p 1522.

administrative departments, and the Federal Council may authorize him to act in its name ""

A special feature of the Swiss Federal Executive is its composite character It is "not based upon a party majority" in the Federal Legislature "The atrength of the various parties in the Federal Council" does not even always correspond "to their strength in the Legislature" The members of the Council "are elected not only from different party groups but from party groups fundamentally opposed to each other " Although this may occasionally cause a sharp difference of opinion within the Council, it does not seriously matter Above the Federal Council, there is the superior authority of the Federal Legislature. And as soon as the latter reaches a decision on any point at reue, the Council bows to its will

"If unity", says Professor Brooks," 'is not attained within, it is thus enforced from without the executive commission. Nor does any personal illfeeling ever seem to result from these open clashes between its members"

Among other things, the Federal Council is responsible for the eafety and eccurity of the Swrs State as well as for the maintenance of its internal peace and order Besidee, it gives an account of its work to the Federal Legis aturo in each ordinary sessian, presents to it a report upon the internal condition and foreign relations of the Swiss Federation, and recommends for its consideration such measures as it thinks useful for promoting the general welfare of the Swiss State Moreover, it 'makes special reporte" whenever the Federal Legislature or either Chamber thereof demands them Finally, it administers the finances of the Federation prepares the budget, and submite accounts of its receipts and expenditure to the Federal Legilature But there is no such thing in the Swiss Constitu tion as Ministerial responsibility in the British Parliamentary sense There is no hability of the members of the Federal Council to lose their offices if they cannot retain the confidence of the Federal Legislatura and bave their own way in it or if the measures or policies advocated by them are altered or rejected by the latter "Defeat in the Legislature does not at all affect their tenure' of office Although elected by the Leg slature, they hold office for a definite term of years and count be dismissed or removed by it therefrom. On the other hand the Federal Council cannot dissolve the Federal Legislature or either House of it, and "appeal to the electorate for a decision in its own favour" In a sense, the Council is the Executive Committee of the Federal Legislature is controlled by it and must obey its will I have dealt in some detail with the position and

powers of the Federal Council as it is in fact, to quote the words of Dices, 'the centre of the whole Swiss Federal system" There is nothing particularly striking in the Swiss Federal Tribunal. It is rather a poor imitation of the Supreme Court of the United States of America without the weight, authority, and dignity of the latter Unlike the Supreme Court, it is not coordinate in rank with the Federal Legislature Ita judges are appointed by the latter While the Supreme Court

responsible for inspecting the work of the various of the United States is "the final interpreter" of its Constitution and "the ultimate arbiter of all matters affecting the Constitution", the Swiss Federal Tribunal is bound by an express provision of the Swiss Constitution (Article 113) "to treat all federal legislation as valid", slthough it can "treat Cantonal laws as unconstitutional, therefore invalid "

A remerkable feature of the Swies Constitution is its provision for direct popular legislation through the institutions of the Referendum and the Initiative opens a window", to quote the words of Bryce, "into the soul of the multitude". Considerations of space do not permit me to go into details in this connexion. In ewence, the Referendum means "the submission to popular vote, for approval or rejection, of a measure paned by the Legislature" In effect therefore, it is "a nation's seto on laws" parced by the Legislature The mitiative, on the other hand, means the right of \$ prescribed number of citizens to propose or originate legis ative measures to be enacted by a sote of the people" Both these institutions in Switzerland point to the existence and exercise of the "ultimate, uccontested covereignty" of its people

The idea underlying them is, as Professor Dicey has nicely put it that the nation is monarch," and that "the Executive and the members of the Legisisture are the people's agents or ministers'

I shall now say a few words as to how far the Swas system of government will suit Indian conditions Bo far as federalism is concerned, I fully agree that the future Constitution of India must be federal in character. And I also assume that the future form of government of this country must be an All India Federation, as this alone can satisfactorily meet the needs of the Indian situation In this All India Federation there should be a Supreme Court of Judicature, built not on the Swiss model but on the American model This Court will act as in the United States as the guardian of the new Indian Constitution Next I do not think that the introduction of the Referendum will be a practicable proposition in such a vast and populous country as India It is not likely to work satisfactorily here. And without the Referendum the Initiative will not effectively operate either So far as the executive government is concerned, I would combine for India some of the features of the Swim system with those of the British system That is to say, there should be in India

statutory coalition (or composite) executive, representative, as in Switzerland of all important parties in the legislature, both at the Centre and in the Provinces together with ministerial responsibility on the British lines But this executive should not be "plural" or "collegiate" in character as in Switzer and I should The to give an honest trial to this plan of government for say a period of ten years I make this suggestion, especially, in view of the fact that we have become to some extent at least, familiar with the working of the parliamentary system of government in this country ever since the introduction of the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms II, however, this plan does not work satis-factorily particularly from the point of view of minorities we may later on go in entirely for the Swiss system of executive government both for the Centre and for the Provinces We shou'd honestly and seriously try the coalition principle first, on parlia-

mentary lines About one thing, however, I am definite,

and I have held this view ever since 1940 Government

¹⁹ Muuro The Covernments of Europe, 1932 p 739 20 Brooks Government and Politics of Suitzerland pp 124 126.

⁷¹ Ibid., p. 126.

treating forms were introduced into India by contact the culture and civilization which invaded India and with examples of European painting executed in threatened to submerge and conquer the national realistic and naturalistic style s very said and trage culture. When the flood comes, it overflows the banks thing happened in India. About the middle of the of the river and drowns the crops and the plants on mineteenth century. Indian artists, particularly those the banks, everything appears to be obliterated for the who were separated by long distances had lost contact time being. The water subsides, presently, revealing a with the old traditions of Indian painting. The Mughal few strong plants which have survived the onslaught Emperors of Delhi and Agra were great patrons of of the flood And the receding tide leaves on the river Indian painting and the best master painters gathered bank valuable deposits of mild which richly fertilize from all parts of Indis were assembled in the land over run by the flood the Imperial studio at Delhi, and the practice of painting and the connected arts were centralused and developed through frequent enticism by trained conneceurs in sympathy with the artists. The Emperors of the auteenth seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had made large collections of paintings by the best masters which were available for study and the srt of judging productions of art was maintained at a high level of standard But with the fall of the Mughal Emperors of Delhi the imperial studio was broken up, the collections of masterpieces were depersed and the practice of art was disintegrated, and, the patronage of the Emperors having ceased, the practice of the artists became detached from valuable traditions and Art descended on a downward and decadent In the nineteenth century, Art lost its moonege, lost its direction, and wandered nimlessly, like a ship without a rudder. It was at this juncture that the Western schools of painting very tempting in their new way of using colours and the attractive man ners of realistic renderings of lighte and shadows, attracted the attention of the artists in India, who had forgotten the glonous traditions of the ancestors, and, the Indian artists of the early nineteenth century succumbed to the temptations of accepting and copying the manners and mannersms of the resistic methods of the West Having lost touch with their own Indian standards they had no standards by which to judge, entically examine and appraise the new methods of naming introduced from the West In such places where there were artists still in touch with the traditional Indian methods there arose the mevitable conflict between the Old and the New, and many of them succumbed to the temptations of the New Abandoning the old language of Indian pictorial art some of the Indian artists of the late nineteenth century adopted in toto the realistic language of the pictorial art of the West The impact of the culture forms of the West was too much for them They were too weak to resist the onslaught of the West They were not prepared for the attack which came all of a sudden and swept them off their feet Like the unexpected force of an inundation or a flood, the deep surging waves of Western culture carried away the small trees and plants which had no deep roots driven below the earth It is only a trees-who kept their heads over the waters of the

"No matter how tugh the rom and the flood sit tight on the fishing stone"

Well following the wise principle of this proverb well industriate the rise. Findings on the powers mention to be conservative, presentative and taxy on a few wive men of India, in the latter part of the willow for much any new experiments or to tread on machinal century sat tight on their high fishing stones, any new path Youth, or the other hand, as impetuoly.

Yet, when the new ways of painting pictures, of and were not carried away by the impetuous impact of

The culture and the civilization of the West have likewise left on the barren parts of the Indian soil very weful fertilizing seeds to yield a new variety of cropnever raised on Indian earth, in the past ages in this way, modern Indian Art, Literature, and Drame have been richly fertilized by the inundations of a culture imported from the West, and many news forms of Art have cropped up during the early part of this century, which have revesled new colours, new flavours, new tastes in which the best elements of Western culture have been assimilated and made parts of Indian cultural expressions without the undesirable features of a crude, clumey, slaveh or mechanical imitation of Western forms. In this assimilation of the health, and useful items of Western art forms—the fundamental principles of Indian traditions have not been secrificed or neglected New ways have been discovered to present old eternal sdeals, solidly standing on the bed rock of their own foundations, for as another Chinese proverb reminds us

"Mountains do not turn, but rosds do " Principles of beauty are eternal and unchangeable but the ways and methods of presenting it differ from age to age from place to place Yet exotic manners, foreign methods, alien conventions, can be usefull) borrowed from extra national sources, if we know the art of using and adopting new ideas, new conventions new manners without injuring the basic principles of one's traditional art. A hybrid form is a monatrosity, an assemilated form is a unity So that in any field of art it is no use gulping down one's throat any ideas that come in our way without properly chewing munching and digesting the materials one wants to absorb So that in receiving any new ideas in the realm of art, one must carefully and entically study the same, anatyse and direct the elements discriminate between all that is good and weful in them and reject and eliminate all that is useless or immical to the spirit of one's own ideas antagonistic to one's racial tempera ment We are at liberty of course, to welcome with open arms any guest that knocks at our door, but before we can give him a warm corner in our heart and elevate him to the position of an intimate friend we have to test him and probe him to find out if he possesses genuine and sterling qualities of head and few intellectuals of expenenced wisdom—the tall big heart In this way, the clash between the Old and the New, the familiar and the unfamiliar, the known and flood because these were thinking men had their root- the unknown confronts us not only in the domain of ideas deeply imbedded in the solid foundations of their the intercourse and exchange in the practices of Art own old well tried native cultural traditions. There is but in all the avenues of hing are inside the same orbit of life there is a further conflict between Age and Youth the Old and the New Old age with its accumulated wiedom with its sweet as well as the bitter experiences of life and with its spent-out energy is

and significance

and to make new discoveries.

The wisdom and the experience of life, the advice of the old and the mature is as much peressary as the energy, the adventure, and the new discoveries of youth The fears and the pessimism of age are as much necessary as the bones and assurations and the optimism of youth The two should be allied and hoked together, so that the current of human culture may run in an uninterrunted course in one uniform unity This is very well expressed in a verse of Rabindranath Tagore

> Tomar holo suru, amar holo sate, Tomou amou mile emni babe dhara*

The old man addresses the young man 'My dear boy you have started the career of your life whereas I have brought my life to its termination our united and combined efforts you and I, taken together shall augment the current of existence and keep alive the eternal flow of lufa

The truth that emerges from this discussion is this that there is really, and there should be no real conflict between the Old and the New We need both to realize, to fulfil, to perfect the culture of life the wisdom of age and the dreams of youth Now let us see how these generalities can be made in apply to the problems of modern art to the dilemmas of the modern artists.

Your problems and the state and conditions of art in China have been somewhat better than those pre vailing in India about the middle of the americanth century Whereas Indian artists have been cut off from their old traditions of art and forgotten their national language of expression the srtists of Chins have not lost contact with their nwn valuable artistic bentage Ever since Hae Ho formulated in the sixth century the six fundsmental principles or limbs of pictorial art the artisls of China have upheld in practice throughout the centuries, the excellent principles enshrined in theor

We Indians had also our six principles canona or limbs of painting known as Sadanga but practitioners of Indian art had forgotten there principles which were re-discovered by a research scholar about twenty years

Now, in the present predicament we have to consider if the manners and methods, the techniques and conventions of Chinese painting have become too old, effete and worn out or lost their energy It must be remembered that principles are universal and eternal they never change, but their application and practice may change under new conditions under new demands under new environments The physical and the material paraphernala ni life get worn out decay and die And in such cases you have to abandon them and replace them by new ones Thus our clothes frequently get diriy and are torn into tatters Sometimes if the piece of drapery is of a valuable fabric or is a valuable hearloom the guit of parents or friends on happy occasions we do not readily discard it we repair at and restore and renovate it and still cherrib it as a valuable possession. But if it becomes too much damaged, too much torn in tatters and too much dirty, we have to discred it

> * टोमप इलो सर, वामार इलो सारा । से प्राय कामाय मिले एमनड वर्षे पारा ।

energetic, liberal, anxious to undertake new adventure, Such is also the rule with many of our social and and gun his experience of life through mistakes, and family customs and manners, many of them change risk his life in order to know the unknown, to progress with changing times except those which are imbedded in principles of universal morality, the fundamental

codes of human and spiritual life In the realm of Art methods and techniques are sometimes abandoned even when they are fundamentally sound and based on right philosophical principles, and even if they have not lost their energy and wearing qualities Because owing to changing social conditions and perchological states of the human mind, old but sound propoples of Art lose their uses, their meanings

When the dawn of Rensessance lighted the art of Itafy in the fourteenth century the methods of the old Byzantine paintings and of the Italian primitives of Duceto and Margaritone were discarded in favour of the newer methods of Gipito Uccello Cimabue, Raphael and Botticelli, of Michael Angolo and Da Vinci

Some of the change was meyitable owing to the change of psychology of the Christian devotees. The strange fantastic and exaggerated forms of the Italo-Byzantine primitive Freezoes of the eleventh, twelfth, and thericenth centuries and the movage pictures of Ravenna and other centres overnowered and held in chain more through fears than of hopes, the illiterate, uncultivated and primitive minds of the simple devotees and peasant pilgrams of the pre-Renaussance periods But present rationalism and intellectual questionings enlarged the boundaries of the outlook of the simple folk and the primitive paintings had no more any charm for them The Italian primitives therefore lost their significance and survived their usefulness and were repfaced by the new kind of pictures with correct anatomy with rules of perspective, and the use of chiaroscuro that is the realistic use of bigh lights and shadows yet our modern critics are massing that it was wrong to abandon the sound method and mannere of Italo Byzantine primitives pulseting with the ring of simplicity and rich in the expressive powers of their lines and the inventive and imaginative treatment of form unhampered by false and scientific notions of correct anatomy and so-called accurate representation of human form

Our modern critics after a thorough analysis of Renamence paintings assert that the application of the eccentific principles of perspective and of the optical rules of light and shade was a matter of greatest tragedy to the fundamental principles of pictorial art considered as art that is to say art as truly conceived as amagnative use of form

Yet we omental artists have fallen victims to these two faccinating temptations of Western painting of the Renamence period namely the use of scientific perspectice and optical application of lights and shadows and are anxious to import these scientific apparages which are strictly speaking not applicable in the domain of art

Having found out the fallacy of applications of these scientific principles to the practices of pictorial art, the ultra modernists of the Western studios have gone to the other extreme of banishing all principles of perspective and of chiaroscuro-in fact all the apparatus of realistic and naturalistic paintings-and are going back to the methods and manners of the promitives, mulating the technique of El Greco of Duccio, and other anonymous artists of the school of Avignon And from this point of view, Asiatic artists of personal contacts and ultimately to place at the with regard to India Indian politicians also have never disposal of the Government and Parliament the views and impressions as also the considered opinion of the delegation which are to serve as a basis for the eventual settlement between the two countries

So much about the Parl amentary delegation, To come now to the "threat" part of the statement It was stated by the Secretary of State that

During the period of transitions towards com plete self government the Government of India cannot divest itself of the respons hility which rests upon it and upon all provincial governments in preserving law and order and of resisting any attempt to re-olse constitutional assue by force

His Majesty's Government could not permit any attempt to be made to break down the loyalty of the adminis rative services or of the Indian armed forces and they will give full support to the Govern ment of Ind a in securing that their servants are protected in the performance of their duty and the future constitution of India stall not be called into being by force or threat of force"

As was to be expected Mr Eden and the Earl of Munster on behalf of the Torica gave their imreediate blessings to the part of the atatement. The suggestion of a Communist Member that this part might be left out was met by Mr Morrison saying that he did not detect any threat in the statement. It simply meant that the Covernment of India had responsibil ties of Government and it must govern. But however much Mr Morn on may try to represent it in a different light its character as a threat cannot be camouflaged in any way and it was but natural that Indian leaders like Moulans Azad and Pandit Nehru resetted to this part of the statement as such What hittle if any nas thera in the first part of the statement by way of a gesture of goodwill was completely neutralised by this how of the mailed fist" Looking at the matter even from the angle of the British Government it seems to us it has been highly impolitic to associate this threat with the other proposal It was simply needless to throw out this challenge at this stage when they know they have the power to use force to meet any possible emergeocy should it arise At any rate this was not a fit occasion for advertising in advance the policy to be pursued by the Government to the event of any attempt in Ind a to prec pitate the pace of advance by threat of force If the purpose was to cow down Iodian leaders by o warning it has tailed to be effective as is evidenced by the reaction of Indian leaders to this park of the statement and it was only as expected But what is worse will in the fact that the whole object of sending the Parl amentary delegation the spirit of concil ation in which it seems to have been concerved for otherwise there was no point in making this statement at all—have been completely frustrated by this

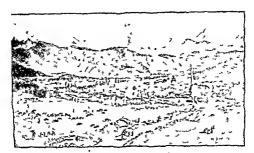
In the concluding part reference is made to "the great need of India to raise the standard of life of ed cation and of health of the masses of the people" and of puehing forward holdly conceved plans of improving social cond tions along with the introduction of self government It is very difficult to find out the of selevancy of this matter to the other parts of the state-

minimise I the gravity of Ird a's reonomic problems, only they have placed priority on the issue of political freedom which to them is the master key to all other problems. In their view, only a national government enjoying the confidence of the people can take the bold measures that are becoming for the economic regeneration of the teeming milhons of India So they plead for the first things first-Indian independence before and thing elec

. From what we have seen above it would be quit elear that the statement made la Parlament has not served any useful purpose, on the cent ary, it I as in a was done more barm than good in so far as it has elearly rescaled that the advent of the Labour Govern ment has not marked a charge of leart on the part of the British Government towards Indra or a regrientation of their Indian policy At any rate it is not expected to lead to un improvement of relations with Irdia Of course time is long gone when Ind an people built expectations as to political advance on a clause of ministry at home let in view of the tall professions of the leaders of the I about Parts of sympathy for the cause of Indian Independence and even their election pledges it would not have been anything suly if Indians had built lugh hopes about India a future on the advent of the Labour Party to power But this statement would bring disillusionment to those if there were any who had any illusions about the promises of Labour leaders in regard to India If the Labour Government were really sincere in their professions of evenpathy for the freedom of India and if they meant business they would have ready reals ed that the detice of Parliamentary delegation would not be of any avail towards the end in view At leas it may cause come delay Indians have had enough of Delegations Committees and Commentons Facts of the Indisa estuation are all there and nothing new requires to be explored through these agencies. As Prof Lushi has very rightly observed;

"I do not think the all party delegation to Ind a will do any harm but I am not satisfied that it will necessarily do good I am not content with the policy of the British Government in India and I regard the conferment of Self government upon India as the acid test of the Labour Government"

What is now wanted is a bold policy in the shape of so immediate declaration of Indian independence by the Batish Government on the bress of the consti tution to be framed by the Constituent Assembly that as going to be set up after the elections. It would be betraying a sad lack of imag nation and political wisdom for British state-man to view the problem of India in isolation. It should be viewed as a part of the bigger problem of the whole of Asis in the setting of the ferment and upheaval that is evident from one end of Asia to the other and the surging national con clousness of the Assatic nations who are not prepared any longer to submit to exploitations of the Western nations The aituation in the East is explosive and if the victorious nations do not rise to the occasion a third World War with its epicentre in Asia is unavoidable and that would mean perhaps the end of civil sation A referency of the master or the other period of the master of the ment unless the inflation at 10 de vert attention in part. If they take the inflat is in the Labour leaders today ment unless the inflation of the content to economic Laura as has been the himm and we restrict the action with all the other profrom political to ecuation of harman facts for some * * past and thus save the world from destruction blems may perhaps be easily solved on this example



Lathmandu the presque capital of Sepsi By Sund Paul

A YOUNG INDIAN SCULPTOR Suml Lumar Paul

BY SUNITI AUMAR CHATTERJI Professor Calculta University

Tun city of hathmandu the p turesque capital of Acpai l'he the o her towns of Arrat raile; has got to Tund Kiel an open grass-covered sto lon or field where in l ary parades and manoeu ses are regula l. held The Aepal Government e dentle mlends this plot to be surrounded by statues of its rulers to form an area which would recall the old " gesales of Berbn or nearer home the Red Road of Calcutta, Along the west a de of the Tunds Ahel are bronze equestrian a atu a of four of the Prime Mn sters and Supreme, Commander n ch cis of Nepal-Maharaja Bar ham her Maharaja Chandra Shamsher and Mal araja Dh r Shamsher and the great Maharaya Jang B hadra (the fast remembled in style John Hears Foles a well known statue of Outram on the Maid a at the head of Fal Street # Cal uttal A bronze standing statue of Malarage Joodha Sham h r (who has pat abdicated in the 1 and honoured manner of Had ruler who are expected to ret me ato a life of re gous calm when feeling too much the hurd n of state n old age) form nates the fine new street named Jos tha Sarut, wh h was built during his rule after the earthquake of 1934

At they statues and a few more is I athmend are wo ke of B is sculpture. But the latest statue decors ng what may be called the Street of S atues to the west of the Tund Ahel I upe done in quite & different style It a a figure of the ream or king of

a quiet dignily under a talteful thain in the Indan style at the cross og to the sou have t of the Tunde Ahel It is the wo k of a young sculptor from Calcutta Mr Sand humar Paul who was commissioned by the Aepal Government to exe ute t from life and to cast n in white coment The effect of it is tike marb! and \$ \$ & grand me test many to the a this powers and technical sk I of the poster as at who was recommible for at The stable was set up in to place in December 1944

Sund Lumar Paul was born 25 years ago in Calcutta m one of to old and highly re pee ed famil es The duckground on the ch ha ch lidhood was present was that of the typ cal Bengal H ndu boy in Calcut a u wh h Pupus with clay masges of Gods and Goddesses and exhib t one of clay figures as part of rel g ous fest vals ha e a great part Alter a lew years school og at a ocal has school a North Calcutta (except par ng the Matneulation he did not take any un versity even no ton) Sond I umar so ned the Government School of Art n Calcutta n 193, From his second year he took up sculpfure at he spec I soblet loung the Modelling Department of the school then under the direct on of Ramendranath Chakmarart After 576 years study he was go en the school diploma n 1940 on the right of his examination and after the be elected to stay at school to take the Art Teacher's Appai His Visjesty on on on on on the reasons and or exceed to see a success to see the new two-year course In 1942 B kram Sah Dev al ghtly beger than her which stands the Acpal Government wanted a promeng young French speaking ex Afghan minister in Rome and does --- 0 --

the provincial Governor took us around to a vast ev Berlin to thoroughly verted in his country's ways was prace of garden and grounds wherein he reminded us at prins to assure us that even in the farthest village the Jaska was celebrated with all ceremony Kandahur in the countriside and in the humblest cottage the we were told observes a three-day holiday. And this Jachn occupies a place all its own So we thought it

LITTLE INDIA IN MAURITIUS!

By S A WAIZ

Mauritis-home of the extinct bird Dodo-hes in the Ind an Ocean 1400 miles from Africa 600 miles east of Madagastar and 2000 miles from Ceylon Its area is about 720 sq m les Although Mauritus hes within the trop cs the clunate is mild and equable

The total population of Mauritius is estimated at about 415 000 of whom about 275 900 or about 70 per cent are Indians These Indians are descendants of immigrant labourers from Madras the United Provinces and Bibar There is a sprinkling of traders from the Bombay

Presidency Nothing is known of the early history of the 1 land Probably it was known to the Arabs in the 13th and 14th centures but there is no trace or record of settlement by them The Malays who colonized Madagascar visited Magnitus in 15th 16th century. It was discovered by the Portuguese on their way to India in the begin ning of the 16th century but it remained without inhabi tants until colonized by the Dutch in 1638 For over a century and a quarter the vicissitudes of the island were limited to changes of name. The Dutch called it Maurice in honour of Prince Maurice of Nassau The French took possession of the reland in 1715 and called it He de France. It was ceded to the British in 1814 when the change of name to Mauritius was effected

In 1835 slavery was abolished. The emancipated slaves refused to work on plantations except on their own terms The planters resorted to the introduction of indentured labour from India which commenced in 1842 and continued without interruption until 1910

Before the advent of Indian labour a few sugar cane plantations were on the verge of rumation. The greater part of Mauritius was a vast forest But Ind an labourers by their united efforts and by dist of their innate stavic virtues of industry frugality and thrift conserted Mauritius into a flourishing colony are the pioneers of the tobacco industry of the island The great majority of Indians are engaged in agriculture whether as planters or labourers on sugarcane estates

Indians have done well in all spheres of life in There are a number of unportant Indian firms who have extensive dealings in grain and cloth trade In not a few cases Indians whose forefathers went out to Mauritius as indentured labourers without any means whitsoever have amused considerable for tunes, and Indian owners of land and plantations now number several thousands There is however, poverty among Indians but on a smaller scale and less obvious than in Ind a.

ind ane enjoy full equality of political status with tle re t of the inhabitants. But as they are not politically conscious they have not yet availed themselves of the There nominated Indian members

The official languages are English and French and though the former is widely understood French is the principal language of social use All educated Indians and professional men speak and write French Hindustant is largely spoken by Indians but Gujarati, Tamil and Telugu are also current

The Indians the French the British and others live amicably without any distinction of race or colour Their social relations are very pleasant

There are a number of hospitals dispensaries schools and orphanages financed and conducted by Indiana The Arya Sama; and the Sri Ramakrishna Mission and the Tomil Association are rendering useful service to the people of the Colony The Ramakrishna Mission has an Ashram (Monastery) a Reading Room and Library at Port Louis It has an Orphanage at Vaccas nearly 14 miles from Port Louis They give free medicines to all at their dispensary Their Institute of Culturn con ducts night schools for adults and children for teaching Indian languages of which Hindi is the principal one There are other charitable institutions such as Dharam sales Yatım Khanas and Madrasas There are a number of Indian Cricket and Football clubs

Indians are thoroughly assimilated in Mauritius and take pride in calling themselves Indo Mauntisms Though they are cut off from the homeland as there 15 no direct regular steamship service between India and Mauritius they tenaciously cling to their ancestral traditions Very few Indians have embraced Christianity The Hindu festivals-Dassers Holi Divali Shivratri etc-are celebrated with the same enthusiasm delight and ediat as they are done in India Temples Shivalayas and shrines are found all over the island. The runerant priest or Sadhu is almost as common and as nelcome on the plantations as in the villages in India Recitations from the Mahabharata and the Ramayana bave the same fascination for these simple God fearing folks as they fascinated their forbears in days of yore. In fact religion still dominates their lives. The caste system is retained in a modified form and untouchability is gradually disappearing In big towns trousers (western style) have replaced the dhots but the majority of labourers still adhere to the ancestral costumes though shorts are becoming more and more popular. The San seems to be arreplaceable

It is amazing how these people whose forefathers left India almost a century ago and who were born in a foreign country and were brought up under strange surroundings often in the face of adverse circumstances have succeeded to a remarkable degree in preserving their ancestral heritage and national culture. They still worship the very name of the country of their origin-India

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE RECENT STATEMENT OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT ON INDIA

By Dr. A h GHOSAL, MA (Cal), she (Lood), Lecturer in Political Science, Docca University

FOLLOWING in the trail of Lord Wavell's last declaration. we have had yet another statement on India made simultaneously in both Houses of Perhament on the 4th of December last by Lord Pethick Lawrence and Mr Herbert Morrison It is an authoritative and important document in the sense that it represents an agreed decision of His Majesty's Government about their Indian policy Beyood that it has no other signs france It does not mark any reorientation in their Ind an policy It breaks no new ground what-cever It restricts the same old policy and objective and even reaffirms the procedure through which the objective is to be reached There are only two new features about the first is the proposal to send a the statement representative British Parliamentary delegation to Indis to contact leading Indian political personships and the second is a sort of veiled threat that firm action would be taken to put down any prospective subversive popular movement that might be launched To all oppearance, the statement is a sequel lo and the British Government's reaction lo the mass suitation and demonstration cometimes taking the form of a surgical popular upheavel as in the recent disturbances in Cal cutta and Bombay and the speeches of many released notition leaders particularly Pandit Jawaharlal Nebru with their direct mass appeal. These seem to have upset the mental equilibrium of the British officialdom in India at whose insistence the British Government seems to have been persuaded to show up their hand Otherwise perhaps they would have kept silent at least till the elections were over Considering the nature of the statement its hollowness and lack of substance it cannot be explained except on an assumption like the one made above

The distinguishment begons by rederating and justifying the steps tension plated by Ilia Majesty's Got-emmerts to be to make plated by Ilia Majesty's Got-emmerts to be to make a programment of the progra

"I desire to make it plain that H = Majestya Government regard the cetting up of a conshibitionmixing body by which lis hans will decide their own fiture and also other proposals embodied in the abnouncement as a marter of the greatest argency."

With that end in view and as an estiment of good faith and eincerity of purpose of the British Govern ment it is proposed to send a Partiamentary delegation to India to utilise the opportunities of personal contact

between representatives of the two countries afforded by such procedure The purpose of the delegation would be twofold-firstly the members of Parliament constituting the delegation would have an opportunity of meeting leading Indian politicians to learn their sieus at first hand and secondly the former in their turn would be able to convey in person the general wish and de ire of the people of this country that India should epeculy attain her full and rightful position as an independent partner state in the British Commonwealth and the desire of Parliament to do everything within our power to promote speedy estainment of that objective. It should be noted that the political status that is conveyed here for India is that of a partner state in the British Commonwealth which might be regarded so denying her the choice to remain within or to secode from the Br tish Commonwealth But the position was made clear by Mr Herbert Morrison in reply to a question in which he stated that there was no such intention II a said

I do not think there need be any missperhenness about that the offer of 1812 to include the new town of the control of the control of solid control of the control of the control of world not include the control of the control of loads of the Batth Commonwealth His Major of Covernment stand by that position though the taturally our boye that India will remain on free will within the Brutha Commonwealth of one free will within the Brutha Commonwealth of

There was some discussion in Parliament about the exact status and functions of the delegation The original proposal set forth in the statement was for sending a Parliamentary delegation under the auspices of the Empire Pathamentary Association on unofficial body. The delegates were to be selected by the Asso custon in consultation with Parliamentary represents tives of the chief political parties of Britain In answer to questions the metter was further etucidated. The delegation was to be something of the nature of a good will mission It was not to submit any formal report, but on its return the detegration may have an oppor tunity of conferring with His Majesty's Government m order to express its views and impressions The feeling in the House of Commons was in favour of giving a more official status to the delegation than was provided through the authors of the Empire Parlia-mentary Association In deference to the wishes of bedging members of the House the Government ulti mately agreed to give up the auspices of the Associa matery server at a more official status by forming the delegation direct from members of the two Houses representing the different parties. The functions of the detection were to be mainly exploratory in character. d rected towards understand og each other more clearly than is possible through official reports etc. by means reverses on all other fronts and the air attack on Kabul culars were distributed free which had completely unnerved the government, Gen Nadur Khan had held out

This event above all else, is associated in the which by discontinuing the annual stipend to the Amir for control over his foreign policy, was a recognition of Afghanistan's complete independence She was a free country, master of her own destroy. That year the Kabul seemed a Alghans raised their Miner elisticist, the Couran of the avail teams Independence It stands near the Warrant | Haibin the Mini try of War a tribute at once to the brilliant achievement of the Therator Nadir, and a hand ome memoral to Afghanistan's national glory

On Tue-day, July 21 the 1st of Asad the Jasha celebrations commenced with a speech by the ling Addressing his ministers and notables in finent Pushtu hing Zihir Shah strened Afghanistan'a past greatness He laid doe emphasis upon her pulicy of strict neutrality in the world confligration, leaving no doubt m those who heard him that his government was deter mined to delerd her national independence against any aggressor Emerging from this assembly the king drove slong a road lined with thousands and thousands of cheening crowds to inspect his armed forces assembled m the yest grounds in front of the stadium Later from a vantage point he took the salute as the infactry the cavelry and the gunnery marched past headed by the War Almister In the early hours of a pleasant clear day the mammoth gathering (many al there hashing from the mot distant provinces) stood in pin-drop a lence for the three bours that the march past lasted The pin-drop mence was however punctusted by particular unit would catefi the public fancy or evoke a sentement of deep respect. It was an impressive a sentement of deep respect. It was an impressive array revealing an army remarkably well-con speed with the latest weapons in modern worfare Just then the roar of a dezen or so seroplanes up in the thes above the stad um came as a gram reminder that the Afghans had by no means neglected this most potent adjunct of a country's fighting forces.

After the march past, His Majesty drove to the bearby billock to pay his housege at the mausoleum to the memory of his late lamented father king Nadir Shah In the evening that day there were horse races Of these that which excited the greatest micrest was the burdle race. In the protructing porch of the stadium the king was present to witness these wonderful feals of Alghan horsemanship , the wings on either side were sammed to capacity with dishinguished foreign visitors and the dozen of the d plomatic corps

The highlight of the following day a programme was the Sixte opening of the following day's programme was the Sixte opening of the Aunderdayan, (Pushtu for Likibiton) by the king Accompaned by the Prime Minister, H. R. Bardar Hashim Aban the War Minister, M. R. Bardar Hashim Aban the War Minister and a host of high ranking officials His Majesty wended his way through the different sections. Almost everywhere he had questions to sal, in almost every branch of his country's rapidly marching strides towards industrialisation he evinced the keepest interest

then a general under Amir Habibullah. Here, of the kings photograph in full martial uniform and with unfinebing courage, in face of the serious Afghan a small booklet in Persian, detailing exhibition parts

On this perssion half a dozen teams in Hockey and Football had been invited from this side of the border And day by day, to the accompaniment of martial music Afghan mind with their victory, their Islandi. For the Penhawar Wanderers or the Delhi Mughals or the the war resulted in a peace, the Treaty of Rawajpada, Abgarh Eleven would putch themselves in battle-array against the Nust Maktab Hockey or the Anana Football 'At these crowded evenings the king or the prince would be the most interested spectator and nearly all Kabul seemed assembled there to boost and buck up

> Just aeros the road in the valley below the billock where the late kings mausoleum is being built stands a beautiful lake On its either aide are grassy plots and dunty little flower bed. The lake none too deep provides to the adventurous in spirit a lovely couple of hours in boating where the sight of the rower with the host unside down stems too familiar to occasion much laughter The lake the gravey plots and the danty little flower-beds to the accompaniment of A centle breeze promise the sisitor an excellent evening in the | p of nature pure and undefiled Hera, in a tent, or an evening the rival teams that had played that day would be entertained to a most sumptious tea. And oft t mes I recollect that never to be forgotten moment as I sat recliming in an armehair hardly a foot or so from the lake the breeze blowing in the face and causing the ripples which gently lupped the banks whilst the bot dame feat cup fay on the marble table took or

Scarcely had the golden dies gone down in the west af or the day a labour across the sky when the stadium and the entire Chaman were flood lit. It was a treat andced to salk down the Champa that tastefully deco rated and lavreby iffurnised more than half a m is long road I ned with jea-shops and cales Packed to the full each advertised its best singers a Nahu Khan or a Quam Beg to atteset the largest crowd This feast of lights and munic seemed eternal For even as the midnight oil burnt or the eapdle wheezed out its last grops in the distant hills the Chaman lights slone with un usual brillance And even in the small hours of the early morning the horses' hoofs tramped the road and the pedestrians shifted this way and that as a car whered past

An interesting feature of the Jashn celebrations is the fact, that except for the essential services almost all the government offices schools and colleges remain closed for an entire week Until last year the falah and the Ame, the two national dailies of the capital, suspended their publication during these days year, however the Ans brought out special Jashn editions Invariably during there days it as a real holiday mood which takes hold of nearly everyone in habel But at peeds hardly be emphasized that there is a complete absence of any levity, on the contrary, almost a religious sanctity seems to penade the occamon For tagged with pleasure and enjoyment is the gram realisation of the warding off of any pose ble danger to Afghan undependence from whatever quarter it be

Though many a one even from the remotest pro-A feature of the exhibition was that the articles vances of Herat and Mirar i-Shard trudges his weary exhibited were not for sole which was to be effected on way to Kabul to witness the regal grandour, in the the clouds day of the Jashn Priorities however rould provincial capitals too the Jashn in miniature is not be regutered. To vintors, on the opening day, a copy neglected While in Kandahar on our way back to India, 106

we were told observes a three-day holday. And this Ja-hi occupies a place all its own So we thought if French speaking ex Afghan minister in Rome and does

the provincial Governor took us around to a vest ev- Berlin, so thoroughly versed in his country's ways was pance of garden and grounds wherein, he reminded us. at pains to assure us that even in the farthest village the Jashn was relebrated with all ceremony Kandshar, in the countryside and in the humblest cottage the

LITTLE INDIA IN MAURITHIS!

BY S A WAIZ

Macrones-home of the extinct bird Dodo-hes in the Indian Ocean 1400 miles from Africa, 600 miles east of Madagastar and 2000 miles from Cevion Its area is

about 720 on miles Although Mauritus hes within the trance the climate is mild and equable

The total nonulation of Mauritius is estimated at about 415 000 of whom about 275 900 or about 70 per cent are Indians These Indians are descendents of mimigrant labourers from Madras, the Upited Provinces and Bibar

There is a sprinkling of traders from the Bombay Prondency Nothing is known of the early history of the island Probably it was known to the Arabs in the 13th and 14th centuries but there is no trace or record of settlement by them The Malays who colonized Madagascar visited Mauritius in 15th 16th century. It was discovered by the Portuguese on their way to India in the begin ning of the 16th century but it remained without inhabi tants until colomized by the Dutch in 1638 For over a century and a quarter the viciositudes of the island

were limited to changes of name. The Dutch called it "Maurice in honour of Prince Maurice of Nassau The French took possession of the island in 1715 and called t 'Ile de France" It was ceded to the British in 1814 en the change of name to Mauritius was effected In 1835 slavery was abolished. The emancipated layer refused to work on plantations except on their own terms. The planters resorted to the introduction

of indentured labour from India which commenced in

1813 and continued without interruption until 1910 Before the advent of Indian Isbour a few sugar cane plantations were on the verse of nunation. The greater part of Mauritius was a vast forest But Indian labourers by their united efforts and by dint of their muste, atavic virtues of industry, frugality and thrift converted Mauritius into a flourishing colony They are the proneers of the tobacco industry of the island The great majority of Indians are engaged in agriculture whether as planters or Isbourers on sugarcane estates

Indians have done well in all spheres of life m Mauritus There are a number of important Indian firms who have extensive dealings in grain and cloth trade In not a few cases Indiana whose forefathers went out to Mauritius as indentured Isbourers without any means whateoever have amassed considerable for tunes, and Indian owners of land and plantations now number several thousands There is bowever, poverty among Indiana but on a smaller scale and less obvious than in India

Indians enjoy full equality of political status with the rest of the inhabitants. But as they are not politically conscious they have not yet availed themselves of the opportunity There are two nonmated Indian members of the Legislative Council

The official languages are English and French and though the former is widely understood. French is the principal language of social use All educated Indians and professional men speak and write French Hindu stant is largely spoken by Indians but Gujarati, Tamil and Teluen are also current

The Indians, the French, the British and others live amicably without any distinction of race or colour

Their sonal relations are very pleasant

There are a number of hospitals, dispensaries, schools and orphanages financed and conducted by Indians The Arva Samat and the Sri Ramakrishna Mission and the Torul Association are rendering useful service to the people of the Colony The Ramalyishna Mission has an Ashram (Monastery), a Reading Room and Library at Port Louis It has an Orphanage at Vacous nearly 14 miles from Port Louis They give free medicines to all at their dispensary Their Institute of Culture conducts meht schools for adults and children for teaching Indian languages of which Hindi is the principal one There are other charatable institutions such as Dharam extos Yatım Khanas and Madrasas There are a number of Indian Cricket and Football clubs

Indians are thoroughly assimilated in Mauritius and take pride in calling themselves Indo-Mauritians Though they are cut off from the homeland as there is no direct regular steamship service between India and Mauritius, they tenaciously ching to their ancestral traditions Very few Indians have embraced Christianity The Hindu festivals-Dassera, Holi Divali Shivratri, etc-are celebrated with the same enthusiasm, delight and eclat as they are done in India Temples, Shivalayas and shrines are found all over the island. The stimerant priest or Sadhu is almost as common and as welcome on the plantations as in the villages in India Recitations from the Mahabharata and the Ramayana have the same fascination for these simple God fearing folks as they fascinated their forbears in days of yore. In fact religion still dominates their lives. The caste system is retained in a modified form and untouchability is gradually disappearing In big towns trousers (western style) have replaced the dhots but the majority of labourers still adhere to the ancestral costumes though 'shorts' are becoming more and more popular. The San seems to be irreplaceable

It is amazing how these people whose forefathers left India almost a century ago and who were born in a fareign country and were brought up under strange surroundings often in the face of adverse circumstances have sucreeded to a remarkable degree in preserving their ancestral heritage and national culture. They still workip the very name of the country of their origin-India

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE RECENT STATEMENT OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT ON INDIA

By Dr. A' I. GHOSAL MA (Cal.), rhn (Lond.), Lecturer in Political Science, Dacca University

FOLLOWING in the trail of Lord Wavell a last declaration. we have had yet another statement on India made simultaneously in both Houses of Parhament on the 5th of December last, by Lord Pethick Lawrence and Mr Herbert Morrison It is an authoritative and important document in the sense that it represents an agreed decision of His Majesty's Government about their Indian policy Beyond that it has no other signi ficance It does not mark any reorientation in their Indian policy It breaks no new ground whatsoever It resterates the same old policy and objective and even reaffirms the procedure through which the objective is to the remainer. There are only two new seathers adone. the statement the first is the proposal to send a representativa British Parliamentary delegation to India to contact leading Indian political personalities and the second is a sort of veiled threat that firm action would be taken to put down any prospective subversive popular movement that might be hunched To all appearance, the statement is a secual to and the British Government's reaction to the mass agitation and demonstration sometimes taking the form of a surging popular upheaval as in the recent disturbances in Cal cutts and Bombay and the speeches of many released political leaders particularly Pand t Jawahatlal Nehru with their direct mass appeal. These seem to have up-et the mental equilibrium of the British officialdom in India at whose insistence the British Government seems to have been persuaded to show up their band Otherwise perhaps they would have kept affect at least till the elections were over Considering the nature of the statement its hollowness and lack of substance it cannot be explained except on an assumption like the one made above

The statement begans by retivating and positives the steps contemplated by His May it is Government to be taken to promote endy real state of full wife systems of the west of the state of

'I desire to make it plain that His Majesty's Government regard the setting up of a constitutionmaking body by which Indians will decide their own future and also other proposals emboded in the announcement as a matter of the greatest urgency."

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"I do not think there need be any misoproblem to about that the office of 1842 to noticele the provision of a treaty contemplated between a new high powering fluids and IIIs Missel*y's Government I and a to decide her future relationship with the remainder of the British Commonwealth IIs Majerty's Government straid by that position though it is come free will within the British Commonwealth."

There was some discussion in Parliament about the exact status and functions of the delegation The original proposal sat forth in the statement was for iding a Parhamentary delegation under the auspices of the Empire Parhymentary Association an unofficial ciation in consultation with Parliamentary represents tives of the chief political parties of Britain In answer to questions the matter was further elucidated. The dejegation was to be something of the nature of a good will mission It was not to submit any formal report, but on its return the delegation may have an oppor tmuty of conferring with His Majesty's Government in order to express its views and impressions The feeling in the House of Commons was in favour of go mg a more official status to the delegation than was prosided through the au pices of the Empire Parliamintary Association In deference to the wines of leading members of the House the Government ufti mitely agreed to give up the auspices of the Associa tion and to give it a more official status by forming e delegation direct from members of the two Houses representing the different parties. The functions of the delegation were to be mainly exploratory in character, directed towards understanding each other more clearly than is possible through official reports etc., by means

disposal of the Government and Parhament the views and impressions as also the considered opinion of the delegation which are to serve as a basis for the eventual settlement between the two countries

So much about the Parliamentary delegation. To come now to the "threat" part of the statement "It was stated by the Secretary of State that

During the period of transitions towards com plete self government, the Government of India cannot divest itself of the responsibility which rests upon it and upon all provincial governments in preserving law and order and of resisting any attempt to resolve constitutional assue by force

His Majesty a Government could not permit any attempt to be made to break down the loyalty of the administrative services or of the Indian armed forces and they will give full support to the Govern ment of India in securing that their servants are protected in the performance of their duty and the future constitution of India shall not be called into being by force or threat of force

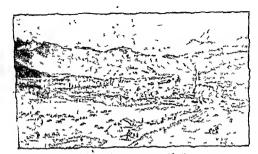
As was to be expected Mr Eden and the Earl of Munster on behalf of the Torics gave their immediate ble ngs to this part of the statement. The suggestion of a Communist Member that this part might be left out was met by Mr Mornson saying that be did not detect any threat in the statement. It simply meant that the Government of India had responsibilities of Government and it must govern. But however much Mr Mornson may try to represent it in a different light its character as a threat cannot be camouflaged in any way and it was but natural that Indian leaders like Moulana Arad and Pandst Nehru reacted to this part of the statement as such What little if any was there in the first part of the statement by way of a gusture of goodwill was complete; nentralised by this show of the mailed fist" Looking at the matter even from the angle of the British Government it seems to is it has been highly impolite to associate this threat with the other proposal. It was simply needless to throw out this challenge at this stage when they know they have the power to use force to meet any possible emergerey, alouli it arise At any rate this was not a fit occasion for advertising in advance the policy to be pursued by the Government in the event of any attempt in Ind a to precipitate the pare of advance by threat of force If the purpose was to cow down Indian leaders by a warring it has failed to be effective as is evilenced by the reaction of Indian leaders to this part of the statement and it was only as expected But what is worse sill is the fact that the whole object of sending the Parliamentary delegation the spirit of concil stion in which it seems to have been conceived for otherwise there was no point in making this afatement at all-have been completely frustrated by this part

of personal contacts and ultimately to place at the with regard to India Indian politicians also have never minimised the gravity of India's economic problems, only they have placed priority on the issue of political freedom which to them is the master key to all other problems In their view, only a national government enjoying the confidence of the people can take the bold measures that are necessary for the economic regeneration of the teeming millions of India So they plead for the first things first-Indian independence before any thing else

. From what we have seen above it would be quite clear that the statement made in Parliament has not served any useful purpose, on the contrary, at has in a way done more harm than good in so far as it bas clearly resealed that the advent of the Labour Government has not marked a change of leart on the part of the British Government towards India or a reorientation of their Indian policy. At any rate it is not expected to lead to an improvement of relations with India Of course time is long gone when Indian people built expectations as to political advance on a change of ministry at home Let in view of the tall professions. of the leaders of the Labour Party of sympathy for the cause of Indian Independence and even their election pledges it would not have been anything silly if Indians had built high hopes about India . future on the advent of the Labour Party to power But this statement would bring distillusionment to those if there were any, who had any illusions about the promises of Labour leaders in regard to India If the Labour Government were really sincere in their professions of sympaths for the freedom of India and if they meant business they would have easily realized that the device of Parhamentary delegation would not be of any avail towards the end in view At least it may cause some delay Indians have had enough of Delegations Committees and Commissions Facts of the Indian cituation are all there and nothing new requires to be explored through these agencies. As Prof Laski has vers rightly observed

"I do not think the all party delegation to India will do any harm, but I am not satisfied that it will necessarily do good I am not content with the policy of the British Government in India and I regard the conferment of Self government upon India as the acid test of the Labour Government'

What is now wanted is a bold policy in the shape of an immediate declaration of Indian independence by the British Government on the basis of the constitution to be framed by the Constituent Assembly that is going to be set up after the elections It would be betraying a sad lack of imag nation and political wisdom for British state-man to view the problem of India in polatma. It should be viewed as a part of the bigger problem of the whole of Asia in the setting of the ferment and upheaval that is evident from one end of Asia to the other and the surging national con ciousness of the Assatic nations who are not prepared any longer to submit to explotations of the Western nations The situation in the Past is explored and if the sectionous nations do not rise to the occasion a third World War with its epicentre in Asia is unavoidable and that would mean perhaps the end of enulisation A high remonability rests on the Labour leaders today If they take the initiative in Ir he all the other problems may perhaps be easily solved on this example and thus save the world from destruction



Esthmandu the petureque captal of hepsi By Sund Paul

A YOUNG INDIAN SCULPTOR Sund Luntar Paul

By BUNITI KUMAR CHATTERU Professor Calcutta University

The city of hathmends the preture-que espital of Nepal Ike the other towns of Nepal valley has not the Tund Khel ha open grass-covered me I'm or field where military parades and manocultes are regularly held. The hepal Goy trament e idently intends the plot to be sufrounded by statues of as rulers to form an area which would recall the old F genies of Berlin or Bearer home the Red Read of Calcutta Along the west ade of the Tunds Ahel are bronze equestran statues of four of the Frame Min steps and a preme Commanderia the ets of Nepal-Maharaja Har Sham her Maharaja Chandra Shamsher and Maharaja Dhir Shamsher and the great Maharaya Jane Bahadur (the las re-embling in style John Henry Foles a well known status of Outfam on the Manlan at the head of Park Street in Calcut a) A bronze standing statue of Maharaya Joodha cham h r (who has just abdicated in the timebonouned manner of Had; rulers who are expected to refer into a life of he grous called when feeling too much the burden of state in old ske) term pates the fine new street named Joodla Sarot which was built during hande after the earthy ake of 1934

All these statues and a few more n Kathmandu are no ke of But h sculpt re But the latest statue decors og what may be railed ofthe Street of Salares to the west of the Towis-Ahel 1 one dome so up ten on the result of his remnust on and after this be d'erent style. It is a figure of the remark and elected to stay as though to take the left Teacher's Fryal His Disperty "5 of the 25" of Thomason is a debass for mis of there was a temperature in 1912.

is quiet dignity under a ta-cful chain in the Ind an atyle at the crossing to the south-west of the Tunda-After It is the work of a young sculptor from Calcutta Mr Sund humar Paul who was romm should by the Nepal Congrament to precute t from 1 fe and to east as to white rement The effect of it in the marble and at a stand og test mony to the article powers and pechascal shall of the young artist who was respon ble for at The stable was set up in its place n December

Sund Lumbr Paul was born 25 years ago n Calcutta n one of to a d and h shir respected famules The backmound on which he of idhood was passed was that of the type al Bengal: Hadu boy in Calcutta a which Pages with clay makes of Gods and Goddewes and exh b t one of elsy-figures as part of rel g ous fest; asta ha e a great part After a few years school ng at a toral high school in North Cilcutta fexcept pas ng the Matreulation be d d not take any un versity exam na 100) Sun | humar to ned the Government School of Art B Calcutts in 193, From his second year he took are estibiture as his ejecul subject jonns the blodeling Department of the school then under the direction of Ramendranath Chakravart After five sears at idy he was given the school d ploma in 1940 B kram Sah Dev slightly beger than her which stands the Arpal Government wanted a promising young



Il's Majesty the Ling of Nepel (1941)

This gave our young art at a unique opportunity not only to slow his powers but allo to by by a fund of observation and experence in that home of old world In I an arts try the valley of Nepal With its wonderful arch tectural and art stic treasures and with the exceed ugly 1 cluresque and unsuplisticated I fe of the prople in its foir towns which are ventable treamnes of art-hathmandu I atan Bhatgaon and hirt pur-all set in the emerald given and the enamel reds and blues and yellows of its foliage and flowers and fruits with the towering background of the elemal snows of the great II make an range to the north Nepal valley forms a real paral or for the art at and the man of imagination and las e. After his formal and orthodox trs n rg at selool in Calcutts the sojourn in hepal during wich he ir rouded with all its being to the appeal of both Vature and Art both of which are irres cuble in the r gorgeouvers and spontane ty is bound to tro e of far reaching consequence in the dere owners of our arts a powers.

style of the nineteenth century romanticists of Europe till recently de riqueur in art schools. But he quickly discovered the greatness of ancient and medieval Hindu sculpture and in his portrait studies he struck out a path that was his own-which did not aim at a meticulous photograph c vers mil tude but sought to bring in a certain formal o symmetric vigour and static grace Not that he eschewed realism altogether-some of hs early work (eg the Head of a Faqur 1937) shows a robust real sm which has even a certain Gothic qual ty about it In h s bas rel efs and decorative com-positions with Indian themes le could not paturally enough escape the manners and the idiom received from Cla scal Had; Sculpture as well as decayed or mor bund Folk Art But the patent encerty of his effort helped to endo v many of the e compos tions with a certain d gn ty and ser outness which i e mit note in a figure like the one I have called S to with her Turn Babes (1938)



Maharaja Eir Joodha Shamser (1943)

When mu t out of sel ool Sunil Lumar took a hand at decorst ng with bas-rel els and panels a cinema house in Calcutta the Winer owned by one of his uncles-(lee dentally at may be mentioned that another uncle of his is Mr Santi Paul well known el mp on in swimming who is also a poet of distinction) Apart from some small panels the most noteworthy thing in this decoration is the group of three figures one Such I untit lid a me good as lents work while mythology, who are sweeping down from the higher at at bool in both modelling and sketching and drawing regions to earth (1912). These in duplicate on either and paining fome of his school emays are in the trial ade, dominate the auditorium in a remarkable way

great promise Following the European model and school of sculpture in Bengal which had far reaching

Bengal) history from 740 to 1150 A D roughly, wit years ago nessed the birth and development of a very noteworth,

technique Maharashtra give to India a number of influences within India and beyond India The sculpture distinguished sculptors like Mahtre Wagh and Karmar and painting of Aepal and Tibet are directly derived har Traditional methods are still followed by sculptors from the Pala Art of Bengal Pala influences peneand modellers in the Tami country, in Mysore in trated into China and Japan, and into Burma and Oraca in Rapputana (Jupur specially), here and there Indo China and Java in Indonesia. We have names of one an improved compile spreading, mere and the amount of the spread of the first preserved to us in epigraphy in Nepal but there has been no attempt to post as well as in hierature Vitpale (or Vita Pals), and together the everyour (now fast drying up through Dhiman and Sula pani Sunil Kumar's surname Paul, want of pr pr support) of Indian artistic inheritance op Pal (i.e., Pala) recalls that of the Pala emperors in sculpture Bengal gave to India one great sculptor with the glorious artistic atmosphere of their age. His also he seem red a pan India distinction—Desp Presed studio in Calcutts I have named the 'Rupa poli', the Ray Claudhun-now Principal of the Government Fostering Centre of Plastic Art and I hope that this ahool of Art in Madras It requires only the support young artist with the growing unfoldment of his of the people and the state to bring about the much artistic gifts as the years and decades pass will be able The Fals period of Eastern Indian (Bihar and India a domain of art, even as they were a thousand to assist in making his province Bengal and his country

LONAR A Salt Lake in Berar

V G KAVIMANDAN

Longs is a place of Hindu pilgrimage salvated 15 miles accept them. So the Raja got the temples of Kamalajato the south of Mehkar in Berar It is famous for its devi Kumare-hwar, repaired and the ghat of Dhara teerth water spout called the Dhar and Salt Lake It is connected with the nearest railway station at Khamgaon hy a metalled road which passes if rough Mehkar Mehkar is also famous for its idel of Vishnu which was unearthed and installed at Mehkar in 1888. The idol is ten and a half feet high and a very beautiful piece of architecture Louar has got a Dal Bungalow over looking the like and specially in a moonlit night you can have a very beautiful view of the lake and its

The history of Lonar is shrouded in mastery and it to he mearth of from various sources. It is described in the Skanda Purana as Virja Teerth and there is a special chapter in this Purana celled Virsia Mahatman I egend about this Teerth is that one demon called Lay marger was tro thing the people and so God Vishnu resured them by killing the demon who concealed timed in a case God Vishnii is said to have opened the case by Ilis toe Tie salt like is said to be the rate in which the demon concealed himself Ganga bhogawati was brought in the form of a perennial water shout to wash His toe Tis legen I is also depicted in the form of a c rying on the canopy of Daily sudan temple Virja teerth is also described in Padma Purana and than is Ramayana The Puranss are said to have been compile I in a period ranging from the 2nd century BC to the 8th century AD

later on Louir is mentioned as a stered place of pilgrimage in Mahamilhao Herature Swami Chalra dl ara founder of the wet had assued this place in 1255 AD and 12"2 AD Both these visits are described in Leelo Chantra by Mahindra Bhat The book describes the timerary of Clakradhar Swami In Lecla 51 at is described that Raja her has fee had so with his brother Mahadeo wert to Lonar Tley bathed in the Dhara Michaelo week to Lond: Aley bounce in the Linara teerli Thee met Chalardhie Samm, and the Raja constructed with that mones. This work of Raja Krishna donated gold come to the Samu but the latter did not dee ladde of Decem to Lonar is accessinged by Dr.



LONAR.

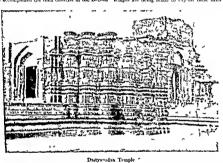
Y & Deshpande of Leatmal and accord for to him # took place in 1255 A.D.

The second visit of Swams Chakradhar is said to have taken place in 1272 A.D when he bathed in Dhara teerth along with his two female disciples Leels Charatra is written in a code language called cakel compt but it has been decimbered by scholars

Am t-Akban by Abul Fazi gives the description of the Salt Lake and Dhara teerth. Dhara teerth is described by h m as B shan Gaya (English translation of Aung-Akbara by Jarrat Vol II Edn 1891 pp 230-231) Abul Farl was a minister of Akbar and a creat scholar He accompanied the then Subeday of the Decean

tain and vegetable gardens They use this water by rotation both by day and by night There is a temple of Kumareshwar 100 feet below the Dhar in this area In the extreme south of the Dhar towards the other end of the tank there is a temple of Lamalaia Devi and a well in fennt of it. The forest area around the lake is infested with freers and there is good sport for shikaris

The exemplerance of the Salt Lake is shout 3 to 4 miles. There are various salts in the water of this tank and formerly these salts were used in mamifacturing soaps and bangles. The e cottage industries vanished long are because of fore an competition Recently at tempts are being made to exploit these salts for indus



and stayed for some time in Berar and personally trial purposes but the elastempts have not yet home visited all these places He prepared a statistical fruit account of Beray in 1508-97 A.D.

an unknown source though the Hindus believe that the water comes from the Ganges Water falls from a height of 10 to 12 feet in a hund which is surrounded by steps on three sides This water is used by pilgrims for bath and drinking purposes The water then passes through the Land of the south strate the famous Satt Lake pres and on both a des of this water rurrent there are plan a Hindu Devasthan

In the centre of the town there is an ancient temple of The Dhar is a percaust water spout coming from Daity and dan which is built in alone and is in the Chalukya style of architecture. It is said to be the finest specimen of early H nd : architecture in Berny It is built in solid stone n the form of an arregular star the exterior walls being covered with carved figures" This temple is worth while a visit by pilgroms.

Thy .. town .. a of as of affined while he stouble plus This water is used by cultivators for arright on purposes recently the Nagpur High Court held that the Dhar is



I ELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

First and Largest of America's National Parks



Queen of all the geysers in lellowstone Nat onal Park is "Old Faithfut" which rises which rises . to a height of about 150 ft and which has been crupting day and night winter and summer ever since its discovery in 1870

These explorers told of petrafied birds who sang petrified songs" on petrified trees and of petrified surebrush bearing diamonds emersids and ruby fruits as large as walnuts Aroused by these tates the United States Government sent an expedition westward in 1871 to explore the area Although many of the reports were found to be myths the members of the exped tion saw the country that was indeed wonderful

3000 hot springs and gaysers steamed and spouted, and mud volcanoes bubbled and boiled near an icy lake If there were no petrafied birds or precious jewels, there certainly were great petrified forests layer on layer of them forming a cliff 2000 feet high In the Grand Canyon s waterfall nearly twice as high as Angara Patts lesped over a chill into a gorge a thousand feet deep haed with yellow stone There was a river that was hot on the bottom not as the trappers had thought because it ran so fast" but from hot prings in the bed There was a mountain of black glass and a mountain of sulphur and a mountain that growled continuously from the steam vents near its summit. And all these wonders were in the heart of a vest un spoiled region of mountains lakes rivers and forests teerning with thousands of wild animals and birds.

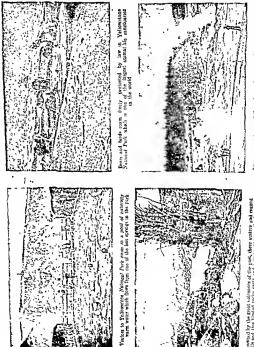
The reports of the excited U.S. Government party.

led to the creation of Yellowstone Netional Park in the western state of Wyoming in 1872 as a "Pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people" the first and still the largest of the 26 national parks that exist in the United States today. The park now covers 3 472 square miles an area nearly at big as the states of Delaware and Rhode Island combined

Nearly half a million visitors flock to Yellowstons National Park every year to see for themselves the wonders that benildered and amazed the early pioneers. Far from the milling crowds of the great cities in the United States these visitors fin I peace in the ancient rock ribbed lulls and changeless forests They fish in likes stocked by the US Government They ride lorseback or tramp over wooded trails taking pictures of the will animals that room freely in the park They swim in icy lakes or in natural swimming pools warmed by the waters from tiearby hot springs. In winter visitors toboggan or ski down the snowy slopes of the great mo intains Forest rangers teach them the rich history and geology of the reg on on guided tours At n ght the and the sleep in comfortable hotels or housekeeping cabins or pitch their own tents on the parks free eamp grounds The park offers excellent accommodations to nearly haif a mill on visitors every year. National Park authorities have established a system of fine hotels free campgrounds and housekeeping cabins Guests may eat at one of the park restaurants or cafeterias or cook their own meals over open campfire Boats may be rented to explore the many lakes and horses are for hire to penetrate the forests over numerous woodland

Large government operated fisheries at Yellowstone Lake attract fishermen from all over the nation who have their choice of pitching tents on the free campgrounds staying at une of the many fine hotels or

During the war visitors are limited munly to warworkers living in the region of the park who spend their birel vacations there and to members of the United States armed forces return ng on furloughs Now The expedition found an amazing region where from all over the world-USIS the park is host to hundreds of thousands of people



American vacationers follow the traits among the seethin bubbling hot springs and sponting goyers of Yellowston.
Park

AN INDIAN SCIENTIST IN AMERICA COMMENDED BY ILS. ORDNANCE OFFICER

D- TADAUNATH DAS she

Special Lactures on Oriental History and International Relations, College of the City of New York

themselves in their professions and Dr Surain Singh America etc Sidhu A sociate Professor of Physics and Director of X ray Laborators, of the University of Pittsburgh joined the University of California and later took his Saussvale Pennsylvania (1928-32) of his excellent record as a scholar he was elected as a



Dr Surain Singh Sidhu

member of S gma Pie S gma (Physics Honorary Society) and of S gma 1: (Scientific Honorary Society) Because of his professional success he is counted as one of the American Men of Science and his name is listed in the National Roster of Scientific and Specialised Personnel prepared by the Government of the United States Dr Sidhu is a member of various Scientific Societies. American Physical Society American Society for X ray and Flectron Diffraction American Institute of Physics American Industrial Radium and Vray Society American Association of University Professors Ameti can Association for Advancement of Science, Consultant

In the United States several Indians have distinguished A ray Physicial for Radiological Society of North

De Sidhu has rien to his present position of responsibility in the University of Pittsburgh by his Pittsbirgh Pennsylvania is one of them He was born ability He began his career in this great institution as on June 8 1902 at Shamnagar Amrikar India After Graduate Asistant in Physics in 1925 After three years finishing his high school education at Government High of service he entered into Industrial field as Research School at Amritar he came to the United States and Physicist with Union Switch and Signal Company, He obceame a admission to University of Pittsburgh where he took Lecturer in Physics at the University of Pittsburgh in the degrees of B S in Electrical Engineering and 1933 and was promoted to the position of Instructor in Physics MS in Physics and PhD in Physics Because 1933 In 1911 he was made an Assistant Professor and in 1914 he was promoted to the position of Associate Professor and Director of A ray Laborators University of Puttsburgh and also elected as a member of the Has ersity Senate

It may be of interest to the Indian public that Dr. Sidhu dueing the last world war has placed his part effectively in the field of scientific and industrial research, and in the training of specialised personnel Major George H Knode Chief of Engineering of Pittsburgh Ordnance District of U.S.A. in & letter to Dr R H Fitzgerald the Chancellor of the University. commends Dr Sidhus work as follows

For the past four years I have had many occasions to consult with Dr S S Sidhu who heads your X ray Section He has spent many long hours teaching our men the use of X ray equipment especially in steel eastings Practically every foundry now has this equipment which is operated by students who have received their instructions from Dr Sidhu

When first coming to Pittsburgh I inquired as to the man who was best versed in this subject and everyone agreed that Dr Sidhu was the one who should be contacted

Will you extend to Dr Sidhu our appreciation for the work he has done for the war effort. It is the co operation of men like him that has made this country the Arsenal of Democracy

The above is a very high compliment extended by the U S Ordnance Officer to an Indian scientist and India should be justly proud of Dr Sidhu who by his work is demonstrating that an Indian scientist given an opportunity can contribute effectively in the field of National Defence to this age of Atomic Bombs

Dr Sidhu is deeply interested in the promotion of scientific and industrial research and education in India and thus raising the standard of national efficiency. Thus the Wat imuli Foundation has selected him as one of the members of its Advisory Board In one of his recent letters to me he has given his views on raising the standard of Indian universities which may be of interest to Indian university authorities Dr Sidhu

"I fully agree with you that India cannot afford to send all deserving students to be trained abroadAs far as that roes no other country can do at either Wherever they lack faculty for certain type of train nuclear physics or any otler new field they should send abroad a few qualified young men to study just these subjects and then have them teach these subjects. The other alternative would be that they can hire a qualified person from abroad for certain length of time to teach such subjects It will benefit economical in the long run."

The University of Pittsburgh (as well as Camene It is no ther economical nor practical. They should Tech his located in one of the most highly industrial sed and will have to raise standards of their universities d stricts in the world and is one of the best in the Loi ed States for technical education although it is not so well ing for example faculty to teach radar or applied known in Ind a First class graduate students from Ind a will find excellent opportunities for higher studies in this institution. But it is my earnest hope that none but the very best type of students should come to the In ted Sates for higher education and none should ask for any spec of favo ir from an American institution In the United States men of ment receive recognition they dire se Dr. Sidbu is one of the best examples a larger number of a udents and will be more of deserving Ind ans receiving recognition in the United States to their respective fields

FROM DIFFERENT ANGLES

By KALI CHARAN GHOSH

Ir seems that there is going to be a big charge in the Arglo Indian relations in the near future II can his seems to be so because no one can definitely say what shape it would take or if any shape it would at all assume We have been led to think as hung m a stanophers where Lord Pethol. Lawrence, the Members of the Pailsamentry Delegation in India, the Vicerry Lord Wivell down to the self-seeding freedom search areabers of the British mercantile community in India have lean as if any to trustee power to the Indian people To quote only two relevant responsible utterances on the point, I would seep naturally give preference to one by the Secretary of State for India which he was able of the New York's down.

I want you to realise that I myself, the Entish Government desire to see India rise to the full and free status of an equal partner in the Entish Commonwealth

And agam.

We will do our utmost to asset India to attain that portion, there is no longer any need for deminierations or organized pressure to eccure this end."

There have been many paraphrases of such centiment here and there and the tasts a stributed to My Woodlow Wyatt, a member of the Parliamentary Delegation given in an interview on Jamany 18 leat.

of Rombay

"The idea of domination has vanished Some
Indians with whom I have talked seem to think that
British is not succee about Indian independence

British is not sincere about indire independence. There could be no greater mistake."

Ind about mother mistake which the Indians a classic to commit, he said.

"If the people of India think that the British people are not uncere about their desire for Isdian in knowledge, I regret to say they are making a great mistake"

It seems that there is going to be a bug change in the British Parliament then there is hope of India's aspirately look to be so become no need an definitely say what shape no other restinant can prompt the British people to it would take or if any shape it would at all assume love the brightest and the most coveted jewel in the We have been led to think as hums m as atmosphere event of the English monarch.

11

But can the British manocuvrings inspire any hope of an early settlement even if utterances of some British statesmen do? The transference of power, according to them, depends on all classes, sub-classes communities, political and religious groups, vested interests, etc., coming to an agreement. The Congress must agree The Hindu Mahasabha is not taken into account but the other communal organication, the Mushim League, which is given a greater prominence than its position warrants, must agree. It has been proved that intransigence of one man can torpedo all efforts at political settlement Nothing can be done or should be done if the Princes do not agree The clauses relating to commercial discrimination in the statuto book, Sections 111 125, cannot be removed unless that British merchants agree and so on and so forth And yet the postulate stands that there can be no settlement until all parties agree, as if the Labour and the Tories agree on the question of nationalization of the Bank of England and of the coal mines, or they do agree on all matters of policy and in their mode of approach to the world problems. Why was it at all necessary to go to the polls if there was and is agreement between the different political parties in the U K?

771

While laying enormous stress on the common systemant the British Government through their accretical representative the Vicercy of India holds up to reduce the method adopted by the Indian National Congress for attainment of as therefore govern the resumbly with an idea of a tearning for a streaming layer of the presentably with an idea of the same of the special special

"II may be permitted to assume for the moment the role of medical adviver to political Isadra, my advice wood be something like this "I do not believe that your condition cults for a serious operation, I should earl they all other remedies first But I do not think that "Quit India" mixture for those Sattografia pulls livit done you much good I should surger to my leaving off medienes altogether, and you may find that you are not as il is you think."

His Preellency seems to have been everyoged at his own discovers and be repeated the recipe of his

made up his mind immediately as to what his action should be He considered from a military point of view that he should fire immediately, that if he had not done so, he should be failing in his duty Before firing he did not ask Mr Rehill (the D) Commissioner) who was present while the firing was going on, whether in Mr Rehill a judgment it was necessary to fire. His mind was made up as he came along in his motor car-if his orders had not been obeyed, he would fire immediately In firing his only object was to di perse the crowd The crowd began immediately to deperse as soon as he fired Though the crowd was going to disperse he did not stop firing because he thought it was his duty (please mark, Lord Wavell 1) to go on firing until it dispersed If he had fired a little the effect would not have been sufficient If he had fired a little he should be wrong in firing at all (Italics mine)

Acked Lord Hunter

- Q What reson had you to suppose that if you had ordered the assembly to leave the Bagh they would not have done so without the necessity of your firing continued firing for a length of time?
- A les I think it quite possible that I could have dispersed them perhaps even without firing
- Q Why did you not adopt that course? A I could not disperse them for some time, then they would all come back and laugh at me and I considered I would be making my-elf a fool

mea-presumably authorities do not want to have any unnecessity witnesses of their Storm trooping province—so subfortunately I was unable to watch developments Apparently from what I gathered today the deadlock continued for some time, student leaders asking permission for the procession to go on and the police refusing

Finally students tried to march on and the solution of the students tried to march on and the sloc charged and seared nationalist banners, cumber shows the students there with horses Students threw books and snything they had at the police, shortly afterwards a police van was set on fire The police then open dire upon a completely unarmed crowd of young students killing at less one and wounding over 60 some strously A sad comment on how we maintain order all over South Last Anni.

VII

Ferhaps no comment is necessiry except that on the advice often tendered to us by Lord Wavell to forgue and forget His Excellency asks us to forget the niquies mental moral and physical, indicated on us just a moment past. We have not yet heard Lord Wavell teaching us the Christian virtue to forgive the events of Sathasan at Chitiagong and to receive the offenders with open arms!

We do not know if the persons responsible for the "wheeled blackhole for adopting inhuman measures for the suppression of the non-co-operation, civil disobedience and the Quit India movements acted within the proper' sphere of their duty to the State Cases of arson loot homicide, rape, cruel tortures, etc -- come of the most hemous offences against humanity, have been attributed to the government officers high and low and still there has been no open enquiry, no trial against those who are charged by the public openly. The third degree methods adopted in the Lahore Jail, Delhi Fort and at other places put the horrors of Belsen into preguificance The Bahadurgarh Camp meident throws land light on the administrative system of India There has been no enquiry into these serious allegations, the aggreesed have not been allowed to legally proceed on their own responsibility and we do not know whether the carcesing arm of the British Government is not extending as the Secretary of State says, 'full support to the Government of India in securing that their servants are protected in the performance of their duty "

VIII

Then there is another question relating to this subject Who undermines? It is said that whom God wants to derroy, He, in his benign Providence, con founds them first. It is unthinkable that an intell gent people ake the British, instead of going into the root cause of the whole trouble try to salve the sore, which burrows deep into the marrow and to the bone, on the surface, and then re t in peace In all the Services in India racial di enmination more than anything else has eaten into the vitals and any national upheaval is bound to create repercussions in the minds of the Services' personnel Besides, as human beings of being Indians first, every self respecting man and woman is bound sometimes to reset in a manner not quite palatable to the tas'e of their British masters Racial decumination is a canter in world politice in the relation between people and people , and it is extreme ly harmful to the body politic of a nation when the members of the Services smart under it every moment of his official career About the evil effects of micial discrimination, a man of the aminence of Sir M Zafrullah Khan, who is known to have obershed no feeling of support for the political movements of India was constrained to say at the Commonwealth Relations Conference in London on March 5 1945

"For the Commonwealth to continue as a Commonwealth at all, it is essential that there should be no racial decrimination in any shape or form So long as there is practice of the idea that any race has e right to dominate another race there are of freel experiency is that Name profess and control of ment experience in a second of ment experiency is that Name profess and one control of many control on a first management of ment experience in a second of ment bound to be ware, San Francisco notwithstanding The only difference between us and the Nasi theory practice it openly, while we want to practice it but

do not want to profess it" I would request Lord Wavell and the British Government to please read this sentiment to the back ground of Indian service conditions and to find out the causes of chance defection or general discontent

divine or not-on the hearts of the members of the all Look at such 'giants' in the Indian Civil Service Ind.a Services tra, Sr K G Gupta and Sir A C Chatterpee Both of them became entitled in the course of their respectwa careers to the Governorship of Indian provinces One was shoved to the post of Prevident of the Fisheries Commission a line with which be was bardly of HA Commonwearthin of India in England What young near the post state of HA Commonwearthin of India in England What young near the point to the post of the post was to commencerup of India in Legisia.

And to do familes having a charte for ket poverance was the feeling of the Indian paneer in the end to pole. The recruits are there is hilly clustered and Energitiz Lord Bahas, aboddy has been threed to pole. The recruits are then any that they are likely to every the Governor's message beneatly even for it as a great layer on an magnets and that they allow there about more than the law of the the state of the state and etc serving the purpose of a plug in the internal the country storic and natures any uncurrent and a strangement for a period extending from a few weeks to wanced all the night-counters of the country of their sale. the Lutter of The Modern Review thet His Exception? I when only more minus remained to be also impressive life was simply miscrable buffetted as he was by his in appearance diguided in stature, rather given in inwit was anaply inversible buffetted as he was by ms in appearance organized in statute, rature grave in mit able white Secretarizes of the Indian Civil Service and much, he was then not known to have actively taken

be had neither time nor opportunity, and ultimately lost all inclination to delve into the deep matters of stateeraft He returned home broken in health, a sadder but

Dr Sacchidananda Sinha, a safe and sober man a wher man from the official point of view, expressed his opinion in the following language at Cuttack on November 2 1945, on the conditions prevailing in the services that particularly relate to his own countrymen

"I can tell you from my expenence that there ere in almost every province, public men and others, who had been members of the Central or Prosincial Government and who have lived to see not only Secretaries but even Under Secretaries, to Government in their time elevated as members of the Government of India, and even to the rank of Governors to various provinces while they themsolves (in space of their knowledge and experience gamed from made of the working of the administration) had been ploughing the sands, or at best, the lonels (urrow since their retirement from office

About the post of Governors his remarks were Except once (in 1921) and thet for less than a Seer no Indian has been appointed a permanent photographs taken of the Governors Conference at Delhi-the Viceroy atting in the midst of eleven Governors not even one of whom was an Indianwhich has appeared in the Press had evoked feelings

which I have no desire to describe His remarks regarding men and policy of the state and the mentiable conclusion it suggests support

Those amongst us who repeat the slogan that it is not high offices that matter but it is the constitution clone which does have yet to learn that it is men who mould systems and transform even defective ones to subserve the end in view All there facts clearly point their own moral if they do ant adom a tale. A system of administration so galling and huministing to the self respect of the people of this country as the one that obtains at present carries condemnat on on the very face of it, and the point needs no elaboration at my bands"

The British Government ought to remember that No. for Uman Newlo of Chatter Sw Skander Hyst morate to be understood by political happening in has etc erving the purpose of e play in the inferim the quanty and in distinguish they therefore are cona few months. They never belonged to the Services and respect prevents them from Exempt the renanction as few months. They never belonged to the Services and respect prevents them from Exempt the renanction the real man is Six C. Trived. Six Chandral in company with the certifices any longer. Shin. Subhas Chandra waters for the real man is Six C. Trived. Six Chandral in company with the certification of the real man is Six C. Trived. Six Chandral in company with the certification of the real man is Six C. Trived. Six Chandral in company with the certification of the real man is Six C. Trived. Six Chandral in company with the certification of the real man is Six C. Trived. we call man is Se C Trived. Sir Chaudhall is canonery with the certices any image out substantial writing for the Orien guide where an obverse Mr Bose (Melsy as he is now) a beaming highly young straining for the Orien guide where an obverse Mr Bose (Melsy as he is now) a beaming highly young straining for the Orien guide. thing for the Orises golds where an obscure are noted that the midst of his post graduate studies the Dan was once unsucceedably threat from his postbon man still in the midst of his post graduate studies and the control of the band to and was once unsucceedally thrust from his position man still in the most of his post grounds studied to of a Divisional Commissioner As regards the regime expensionally psychology took into his head to did Lord Sinhs of Engine we have on the authority of ast for the next I C S Estimation in London for the February was have on the authority of ast for the next I C S Estimation in London for the February of the the Editor of The Modern Review that His Excellence's which only nine months remained to be held Impressive

Wa hington

faiths then you have a poor nation of the character constables acted in such a manner that their case had which is required to build up a nation"

This is what Lt Dhillon said two dats before Lord Wavell spoke and it must be that by this time H a Excellency a speech had been prepared In the Chetwode Hall m the Indian Military Academy, Debra Dun, are engraved the following words

"The honour, welfare and refety of your country comes first always and every time. The comfort effety and welfare of the men you command comes next Your own salety and comfort comes last niways and every time"

May we ask His Excellency, whose honour and the welfare and safety of which country to referred to here and alo m Lord Wavell a speech ?

Lt Dhillon became apprehensive of the fate of his own people in case Japan invaded India and

"It was at this time that I got to real a the full aga ficance of the havor done to my unfortunate mie While the British I thought to myself had ex, losted all nur material resources for their own benefit and had freely drawn upon our manpower to fight their own imperialistic wars they had not any done rathing to prepare us for the defence of our motherland in case of need but had in order to keep us in bondage for all time to come completely emisculated us

It is predicts to dilate the point any further but it 1946 is accessive to impress upon the authorities who my berness as demanded by the latter Arms The C in C who is its head generously and intelligently too acted according to its wishes

About the police service the British Government should remember that riveal discrimination is more rampart here than anywhere el e White colour brings more opportunities priviliges pell and position than the color red personnel in the same sark. The police terine is extremely large and it is likely that come relation it may be a son has suffered some de abil ty through the indiscretion of our British masters They are I able to be influenced by the conduct of common People who unfer extreme pro next pain from potter bith charge but do not retaliste, thanks to the non-violent techn que of the Mishama." There are points tery large in number—when the 'political againstor and the common policemen are in agreement The Gurt wall Army dee red by the su horntees to set as point refused to fire upon unarried demonstrators at Pe hawer Cares have been there and they are more frequent with every new movement when In I an constables full to discharge their dities in the manner in which the su borniger desire them to perform In the recent Dhurrumtolta disturbances la lian police were cor p cuous by their absence and during the 1912 Augus, movement some

to be brought before the ordinary court of lan

It is better for all concerned that the Britishers slould leave us alone to work out our own destray We have begun looking at things from different angles and whatever they say even if it is for the benefit of Ind a we at once become suspicious. Mahatma Gandin has and that if the British Parliament cannot find any solution, they should not want here to present civil war, they should leave us to aparchy if to nothing ele We have lot five millions of human lives from Finane in Bengal alone You have taken a few more likhs to safeguard your interest in the world We can not lose a larger number through civil war Even that I dame for a cause It is much better than death through startation. It pages ones comprehension when Britain why should she be so solicitous for the peace of a country which is a big as Europe minus the USSR Prof. Albert Einstein rightly said on January 12 last from

"To this finking is a Britisl enterprise It is my mpres ion that Pale time is a kind of a small model ot India

Vo greater condemnation can t ere be on British rale in India! The solution has in what Sr Frederick Winte

formerly President of the Indian Central Lemilature ave in Tic New 1 as 7 at in its remis of January 13 I tage (173 will reach her own cone u ton

more quickly and more affect vely-even at the cost of son e bloodshed-at all United Nations especially the United States will con out to leave the Chinese to make their own Government in their own Chinese It is obvious tint the same principle applies

throughout Aug today meluding British Ind a Tle somer the Western Powers can transfer effective authority to the people themselves the sooner those peoples will settle down to the essential task of creating political institutions of their own

lour own history in English shaws that people don't an I cannot name a Government of their own tale a and until they take charge of it themselves They say until you clear out we shall not settle down to the real ta k of fulfilling our own purpo-e "

Ms record to the Britishers and Res Screenson grees pease name a date and qui India Even if the tar our communities fight smonget themselves for political a intermety so for as you are concerned you will enjoy friend hip wid confidence of all and will be able to cure on with 3 out tride unbampered

Mahatman has given his final yerd et on hie matter on Junears 21 les at the Constructive Workers' Con ference in Madres and it is well for the Britishers to follow his advice Sud he

We want the Butteh rulers to gut in a friendly spirit If they do that it will augur well for them for In its and the world."

No more comouffage please I

TOURNALISM

The Free-Lance Variety

Br C L R SASTRI "

As a free lance journalist for more years than I care to remember I suppose I ought to be able to speak on that branch of journalism with authority and not as the Scribes, But before doing so I should like to warn my readers of the many enges and nitfalls with which it is surrounded Contrary to the common behef it is not all gas and gatters Free lance tournalism as I understand the term is a very real and a very honomrable part of journalism and as one of that brotherhood (how spever insignificant) I do not think that those practising it need how their heads or head their knees before tleir fellows of the other kinds Compansons I am arrare are said to be adjour nor it it my purpose here to indulge in them-certainly not if I can help it But the indeputable fact remains that free lance immaken takes it out of us" as the phrase is more than the free lance journalist suffers all the disadvantages of iournalists in coneral without at the same time enjoy ire any of the latters undoubted advantages

As a paying proposition Indian journal sm as every most known is almost become a byword though it would be only fair to acknowledge that of late there who been an appreciable change for the better—especially among the top ranks. It would be adde to deny that some of our "high pur in the hear equile we loff accord in § to any standard." Four fixure eslaries we not by any meass uncommon and even three who have not the good require to being to that it stoured the control of the contro

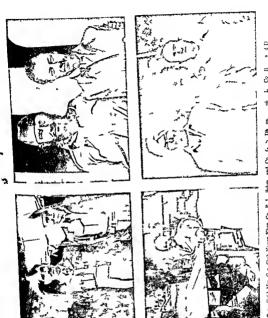
would have been the satisfaction that as the Athenian put it they left their partimony, not worse but a little better than they found it Every noble endeasour, of necessity rects for its success on such fine spirits. No religion for instance could have been founded it there had not been forthcoming persons who were absolutely distinguished who desired low tone, tone rains.

Disdained whatever Combury disdained"

But that formative need is fortunately over and Indian journalism (thanks be !) has firmly come into its own It is no longer the Cinderella of the professions. It has reached 'man a estaté" and can claim to be treated accordingly There are in our midst several iournalists whose inherent worth has at last been assessed at its proper monetary value and who can be numbered from that point of view also as being among "the Cantains and the Kings" This of course annies only to the regular journalists-that is to those who have a place reserved for them in a newspaper offica all the more so as not a few of these latter are at this lour owned by one or other of our celebrated financial magnates who can afford to scatter largesse among these employees with both hands and have in fact scattered them without stint-with abandon even

BRITISH AND INDIAN

The general improvement in the standards of journalistic embeyoness however has not affected the free-lence journalist or if it has has affected them only perfunctionly. Preclance journalists it is evident are not among the favourists of fortune revolutions are not among the favourists of fortune revolutions are not not being the not the proceeding on the ryland the length in the process of th



Top (lef) Bo om



Top (left) Ny Gen J K B'onele (nght) Col K Roy
Bottom (left) Col S M Huweum and Col Habib er Rahman (nght) Col S A Mallik

STRYING MANY MASTERS

But before plunging into my subject in medias res I should give a description of what free lance journalism is. The gist of it, it is clear is that it postulates burning meense before many deities the votary being so to speak extremely broad minded in this matter and not a whit perochial there is obviously, no place in it for those who to use modern terms are mehned to "cut their ethical corners rether fine " In nil er words at does not enter for the high hats for the exclusive sets There is no point in dubbing that votars as serving both God and Mammon as serving more than one master because by the very nature of the case he serves a multiplicity of masters le is an opportunit if there is one It is not that like the Apostle he is all things to all men-or rather to all editors He may send his contributions impartially to all papers but that hy acmeans implies that he is a turn-coat or a waverer that he has no centre within himself no inward monitor to refer to on questions of principle It indicates only that he has a neht of way over all echtornal demesnes The ideal free-lance journs jet sits at home-preferably in a malit versidah-writing as the mood promp s b m, and taking his time over it and addressing the finished product to the proper quarter became it es of the exerce of his trade to "study his market" and not to waste precious stationers by misdirecting his effusions

STEDTING THA MUREET .

Those who have read Mr P G Wadehouse a in energing story The Inferiority Complex of Old Sppy" (The Jeeces Omnibus) will understand what I mesn Bertie Woosters friend Ol ver S pperley is the ed tor of a small society paper The Majar Gazette b t be expenences the greatest possible difficulty in rejects g the articles of the head of his old school who every now and then weights in with scholery stuff, on "The Old School Clousters" and "Some Little Koown Aspects of Tacitus" At last however (thanks to the immortal Jerses) getting rid of his accursed inferiority complex he becomes the master of the attention and tells old Waterbury to his face ownt his latest effort on the Eurabethan dramatists

"No earthly use to us Quite the worst sort of atuff This paper is supposed to be all light Soriety mierest What the debutante wil wear for Good wood you know and I saw Lady Betty Bootle in the Park yesterday-all that kind of rot want to study your market heep your eyes open and see what editors need Now just as a suggestion why not have a dash at a light breezy article on pet dogs? You've probably noticed that the pug once so fashionable has been super-eded by the Peke the griffon and the Sealyham Work on that line and

Free-lance journalists must work on that line if they want to bring home the gravy to copy another expression of Mr Wodehouse's They must know not only what to write and when to write but where to direct the products of their brans On the one hand they must put their floger unerringly on the psychological moment on the other they must be ou equally sure ground about the ultimate destination of their studies or contributions.

NOT A HACK WRITES

The journalist who is tied down to a particular paper, to whatever eminence he may have attained is still a back writer so one sense he has to write to order and the treadmill always stares him in the face In the end it becomes as Tennyson and of the composition of his poem In Merionam a mere

mechanic exercise Lake dull norcolice numbing pain"

He has a job to do and he does it according to his hights If he is an artist like the late C E Montague he revels in the mechanic exercise" itself and by dust of his genius transmittes it into the finest art-even as Tennyson transmuted his poem into art of the noblest But your true free-lance journalist is not thus "cribh d tack and the common round laving obtained his manu mission as it were and thencelorward being his own marier That is how it comes about that he is enabled to mfu e more life into his work than his colleague at the official deck The wind bloweth where it listeth, and your free lance journalist is prepared to wart till inspiration comes to him so that he may soar on its wings-not indeed to the illimitable insper of the poets magnation but to the highest empyresn of success within the resources of his intellect

Writing against the clock is not conductive to extracting the best out of a man-though it, too has its uses There is some undoubted freehness shout it. That ar substance is the excuse that C E Montague offere for repriating his dramatic entireisms

And yet for old theatre notices there may be a kind of excuse You wrote them in haste it is true with few books shout you or moments to look a thing up hot air and dust of the playhouse were still in your lungs you were sure to my things that would seem sorry gusb or rant if you saw them again in the morning How had it all was for massure containment and balance But that heat of the playhone is not wholly harmful L ke al erris sack in the sistem of Fa staff it hath a two-fold operation makes it appreit a-cends me into the hrain hensive quick, forgetive full of nimble fiery a d delectable shapes' At least it sometimes gives you that allue on below yourself in certain ways you hope you are above yourself in others" (See his Prefatory Note" to his Dramat c Values)

OEM" as usual hits the nail on the lead still on the whole I am right in saving that effort for effort the free ance journals t is in a better po ition to det ser the goods "Sleeping on a thing" is calculated to fetch results that are unobtainable by the other method of grabbing pen and paper and dark ne off an article at so many words to the minute In practice article at so many words to the simule in practice however at would be useful to be proficient in both the kinds of writing so that one may employ either at need

CLASSIFICATION

I have suggested that the free-lance journalist is to be differentiated from the journalist who is ted down to a part cular paper But this statement needs some to a part curre paper out inst statement needs some qual fication Those who are on the staff of a weekly paper are generally not in the same portion as those working on the staff of a dealy They need not attend office except once in a while and, in their ease, there have come to such a pass that a reputed journalist (a is no question of racing against time, as they have an "regular" journalist, or a "regular" journalist at present far as this is concerned they are to be elassed among to write articles that are then simultaneously published

likes in the field, toils not, neither does he spin He 18 Indian journalism has all along heen an extremely a free lance, he calls no one his superior, he writes when partisan, personal, partial affair, with "syndicalism the mood is upon him and sends his effusious to the added to it the bottom automatically drops out of free paper he likes, and sits back and waits for the cheque, lance journalism as such, free-lance journalism tout or the return of his effusions, according to his Lumet court, Indian journalism has never been noted for its He is not an Apollo serving in the house of Admetic, encouragement of the free lance journalist, and now it but an Apollo serving in his own house-and, may be, must be still less so, owing to these obnoxious growths

Next in the scale is the free lance journalist who doubly permicious in India is fortunate enough to be commissioned to write regularly for the weekles or the monthles on the subject nearest his heart Should his interest, for instance, he in politics he would he the person to unravel week after week, to his readers the tangled skein, say, of San Francisco or of the Simla Fiasco Preferably (in the latter event) he would operate from Simla itself, taking his stand alternately at the Cecil Hotel and the Manor Villa, do some hand-shaking and appearance in print as an author faca-reading attend press conferences and evening prayers ery a few assorted 'Zindabads' in turn, and then write an elaborate account to his paper of his jumble of recollections, not failing to stress the personal note and ending the whole esboodle with this preguant sentence 'All the parties will see to it that the hus will not be missed this time" The week after the hus had been missed, of course, he will delight his chentele with an expert post mortem on the imgedy, reminding them how all along he alone among the press correspondenta had emphasized the snigs in the Wavell Plan and the fundamental differences in the idealogies of the parties invited which, he had anticipated from the heginning would prevent the Conference fram becoming an outstanding success

Then comes the free lance journalist who ponts ficates on different subjects in different papers and even obliges the editor with a leading article on necasion just to keep his hand in, so to speak.

SYNDICATED JOURNALISM

After this we have to deal with the free lance journalist who is a "regular" journalist on a particular daily and a 'free lance" in the other papers. This is the bane of free lonce journalism in our country, and takes the bread out of the mouths of the real free lance journalists I am reminded in this connexion of the unkind Frenchman who said of New Zealand "There are no snakes but a great many Scotchmen" I may say of Indian free-lance journalism There are no free lance journalists but a great many regular journalists'

With the growth of "syndicated" journalism things

entire week during which to hatch their priducts So out of employment in the "regular sense) is permitted free-lance journalists I should like to classify thus. In several papers The space that these occupy u so

The ideal free-lance journalist is he whn, like the much space denied to the penuine free-lance journalists. on its body The system is permicious in itself and

JOYS OF FREE LANCING

The 1033 of free-lance 10urnalism are immense Most celebrated authors started in life as journalists and many amongst these as free lance journalists Charles Dickens has recorded somewhere, after having bought a copy of the Magazine containing his first

'I walked down to Westminster Hall and turned into it for half an hour, because my eyes were so dimmed with joy and pride that they could not hear the street and were not fit to he seen there"

Now the paper which opened the fount of the hoyish tears as the late Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch informs us was entitled "A Dinner at Popular Walk". which its author reprinted as 'Mr Minna and his Cousin" among Sketches by Boz

In his celebrated Rectorial Address delivered at St Andrews University on 'Courage" in 1922, the late Sir James Barne refers to his early free-lance journalism

"The greatest glory that has ever come to me was to he swallowed up in London not knowing a soul with no means of subsistence and the fun of working till the stars went out To have known anyone would have spoult it. I did not even quita know the language I rang for my boots, and they thought I said a glass of water so I drank the water and worked on There was no food in the cupboard so I did not need to waste time in eating The pange and agonies when no proof came How courteously tolerant was I of the postman without a proof for us, how McConnachie, on the other hand wanted to punch his head. The magic days when our article appeared in an evening paper. The promptitude with which I counted the lines to see how much we should Oh to be a free lance of journalismget for it that darling rade! Those were days Too good to last Let us be grave Here comes a Rector

I am proud to belong to that august company !



THE FATEFUL CHOICE

By U S NAVANI, BA. B Sc (Econ.) Load

of manked, the war which has just ended has added their respective governments and since men at the helm sooker land chapter to that record This fresh chapter of affairs are but a part and parcel of the society in in the history of mankind is no mere reproduction of any pressons one It contains on the one hand not merely a threst to enviloration but to the very existence of the race of home sumens It contains not only the record of the most desistrous from made calematy but also the germ of a calamity far more disastrous this any so far, tre, the extinction of the human race itself To the cyme it may not appear as a calimity at all but as a conse for rejoicing and he may well gloat over the prospect of the end of a race of whole who did not know what they were doing But to the common man who resistes the hardships and pains through which mankind has evolved the atruggles and tools of humanity through mil ennums, such a prospect cannot be pleasing Through all the dark ages of unreason protecution and war men have striven for a better moral and material order from all the dust and bos of commissione they have reached out for the stars their toils and exercises have lent a meaning to the muon deire of their race and now all that may be sped out at a stroke like a brief candle puffed out at one breath

On the other hand, concealed within the murky talprints of this chapter may be found a promise of a new millennium an age of endless beauty romance and were milicanium an age of endices beauty remarked handness a golden age far more glorious than any ever murgined by poets and prophets. The secret of new weapons which now loom like a limities chadow over the future may turn of t to be of mealculable material benefits which would transform the present fife of tool macry and fear for two thousand million men The atom can not only destroy but build and build better and vaster than all our present sources of energy It can do away with the ranos deire of exploitation of one group of men by another with capitalien impenal ion lacton with superchion, greed and vice and sinke out a new moral vista based on material we le being and security of all peoples

Never was such a fateful choice offered to men . the choice between extinction and unlimited riches between utter chaos and unmagnable prospenty between death and life What course will battered humanity follow . What choice well it make ! Will it vote for sanity or ruch head ong into the abres mabble to stake off the shack'es and shibboleths of a dead Part ? Will men tue above their petty moral stature and meet holdly the call of the future or period in the cone of their own making? This is the wital question eviling for a decision on which would depend the fate of humanity

Why are the factors which will guide burnsmity to the deep a? Or to put it more real rise by how will those on whom the burden of the choice has falen behave " Will they free mankind from the booking of want and fear or betray human two once again and condemn it to extinction? The choice must necessarily

Ir History be the record of crimes, folloes and mustakes be minde by the three victor nations as represented by the attitude of mind and inner impulses of men whom they govern Now shat is the attitude of men of the sictor nations? How do they view these new developments which are fraught with such revolutionary possibilities !

At the outset we are met with the fundamental probem of the moral stature of mankind If the makeral stature of mankind were represented by a mx inch figure on this page the moral stature will be more than adequately represented by a half meh figure. It is indeed this difference between moral and material etature of mankind which during the last two centuries of scrence has been the cause of untold musery all over the world It is not that science is to b'ame morshuts who have condemned science have really gone off the brack Science has brought comforts within the reach of ordinars man such as were beyond his wildest dreams What has fagged behind has been the moral ed scatton whil science has progressed full steam ahead. Men who have learnt such difficult things as building hombers calculating the distance between the stars and splitting the stom have not learnt or practiced such e-ementary on rat principles as loss the neighbout, or that all men are brothers Again while science can boset of an end'ess galers of brilliant men standing like mints among pigmen the moral mants have been but few and for between flow many like Christ and but less and lit neighbor how many lar thirty and Budths have taken the poot and the fallen to their be son? How many here precised and preached love and charts for all men? How many I ke Mishaims Confts have taken a row of voluntary poverty and dedested their bres to the service of their fellow mon These moral g anto who have real sed the ronf ets of humanity at d ferrent epochs stan! The candles led in the general darkness Likewien the spirit of love and kindsom has not informed the lives of the muces part cultile where the extent he sent has flowered forth. The men there have shown themselves to be completely obvirues of the implications of the scient to a trance and the farmerch on impact on the future of humanity As long as men have not become aware of their moral responds ity as the light of the changed elementances, so long will the fate of home arrivers hang in the

The very first a ep towards a new morst conscioushabace. need on the part of victor nations is the recorn tion of the right of political independence of all nations. Perfore no gracuston has pael a ch a butter price for political slaveer as ours his M tons of Frenchmen, Pring Creeks, R merane Dirichmen Chinese and others who were recoved from the chorelands had to work the states for their capt us and anderen toriores were and make the terrors of the moderal and arters was would make the screen of the moderni inquerors look like kindness the! There or after were plandered, and lad wade, they moral and economic backbook shartered In our country the terrible Bengal famine suffered by Britain in the war is a glaring example of the results of foreign domination. We are witnessing the same tale in the Asiatic countries 'liberated' by the Albes The efforts of the French and the Dutch with the acquiescence and active support of Britain and America to resume their autocratic rule in the countries from which they were ignominously expelled and where they have gone again with the help of Allies te, mainly Indian and Chinese troops are a disgraceful reminder that nations learn nothing, forget nothing One should have thought that having tasted the bitterness of foreign domination these nations would be loth to thrust their domination on other peoples But no ! The heling they have received from the Nazis in their own countries only seems to have strengthened their resolve to out-Nazi their ex masters For them the dream of Impenal ism is as real as it ever was, for them Berchtergaden is not yet fallen But the victor peoples must make up their minds whether they intend to allow the warlords of Britain France and Holland to precipitate a major cris a in the Far East, the ramifications of which may lead to another war or whether they intend to put into practice the ideal of freedom of all nations which they have often proclaimed as a major war aim. Indeed the po it cal dynamite which Hitler used with such advan tage to himself in Central and South Eastern Europe and Russia was none other than the slogan of self determination of small nations, it was with this built that he lured to himself the small nationalities of Russia and Europe and succeeded in breaking up the integrity of various surrounding states. History may perbaps repeat itself and who knows but that another un scrupulous would be dictator may not arise on the As atic scene and use the mouldering fires of patriotism of subject peoples with disastrous results. It is up to the people of Britain America and Russia to declare themselves unequivocally in farour of the independence of all subject peoples without reservation and thus avoid the pitfalls of the last peace

The second step towards a momi regeneration is the bold adoption of democratic ideals at home and abroad apart from mere announcements and procismations As long as genuine democracy firmly based on economic equality, opportunity and accuraty is not established so long will there be found gangs of unscrupulous men ready to reduce their own and other people to slavery Hitlerism was born of an economie chaos in Germany II true democracy had really been in existence in Germany, helped and succoured by other democratic nations the misers of the present war might have been avoided But true democracy in the sense of economic equality was not in force even in the so-called democracies. Time and again these national faced run because of the failure to take bold decisions democracy to come into being re-education of the literate is indispensable and this re-education into true democratic pays is a task which must be undertaken Nor must such re-education stop at the frontiers of these nations Indeed the task of genuine democracy is far more urgent in the enclaved countries In our own during the tas' famine while the buresucrate and the lusinessmen made their piles, the vast mass of the mid lie and lower classes went to the wall. The group of the last three years in our country would make a of humanity

which cost us six times the total number of casualties dismal reading and found to be without parallel in contemporary history The Indian youth of today bowed down not only with burden of the past but with shattering helplessness in the face of present mivery and mustule This sense of frustration has corroded our minds and filled us with a general attitude of cynic m The youth knows that all the moral platitudes and bouquets handed from time to time by the rulers and the leaders are hollow and that they are talking with tongue in the cheek when they talk of the post-war plans of a paradise to come Men who were responsible in every way for the tragedy of the Indian famine are precisely those who continue at the belm of affairs and blow their trumpets loudly for a new post-war heaven they mean to usher in No wonder the Indian Jouth hke his counterpart in Furope is cynical of the tall talk of democracy and freedom Unless the youth is gien a substantial opportunity to play its part in rebuilding the shattered world and the men who from their record have proved to be utterly unfitted to do anything constructive are removed the process of moral regencration will be held up indefinitely

The third step which each nation must take is to re write its history text books and present his'or " as a gonous related, venture of its own people t living throb in the word pulse History not as the reco of war and aggrandiscment but as the picture o eff " of mankind through centuries to reach out for the star-The present penetration of chauvinism into the educa tional field has become so great as to have become almost ridiculous. Apart from instilling into young miods the highly glor fied accounts of past deeds history text books of different nations give quite often bewilderingly conflicting accounts of the same event Every English schoolboy learns at school that in the reign of the good Queen Bess the English sai ors detroyed the Spanish Armada which was set out to invade British shores The Spanish children are equally reli grously taught that in the identical year the gullant Spaniards put an end to a British Armada set out to attack their noble country. This is not the only example On an examination of the history text-books of various nations it will be found that practically no distinction is maintained between fact and fiction . that any attempt to discover truth in them will to say the least fill one with demour One thing at least 15 clear tien that untruths regarding other nations which at present disfigure the text-books of all nations must be eradicated and lessons in world history, in addition to if not in piece of national history, should form a part of school curriculum everywhere. The youngsters must be told that they are no mere part of one nation but the true successors and heirs of the great human community The cultural and moral history of mankind should form the principal item in such a history and and to ratisfy the demands of the people For true_stones of Buldha Christ Confuents and Gundhi 115 main interest and inspiration. Similarly each nation must recast its own fistory in the light of world events political, economic, moral and scientific History will then become not a more record of enmes lollies and mistakes of mankind as Gilbon defined it, but a process of moral education of mankind If nations have to avoid the possibility of extinction they must senously consider the problem of moral regeneration and of bridging the gulf between moral and material statures

SAMKARA AND ISLAM

Br Dr. ROM's CHAUDHURI, MA., print (Oxon)

ir is most surprising that attempts are being made in in eny way, directly or indirectly. However, for want none quarters to prove the influence of Islam on of space, we do not propose to enter into details banking, the first great propounder of the 'drauta regarding this, but only discuss the far more important School of the Vedanta, Recently an Indian water has internal philosophical evidence

made the following assert ons (1) "Few suspect any external influence on the Vedants of Samkara, and yet there are reasons to suppose that it was a direct outcome of the impact of Moslem and Hiedu modes of thought Siere the beginning of recorded history, all new movements in Hindu thought, all in ovations in Indian religion and philosophy had their orgin in Northern India Suddenly shout the beginning of the eighth century there is a revolutionary change, and the leadership of Indian thought and life is transferred to the Simbaditya and south Samkara and Ramanun ball bhachanya ere all men of southern Indu It a in the south that Vaunaurem and Savarem rise and flourish Most historians have been puzzled by this midden shift in the centra of national ectivities but we find a clue to the solution of the mysics, if we connect it with the advent of I-lam in the south shout the middle of the sevent's century Commer cours the middle of the scients control commer-tral relations cetablished by Arab traders cultimated in the convention of the last Ling Cheraman Personal dynasty and his pilgrimage to Meeca. The ruler of the principality where Samkara was born was also e convert to I lam and in any case there is no doubt shout the extent and depth of the influence of Moslem thought on contemporary life It was anevitable that an intellect so acute and vigorous as Samkara's should be attracted by this aben mode of thought and absorb cut of its elements that suited his own cost of mind The old religious faith and world outlook of Northern India was telerant decorous and contemplature, while the mentality revealed in the new South Indian philosophy of hie was aggreente and intolerant in its emotional abundance and intensity Perhaps each single item in Samkara's philosophy was derived from the Upa prehadic sources but the temper and shape of the synthesis achieved suggest the operation of some

fervour and real traces of the softnence of the revolutionary real of Islam ?" ignin still more estegorically

(2) "Samkara a Vedanta has often been regarded as the supreme manifestation of the Hindu spirit Scholars today discover in it traces of the influence of Moslem thought."

EXTERNAL HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

There is absolutely no external historical evidence to show that Samkara was ever influenced by Idam I "An Easy to Indian His ory by Homeson Sable do no Same Partite Annual Par a Number 1943 y 94.

2 Del Sanios of the All Rougal Touchers Conference

draid Address by Honorus Kobis y S. Kelchneger 1945.

INTERNAL PHROSOPHICAL EVIDENCE

iput from any historical evidence, what is far more important there is absolutely no internal evidence from Samkaras restem of Philosophy itself that he ever came under the influence of I-lam, directly or indirect; Vay not only that, even a cursory glance through suckers wittings even a general knowledge regarding the main tenets of his system is enough to convicce any one that Samkara a Advastavada is directly

or posed to the letter and spirit of orthodox Islam Let us consider in very brief outlines the funds mental principles of Sumkara a system According to Samkara Brahman is the sole reslit; one only without a second (chamer admityom) pure Being pure Consciournes pure Blus (soccidananda) decord of all kinds of differences internal or external (nurresca) of ell kieds of qualities (nirguna), actisities (nuclenge) and changes (neurkam) An Absolute, Perfect Being cannot become Unchangeable Pure transformed into anothing else the Universe cannot be taken as an actual effect as a real modification (paraman) of Brahman et is but an illusory modi-fication (circarto) a mere false appearance of Brahman, the sole Reality Just as when one mistakes a rope for a make the rope appears to be a snake without ever becoming seturily so so Brohman appears to have been transformed into the form of the Universe without being actually so Hence from the standpoint of the individual souls (Jive) who are deluded into thinking that the world does really proceed as an effect from Brokenes as the cause their own ignorance (andya) regarding Brohman is the cause of this false world appearance From the elandpoint of Bruhman, again its peculiar power of producing illusons or falce-appearances its Moyo-sakh is the cause of this false world show Thus the world is not a second resulty bender Brahman, but is milhya or false novel element Is it fanciful to find m Samkara's

The Advantagedins speak of three levels of existence paramarthila or transcendental nyavahanka or empirical and prefibhaule or apparent What is absolutely non-custoot or unreal is called asalya or alle eg, a sky flower that has never been and can pever be perceived to be true by any one The pratiblanks estis or apparent existence comprises ordinary illusons and dream-experiences These are perceived to be true by some one for a time being but soon become emblated or contradicted by correct perceptions and saling experiences. The I you sharks satts means the world which too is perceived to be true by people of large so look as they are ignorant of the real nature of Renkman But on the use of real knowledge regarding Buhmen et too, is known to be false The paramarthika on for as Brahman and Brahman alone, the Eternal the Dver True, the Dver Uncontradicted Being The world is, thus, neither absolutely unreal, like a sky flower; nor momentary or short-hving like an illusion or a dream, nor even eternally and absolutely real like Drahman So, it is mithya or false, neither real, nor unreal, but indesembable (ourreament).

From the higher, absolute standpoint, Brahman alone is real, there is no creation, no creator, no world But from the lower, empirical standpoint, the world is real, creation is real, so a Creator, too is needed This Creator Samkara calls Isvera or God Isvera is Brahman as a consted with Maya, or rather, as excreming ats illusion producing power of Mayn Such an Isvara is endowed with infinite, auspicious qualities, as the creator of the universe of mind and matter. He com prises individual souls (Jiva) and the world (Janat) as His internal differences He is distinct from individual souls and worshipred by them. In short, from the inwer, empirical standpoint, Isvara is conceived as endowed with all the characteristics of an ordinary theistic God But from the higher standboint Brokman is without any attributes, differences, activities and changes and like the created world, the creator Isvara, too, is negated ultimately

From the higher, transcendental standpoint, the soil is absolutely identical with Brahmon and as such all permany case only, without a genome, and as such permany case only, without a genome, that attraction of the standard and the some associated with certain material material decomes associated with certain material limiting adjuncts or upadhe, are gross body, sense-organs, vital breaths (promp), mund (mance), intellet (buddh) and unblue body, and as such becomes subject to birth, growth, densy, and death, immurerable, affeate meeting. Thus from the lower, practical standpoint, the souls are different from Brahmon, and as such, knowers seems enjoyers, limited atomic innumerable and mutually different.

In the very same manner from the higher stand point the material world is but a false appearance But from the lower standpoint, it is gradually evolved out of Island according to the process of Quintuplation (Panakarana)

From the higher standpoint the universe of soul anter is absolutely identical with Brahman, or rather, as from this standpoint there is only one reality Brahman, there is no quession of any relation between Brahman and the Universe From the lawer standpoint Isuaru is both identical with and different from the Universe.

Salvation means realising ones neness with Bankmon, e.g., the either within a pot though really identical with the universal etter all around sppears to be different from it through the limiting adjust type? but as soon as the pet is broken to preses the either within it becomes complete, ourseld in the terminal control of the control

Salisation, being due to ignorance, can be attained only through the knowledge of Brahman The appirer after salisation first learns of the great truth of the essential identity of Brahman and the soul indirectly through Semplures This is called "Stationa". Next, he ponders over the matter and connaders whether he can accept the truth on grounds of independent reasoning. This is "Manana" Next, after having satisfied his reason he finally accepts it and continuously meditates an it for directly realising it This is "Middhyasana" Thus, performance of good deeds, devotion, working etc., are not ultimate or direct means to salivation—they are but preliminary preparations for a higher life. And, ultimately, the soul rations salivation through a pure knowledge of identity with Rahmana.

Such as in very band ontlines the system of Samkars, the greatest philocoping genus the world has ever produced. It is unpossible to do even a semblance of gustee by such a short summary to the very pre-found, set streetly logical, philocoping of Samkars, which is really unique and mecomparable in the whole hirtory of human thought. But still the above is sufficient to give us an idea of the essentially Monsitie character of Sankars's philosophical doctrine. It is a kind of street, absolute Monsim that detours and negates even a street Monsim that detours and negates even a street Monsim companing this street Monsim et al. (It is a kind of street, absolute Monsim of Sankars with the street Monsitherum of Balan, let us of Sankars with the street Monsiberum of Balan, let us data the value of Sankars of Sankars with the street Monsiberum of Balan, let us data the value of Sankars with the street Monsiberum of Balan, let us data the value of Sankars of Sanka

Though the preposterous idea that the polytheistic Indians learnt Monotherem for the first time from the Moskims and the Christians has been completely exploded by modern research, yet it is strange that even to-lay some should continue to cling to this fond deluon Monother m in India is us old as the Rig Veda, the oldest Indian Literature may, the oldest Literature in the whole world, as well so far known. The Vedic Religion is generally supposed to be entirely poly theistic It is true that the Vedas contain hymne to many gods and goddesses like Indra, Varuna, Agus, etc But those derties are not considered to be as separate and independent, on the contrary, they are taken to be different manifestations of One supreme dests. There is absolutely no trace of image worship in the Vedue Vedic Religion is really a kind of Natureworship, a spiritual anthrophomorphism, based on the idea that a Universal Spirit is immanent in the whole world It is this Supreme Self that ammates every grain of dust every blade of grass every drop of water; it is this Universal Soul that manifests itself now in thunderbolt naw in rain now in fire, now in water, now in the sun, now in the moon Hence, the fire-god and the water god, the sun and the moon are all nothing but manifest forms of the same unmanifest underlying God We have a famous passage in the Rig Veds (1 161 46) which declares unequivocally that Reality is one only, and wise men call it by different names like Indra, Mitra Varuna, etc In snother passage of the Rig Veda (10 114 5) it is said that the very same Being is simply imagined to be manifold Again in the Rig Vedic hymn in Prayapati (10 121) we find an and mable exidence of a very high type of Monotheism. Here one supreme God is described as the creator of everything as the support of heaven and earth, as the giver of life and atrength as the God above all gods

In the Vedes, we find strong evidences for not only

seer, named lac (Rig Veda 10 125) having reshied her oncoess with all the gods, all the individual souls, all the world, tries out eestatically . How great is my Glory !" The seer Camadeva also declares (Rig Veda 4, 26) his sientity with Manu, Suryys, Laksavana, Usana, and Indra. Again, the seer Trasadasyu (Rv 4 42), too, realises himself to be the ford of the whole universe, as the god of gods, as identical with everything, are ble and myssible

This Monism of the Vedas is fully descriped in the Uponusads, the later and the philosophical part of the Veder In fact, the Monism expounded in the Upanisads in their incomparable language and way rands out as a unique product of human thought in the history of the world Rightly has it been said that "in the whole world there is no study so beneficial and so elevating as that of the Upanisads" (Schopenhauer) It is not necessary to enter into details here Only a few famous passages are quoted by key of aliustration "In the beginning all this was nothing but the Atman as the Deginning all this was nothing out the Admis-icall) (Brb. 1 41), "In the beginning all this was Brahman (Brb. 1 4 10) "He who knows that "I am Brahman' becomes all this (Brb. 2 4 10), "Brahman is all this (Brh 2 5 f) 'There is no plurshty in it (the soul) He who sees plurshty here gets death after death" (Brh 4 4 19), "All this is Brahman" (Chhand 3. 14 1), 'All this has that for its soul That is true be is the soul Systaketu! thou art that" (Chhand

6 8), etc . The teachings of the Uponuods were systematised and summarised by the Brahmaratras Samkara the arst and the most well known of the commentators of the Brahma-rairus developed his system from the Lpomods direct. He claims no originality for his system, but takes it to be his mission to supply a rational, logical besse for the fundamental monistic ideas of the Uponsods, which contain no systematic deliberate attempt et detailed ergumentations Thus the seed of Monism first sown by the \che Seers at the very first dawn of human civilisation becomes a sprout in the Upanisads and that again under the able supervision of Samkara grows up to be a well-rooted bugs tree in the Vedanta Taking up the few scattered elements from the Upanusads this great intellectual pant of India succeeded in building up an entire logically consistent system of Philosophy, by fithing up the gape supplying missing binks, removing contradisbons and drawing logical conclusions from the given Premises No lever genius could have reached such lofty heights of speculation, no lesser logicism could have supplied such a strong rational basis for such a very profound theory

Now let us compare the system of Samkara with that of Islam As pointed out above, Samkars a system a strict Money that has no place for even Monotheirn in the technical sense of the term Monotheum is belief in one and only one Reality. But Monotheum means belief in one God and not in one Reality On the contrary, Monothersm necessarily muchs on dustism-on an eternal distinction between God and man the worshipped and the worshipper Rence from the Monotheistic standpoint, there is one and only one God, no doubt, but there must be at least two rechires God and man. For, if man becomes scientical with God then Rebgion in the technical sense of the term, as "Man's belief in a Bring or Beings mighter than

Monotherm (Behef in one God), but also for humself and macressable to his senses, but not indifferent Monam (Behef in one Reality) For example, a female to his sentracests and actions" (Final, becomes in God be a slave-master relation of awe and terror, as m the lower forms of Religion, or a lover beloved relation of love and intimacy, as in the higher forms of Rehman, an ultimate distinction between the two must be upheld at any cost In this sense, Monotheism necessarily excludes Money which aims at obliteration all d structions between the two Strict Mon.sm, on the other hand, seeks to rise above this God Man duality and merge man completely in God In this sense Money attempts to transcend and thereby ultimately negate Monothersm in fact Theism of any sort whatsoever in the ordinary technical meaning of the term

It may be urged of course that Monism, after all, as not the negation, but rather the completion of Monotherem, properly understood From Polythersm we rese to Monotherem, from Monotherem as naturally to Mont m The consciousness of a distinction between many gods is completed in the fuller consciousness of one Suprema God as distinct from man only, and that, agun in the hual consciousne s of one Man-God, one Absolute in whom man loves his identity According to this theory man fails to realise God fully when he remains a separate worshipper but can do so only when he himself becomes God -- this is the height of all religious apprations Now Monotheism, thus understood as naturally leading to Moniem is what Samkers himself schemently propounds He himself emphaness two point (i) The lower empirical plane is not to be senored simply as a mere empty dream, on the con trary at is through this empirical life of work and desource alone that the soul can ever rise to the level of pure Lnowledge (ii) The empirical life though thus important is only a means to the end and not the end words Monotheren can be taken to be the stepping stone to Moneym Moneym can be considered as the culmination and completion of Monotherm only when Monothersm is admitted to be a lower imperfect stage, needing perfection in a higher perfect stage of Monism In this cense alone can it be asserted that Monism is the natural outcome of Monotherem Monotherem being the first stage of Monum This kind of Monotheren alone is perfectly consistent with Monism

But Monotherm as technically and ordinanly understood is not at all of this kind Technically Monotheren is an end by itself—a perfect completed stage Beeding no higher and more perfect stage of Monaste realisation Not only that, the very thought of an identity between God and man is the greatest bis-phemy from this ordinary Monotherstic standpoint The h shest aim of the Monotherst is to love and adore God eternality, that is to ching to a consciousness of has eternal distinction from God however much he may come near God and realise Him directly Sambaras start Monism is directly opposed to this had of ordinary technical Monotheran which aims at keeping up eternally what Samkara calls the illusion

of duality Now, Orthodox Islamic Monotheism 11 a Monotherem in the above technical sense of the term That is, just as on the one hand, it musts most s'rongly on the worship of one and one God alone, so, on the other hand, at equally strongly emphanies the eternal disthection between God and man. Man, it unequivocally

points out is for ever the numble servant of God, and for a moment entertained this doctrine of the oneness however much he may love and come near God, how- of all souls. ever much God may love and be 'nearer to him then his own neck vein (Quran 50 15), man is for ever distinct from God an I inferior to Ilim In fact accord ing to Orthodox Islam the greatest sin, the most un pardonable blashphemy, the most hemous heresy is to think oneself God Thus Monotheistic Islam is opposed tooth and nail to that form of strict Monrym which seeks to annihilate all distinction between God and man

In Islam the monistic trend of thought is found in the my liciem of the Sufis But though the Sufis themselves trace the origin of their doctrine to the Quran Orthodox Islam as a class has always looked down upon Sufism as a heretical innovation opposed to the real spirit of Islam That is why, Sufis throughout the ages have been persecuted by Orthodox Moslems The great Sufi Hally for example, was cruelly tortured and put to death for his famous utterance. Ana ! Hagq - I am the truth (God) The Monem of the Sufe of course falls far short of the Moniem of Samkara, The former is a kind of emotional Monism comparable only to the Vaisnava emotional monism of India That is here na in the Vaisnava system the devotee though eteraally distinct from God becomes one with Him temporarily when enraptured—in a state of mystic intoxication and atrang emotional ecstas; But Sam karaa Monism as we bavo seen above is a purely intellectual rational logical Monism, where the soul realises its oneness with Brahman through knowledge and not through emotion or eestasy and is for ever identical with Brahman But as Orthodox Islam cannot even tolerate this com paratively milder Monism of the Sufis it goes without saying how tehemently must it be against the un compromising absolute Monism of Samkara

Thus the Absolute Moniem of Samkara and the Absolute Monotherm of Orthodox I lam are directly oppoled to each other so far as plu ocophical tenets go Under these circumstances it is difficult to see how Samkara could have ever been influenced at all directly or indirectly by Islam Had he been really imbued with Moslem thought even to the clightest extent he would have rejected in horror the very thoughts of I am Brahman", "Thou art that", etc as stark utter blash phemies

Again just as the identity between God and man so exactly that between man and man is equally un thinkable from the standpoint of Orthodox Islam This too is a great bone of contention between Orthodox Is am and Suffern According to the former the distinct t on between a Mussiman or a true believer and a Kafir or an unbeliever is an eternal one and can never be obliterated Thus though emphasising the brother hood of man Orthodox Islam can never take a Kafir" even under the same category of a "Musalman far fess than identifying the two if necessary Even two 'Musalmans' are not identical Hence the oneness of all souls insisted on by Samkara from the transcen dental standpoint is absolutely foreign and opposed to the teachings of Orthodox Islam So had Samkara been influenced by Islam in any way he could have never

Thus as Samkara atrangly insists on a final obliteration of all distinctions between God and man and man and man while Orthodox Islam as strongly in-ists on an eternal distinction between God and man, and man and man, there is nothing in common between the two systems at all from the transcendental stand point, so that any hypothesis of mutual influence is at once and for good ruled out. If Islam influenced Samlara at all it must have done so in two funda mental directions-(i) Strict Monothers It must have taught him "There is no God but He the nighty the Wise (Quran 3 13 and repeated numerous times) (a) Eternal servitude of man to God The fundamental precept of the Quran is "Ohey God and the Apostle" (Quran 3 298 20 etc) 'And remember thy Lord within thy elf humbly and with fear" (Qu'ran 7 202 8 3 etc.) Now, as regards (t), Samkara inherited the Monotheistic idea directly from the Vedas as shown above But he further developed and completed it in an Absolute Momem As regards (ii) here too Sam kara transcended servitude by oneness of God and man But if Islam did not influence Samkars in these two fundamental principles which are its very life-blood it is impossible to see bow it could have influenced him nt all as Islam bas no meaning spart from there two properpies.

From the empirical point too tiere is much dis tenction between Samkara Vedanta and Orthodox Islam (1) From the lower empirical atandpo at Isvara according to Camkara is both the material (upadana) and efficient (mmitta) cause of the world as souls and matter are internal powers of God through manifesting which He ercates the Universe of mind and matter But according to Orthodox Islam Ood is only the efficient sod not the material cause of the universe as He creates the world out of terrestrial matter. So Samhara a empirical doctrine is Pannama tada or actual transformation of God into the Universe But according to Gribodox Islam God is a transcendental Creator and though nearer to man than his own neck tein (Qurao 50 15) is not contained by the Universe and transformed into it (ii) According to Symkers the soul and the world as eternal powers of God are eternal Hence ereation means only manifestation and not new original on But according to Orthodox Islam the Universe as a created thing can never be eternal Hence though man in the crown of creation and though even angels were asked to pay homase to him (Quran 2 32 etc.) yet he is a created thing and is not co eternal with God (iii) According to Samkara from the empirical atandpoint the soul and the world are both different (in forms) and non-different (in essence) from God But according to Orthodox Islam the Universe is eternally different from God (iv) Sam kara is a staunch bel ever in the Law of Larma and the constant process of brths and rebirths Bit Orthodox Islam rejects this categorically (v) Samkara admits Incarnat on from the empirical standpoint. But this

³ Ourse 9 23 "Ye who believe take not your fa hers and your brothers for patrons Il they lose misbellef rather than faith" op ell. 13. "Then fight the leeders of minbelief", otq.

R Quesas 40 69 "He it is who created you from the earth then from a clet then I on congested blood op cut 40 70 He it is who quickens and kills and when he decrees a matter then He only auge to it BE and it ja " op. cit. 3L al "We made from water errry liring thing "

According to 1., even Prophets are men and God's as he did all other forms of Theism and Monotheism humble servants—they are simply God's messengers no that messed no eternal duality That Samkara differs earth, but not His embodied forms (Qu ran 41 6 etc.) entirely from Orthodox Islam in his empirical views no As suth, they are to be highly revered and beheved less has been shown above but never worshipped like God (vs) Samkara admits doctrine of prie-thood is woolly shen to the spirit of achieved suggest the operation of some novel element God it is not necessary for him to go through a mintual preceptor, but only through the Command and Law of God Himself embodied in the Qu'ran Samt principle of Islam 132, worship of God and none but God

Samkara being ever influenced by Islam even in hi empirical theories is absolutely and once for all ruled al new, either transcendental or empirical Of course from the ethical point of trees, the two systems are a milar in many respects Truthfulness benevolence self-control, etc., are given the highest place in both But it is not necessary to discuss this point here For (i) No allegation has been made here as to the ethical influence of Islam on Samhara Vedanta (a) Here too some peculiarities are found that exclude the possibility of mutual influence (m) The ethical principles of Samkara-Vedanta are as old as the Vedas, and in fact they are broadly speaking fundamental ethical codes above found in all great religious systems of the world so that the question of mutual borrowing is meaningless here

(i) Hence, we fail to see how it can be ever ascerted that "there are reasons to believe that it (the Vedanta of Samkara) was a direct outcome of the impact of Moslem and Hindu modes of thought. We do not know and cannot think or imagine what these reasons may be But so far as we know from internal et dences of Sankara a own philosophical datem there are not only no reasons to ascert any external influence Islamic or otherwise, on Samkara on the contrary there are positive reasons to deny this supposition. As shown above, Samkara's system is a who ly indigenous product a direct development of the Upanisad e tradition with gape filled up by his own original philosophical mouth

whe of argument that Samhars directly sat at the feet lovers. So, Orthodox Islam masts not only on love of a Modern savant, that court have only led hum to but also on a feeling of see and respect for God, as

doctrine is wholly opposed to the spirit of Islam reject the absolute Monotheism of Islam in toto just

(m) Further, to say that 'perhaps each emgle item the necessity of approaching a Girts or Spiritual pre of Samkara's philosophy was derived from Upanisad c ceptor as the first step in the moral path. But this sources, but the temper and shape of the synthesis Orthodox Islam According to it no one can intervene is wholly unwarrantable Pirst, as shown repeatedly between God and man, and if one wishes to approach above all the elements in Samkara a system were densed wholesale from the Upanisads they are only supplemented and system-tired. Hence there is no scope at all for the "perhaps" -no doubt can be rured worship or Guru worship is opposed to the fundamental at least as regards this point. Secondly just as all the shaping and synthesising was due to Samkara's inherent philo-ophic genus alone not to any external influence from the empirical strandpoint, Sambara proposunds in fact if every angle time the desired from the presence determines that are not only afford the absent Upaneside sources we do not see how all on a sudden to its fundamental principles So the very 1000 bility of have crept in The temper of Samkara's system is wrathes a is the synthesis between One and many the Absolute and God transcendental and empirical in which bedients and Orthodox Islam from the doctoral post the many is ultimately merged in the one God in the Absolute the empirical in the transcendental But the temper of Orthodox Islam is dualistic Monotheism and the shape of its synthesis is that between God and man in which man progressively realises his uttar dependence on God and God a mercy for him but never never rure to be God But how can ever this 'novel temper and shape of wathers have anything to do with Samkara? That the temper and synthesis of Samksrea system from the empirical standpoint too are entirely different from those of Orthodox Islam has been shown (21) We do not understand how the old rel ground

fauth and world outlook of Northern Ind a' slone can be called tolerant decorous and contemplative" contract to the new South Indian philosophy of life characterised as aggreence intolerant in abundance and intensity Though bold in its outlook and out spoken in its utterances Samlare a vistem is neither intolerant nor emotional On the contrary as emphasising the e-central oneness of man it is tolerant as strictly logical and rational it is contemplative There is absolutely no place for any emotional ecstasy in Samkara a cure a rational intellectual well balanced sober system Emotionalism is a characteristic of later Largest vicems only never of Simkari's philosophy However if as accerted the new South Indian Philosochy was really aggreene intolerant and emotional it is difficult to see how it could have been influenced by Idam For we do not think that Orthodox I lam (ii) Hence also we do not see how "cholurs today out at all be characterised as emotional On the con trany it is marked throughout by a sober practical Owers of Modern thought. We do not know who there tone at various with the exvisions extra year.

Wholes and what their arguments are Be if they do cannot set of the Safa The lest is that any "emotional dworer in Ca..." decorer in Sunkars-Vedints now trace of the influence shandance and intensity" in due to concerning of Modern thought then surely they cannot be said to relation between God and cannot that between the first remaind. then surely they cannot be send to retain the form of the free proped at all the real mening of Samkura Be oved and lover the free proped at all the real mening of Samkura Be oved and lover the free proped at all the real mening of Samkura Be oved and lover the free proped at all the real mening of Samkura Be oved and how the free proped at all the real mening of Samkura Be oved and because the formation of the first property of the fir erre grayed at all the real merium of Sanakora Bo noed and hove gaze as cound both in Valentzium biblookly For, as shown above on the face of the sale Safem But to Orthodox I km God in both a widenable crudence of Sanakara of merium substantial crudence of Sanakara of merium substantial crudence God and man for that hadeness. writingle evidence of Sunkaraa own writings the theretail grottens and seria gaves and the estimal brothers of any external blame evidence are one exhibits the terror God and man it that between a knowledge and if any out of the completely and lift good Even at warmings, and the completely and lift good Even at warmings, and the control of the contr befitting a humble and obedient servant. Hence an excercive, gusling emotionalism is foreign to the very spirit of I-lam In fact, if we insist on a similarity between Samkara-Vedanta and Orthodox Islam at hes in this spirit of soberness and sancress and not in emotional abundance and intensity' as implied above But here too there is no question of any mutual influence-for this spirit, though in effect similar in both the systems is entirely different as regards its causes Samkara's coberness is derived from an intense speculative tendency a relentless logical method an uncompromising intellectualism that stoops to nothing But the soberness of Orthodox Islam is due not to intellectualism but to practicalism, not to any abstruse philosophical discussions, but to a healthy, realistic grasp of the facts of life While Samkara-Vedanta as exentially philosophical and anti-theological in the eommon technical sense, Orthodox Islam is essentially practical -a practical rule and religion of life rather than any completely and consistently worked out system of Philosophy So even here, an inherent difference of spirit cannot be ignored

As regards the implication that the new South Indian philosophy derived its "intolerant" spirit from the Arab traders of the seventh century A.D it is for the Moslems to decide whether their own system is really "intolerant' or not As for Indian philosophical s) stems whether northern or southern, we can assert atrongly that from the philosophical standpoint at least they are absolutely free from any intolerance, bigotry or fanaticism. Of course it cannot be denied that from the practical atandpoint this sublime spirit of tolerance and broad mindedness has not always been followed

As regards the 'aggressive" character of the new South Indian philosophy supposed to be derived from

Islam see just below (v) The writer asks Is it fanciful to find in Samkara a fersour and zeal traces of the influence of the revolutionary zeal of Islam ?" With every respect to the learned writer we have to say that it is fanciful and entirely so We do not see why without an iota of evidence of any sort external or mternal we should all on a sudden suppose that this great intellectual grant of India this relentless log cian this uncompromising fighter of all sorts of dualism this bold uphalder of the age old Ved c tradition of Monism derived his fervour and real from an altogether aften form of thought even if he ever came into actual contact with it. Are zeal and fervour" foreign to the Indian trad tion that Samkara the very soul of intellectual India had to learn it from a foreign source? Historically Samlara's ism totally. At this juncture Samkara the greatest champion of Hindu thought placed Vedic Hinduism on a solid basis of reason and log c and thereby re instituted Vedic tradition so long left in the lurch by anti Vedic Buddhism Hence Samkara's lers our and zeal" were due entirely to his desire to reviv fy H ndu from outers and and extension of the Vedas every late missiscored by Hindu Culture but they had many new of the Vedas every letter of the Upsanshads breathes things of their own to give to their Hindu bretheri

We conclude, therefore, that neither on historical grounds, nor on the more important philosophical ground can it be ever as cried that Simkers was in any way influenced by Islam not to speak of his system being 'a direct outcome of the impact of Moslem and Hindu modes of thought ' His system was from the beginning to the end a pure's Indian product, without an sota of any foreign element Islamic or otherwise He could not have "absolved out of it (Islam) elements that suited his east of mind" as alleged for as we have seen above neither from the transcendental nor from the empirical point of view, could be get any single element from I-lam "suited to his cast of mind" In fact, what suited his cast of mind was altogether foreign and opposed to Orthodox Islam Hence, all the elements of his system its entire temper, spirit and outlook were denied from the Vedas and the Upanisids alone, and the whole process of synthesis by which he gave such a consistent and complete chape to those elements was entirely his own

It may be asked as to why in these days of com munal synthesis when every one is trying to trace the mutual influence of Hindu and Moslem cultures and civilisations, we have thought it fit to bring out the intrinsic differences hetween Orthodox Islam and Samkara Vedanta, rightly called by the same writer the supreme manifestation of Hindu Spirit" The reply is that we firmly believe that a false, fanciful assertion of mutual influence reciprocity or synthesis where it does not really exact though well meaning and born of an oversealous eagerness to contribute to communal harmony is sure to produce just the opposite result That during the Middle Ages there has been a real synthesis and co-operation hetween Hindus and Moslems synthetics and co-operation netwern traductant deny on a thousand planes" no one can consistently deny In religion hierature art sculpture architecture, painting music and in many other departments of Culture as well as in social customs and daily habits there are in many cases unmistakable signs of direct impact and fugon of Hindu and Moslem modes of thought This far reaching mutual influence of Hirdu and Modem Cultures has produced a most heneficial effect in enriching and vivifying Indian Civilisation And common understanding and mutual sympathy being the first requisite of a communal harmony all lavers of Indian Nationalism should tru to bring to greater light this history of communal give and take during the Middle Ages But while admitting all this we cannot but cound a note of warning to over philosophy is taken as a direct reaction to the growing enthusiastic patriots who in their real may forget truth and thereby unwittingly foster bitterness and bad feel ings Far though there was a close fusion of Hindu and Modem Cultures that was never the whole of the picture On the contrary each had something original to contribute something that was a direct fruit of that particular Culture only without heing in any way in fluenced by the other To call these original contribu sen as against Buddhism not to any "revolutionary zeal times funnis" or direct outcome of impact of Moslem ism as against business not to any rest and zeal at all and Hindu raodes all thought" is not only fale but also dangerous eg the Moslems were not only of the vector true of the restriction of the restri forth such an interest and frankness that finds no peer in entirely miginal contributions to be direct outcome of Hindn influence, will not the Moslems become incensed

own to give to their Modlem brethren and no Hindu the very soul of India found a complete manifestat on one to give to their anothern brethren and no mind in every some or means pound a complete manning on on tolerate any attempt, however well meaning to pass in the person of this great intellectual sevent Saminars have of as the direct nuttern of Moskim influence. The That is why as Indians as Hindus we are justly very Samkara-Vedanta is one of these original contributions proud of Samkara and can justly claim him to be the of the Hinds on to all these original continuous proud or command and car pourly count made of the Hinds on to ally to laim but also to the greeket exponent of truct and absolutely original shole world it is noted a unique continuous for no Vede Hinds Culture Hence even at the risk of long these continuous continuous for no Vede Hinds Culture Hence even at the risk of long these continuous continuous for no Vede Hinds Culture Hence even at the risk of long these continuous contin other philosophical system of the world has ever reached meanderdood we cannot pass of milhout a strong such lofty heights on such strictly logical and rational protect this well meant but medirected attempt at grounds This led the great philosopher Wilhorn James forsing I lamic influence on Samkara Vedinta without cry out enthusactically in apprecation of the Advasts an iola of evidence at hand. However, we firmly believe Vedanta "The paragon of all Monste systems is the that charenees in India are hyphens that unite and not Vedenia Philosophy of Hindusthan " Thus the Vedenta dashes that divide (P. Sitaramayya) _____

and in one voice protest loudly? In the very same is the cream of Indias (Hindu) Culture and the manner Hindus had also many new things of their Advants vedants as the gream of the Vedants In fact

ANGLO-U.S. FINANCIAL AGREEMENT

By J G NARANG MA

The heterory of the finance also wide for a second temperature and the hetery of the finance also wide for a second temperature and the hetery of the finance also wide for a second temperature and the finance also wide for the mean temperature and the finance purposes (1) to day in the hetery of the finance also wide for the heterory of the finance also wide for the heterory of the finance and the finance of the finance and the finance of the finance o US Financial Agreement after a period of three (2) to allow the countries in the sterling area to convert months negotiations and deliberations was regred in the USA The Agreement which is awaiting Parlis mentary and Congressional ratification and about which there appears to be no difficulty is likely to cement the relat one between the two countries at least for another 53 years to come One of the U S influential papers has described this Agreement to be the most important angle step taken to create in the world the irre-conditions of trade estent al for minning the peace on the Economic side This declarat on obvious y presumes that the peace has been won on the political side which Yew would not be shared by all But it may bossever he stated that beh nd the Agreement is probably the feeling that U S A and U h if they are striving to draw the world politically must also do the same was the world politically must also do the same thing economically Though the Agreement is between Egiand and the USA it has nonetheless an important bearing on the economy of other countries. espenally the Domin on the mandated and the depen dent countries By this Agreement Great Britism will get a loan of four billion and four hundre ! milhon dollars According to the joint statement the objects of the loan are stated to be

"to facilitate purchases by the United Kingdom of toods and services of the United States to seems the United Kingdom to meet transitional poetwar of gold and dol are and asset it to assume the obligations of multilateral trade. This excell would make it possible for the United Lingdom to relax import and exchange controls and generally move forward with the United States and other countries towards the common objective of expand re multilateral trade These arrangements of carried out will bul an end to the fear of an economically divided wor'd and make possible throughout the world expansion of employment and of production ex-

SEXTH December 19th will go down as a most important It is therefore understood that a part of the said Brita n into dollars for purchases in the U S A and (3) to belp Britain to ma nian adequate reverves so as to free the sterims from the present restrictions and thus enable Britain to meet its trade deficits for the pert few years All the means that a part of the cred I will be used to pay for purchases made by England of imerican property and equipment now located on British soil and the remainder of three billion and seem fifty million dollars will be available to Britain on any day after the Agreement has been ratified by both the Parl ament and the U.S. Congress and before December 31 1951 The repayment of the loan will began on December 31 1951 and the repayment will spread over a period of 50 years. The rate of interest it is understood would be t 62 per cent and may in certain circumstances be lower and even not charged under the walver e sure Though the Agreement has been exceed it has been received not with unmixed feelings both in Britsin and America Before an examination of those reactions is made it will be interesting to know the background of this Agreement and to study the currentsances which brought these two countries together in this financial deal as also to know why America agreed to give the loan and why Great Britain

wanted it. It is well known that on account of the war Great the United Lingdom to maintain adeq at a receive Butain has been economically blied white, her economy has meured a heavy expend ture on the conduct of the war and during that she has incurred a heavy debl which she is being called upon to pay at an early date To pay her financial obligations and to come up to its pre-war economic postion, she wants blood transfusion which she has decided to get by an all-out programme of augmenting her export trade by 75 per cent. It is with this programme that all the financial policies of Great Britain are being planned and it is in this job that our Stafford Cuppe the President of the British envisages a huge economic plan calls for huge amnunts of money which cannot be raised inside the country by all the possible sources and the means of taxation. In order to increase her export trade she must also import raw materials apart from essential foodstuffs for which she depends solely on other countries. She must there fore require a huge loan for which she requested America and after three months' deliberations and of bargaining the Agreement has been reached between these two countries whereby she is in receive a loan from America There were various other important reasons too mainly arising out of her previous obli gations and pledges to U.S.A. and to the cause of world free trade which made it practically obligatory on her part to require and take the loans. These reasons will be discussed at a later place

As regards America it was not out of generosity or munificence that she was impelled to give such a heavy loan It is stated that the money she will lend to Great Britain will be raised from America at the interest of 1 92 per cent, i.e., 30 per cent higher than she would get from Great Britain in the form of interest As already stated there is a 'waiver clause' in the Agreement by which in any year of unfavourable trade balance or if it is necessary in view of the present and prospective conditions of international exchange and the level of its gold and foreign Exchange reserves she would be exempted from the payment of interest. A question naturally arises as in why U.S.A. should be so willing to give such an enormous loan in Great Britain when apparently she does not stand to denve any material henefit so far as the transaction itself is concerned? But a closer examination of the terms of the Agreement will reveal that America stands to benefit a great deal from this Agreement not only in the near future but in the distant future too. As it will appear from the terms of the Agreement which have been reported so far that the sterling area will have to be liquidated and countries falling within that area will be permitted to trade freely and with any country they liked, which evidently means the liquidation and abolition of the imperial trade preference. A study into the past history of American trade will show that America had no free trading with countries latting within the aterling area because of imperial and empire preferences and she was thus deprived of a huge volume of the British Empire trade. Now within area will be allowed to buy anywhere and will also be provided with dollar Fxcl ange to buy anywhere In this way America will be able to export her goods to those countries which it was not possible before Moreover even for her exports to Great Britain she must provide U K with the necessary dollars. In other words USA by giving the loan to U.K. will he financing her cwn exports.

The reaction in Great Britain after the culmination of the Agreement has not been very encouraging The opposition in the House of Commons led by Mr Church il must as a matter course oppose But their object one diring the discursions in the House of Commons are not without any foundation and are therefore worth considerat on The main objections to

Board of Trade, is engaged Even the last Budget which preferences had been the very life-breath of British export programme Similarly, the dissolution of the sterling area would also put Great Britain to a great handicap and might deprive her of a large portion of her trade which may ultimately be shared by the United States as a serious rival Return to the gold standard, which was abolished in 1931 would not also help Great Britain Apart from these, it is also being asked if at all this dollar loan was essential. It is argued that the matters have been precipitated with indecent haste and England could have waited for at least another 5 years after which she would have considered if a loan was at all desirable. It is also stated that without the loan Great Britain could have carried on This assumption is based on the following grounds

(1) That American exporters are ever anxious tn maintain their links with British importers and that they would have been too willing to sell to Great Britain against blocked sterling in spite of farge uze of British external floating debt

(2) That there would have been no difficulty in obtaining through private credit transactions all the American goods which Great Britain urgently needed without having to use up the dollar reserve and for that the treasury bill rates would have been accepted by the American holders of blocked storling and the cost of transaction with interest charges would have been incomparably lower than that of the loan

The loan was also opposed on grounds of psychological and material reasons. It is stated that as a result of the big loan the spirit of the country would be totally different Without the loss the Government could have asked the populace to put up with the austerity and all the hardships and privations that they are now undergoing as a result of the aftermath of the war The Government could have also appealed to the coal miners and other workmen to do their utmost to sucrease the output and the Government then would not have been pressed with their demands of reduction of working hours, increment of wages and other various demands Boudes this would have avoided party strife and class antagonism. Above all there would have been no entical conditions which have been attached to the Agreement now and the country would not have been eatled upon to sacrifice its empire trade and peopardise

her foreign trade for the sake of immediate relief The arguments of the protagonists are well known one year after the Agreement, countries in the sterling It has been stated that the Agreement was very escential and when it was admitted that she wanted a loan ehe must submit to the conditions of the cred tor than to dietate terms to the creditor as she was doing in the case of India which though, being a creditor of Great Britain instead of dictating terms to Great Britain is being dietated to by Great Britain with regard in the settlement of her accumulated sterling balances Breides these arguments the loan was essential in order to redeem her pledge and direharge her obligations to other countries. If the Agreement had not come into existence Fogland bereft of cash credits could not have redeemed its pledge under article 7 of the Lend Lease Agreement to relinquish trade and exchange control after the war And what is more important it would have also been impossible for U K to become a Party the proposals had been on the grounds that they involve to the Bretton Woods Agreement which had been the proposed the retling area, eccoulty, a return to the arrived at before this financial Agreement and gold standard and fundly, destruction of imperial could it have been able to accord it full and effective preferences Trading in British Empire under imperial support to the charter of free international trade

a loss was necessary. The alternative would have been to find money within the British Empire and to trading a reprinte economic Block centistary of centimes to which according to Lord Krynes "me already one on this we can pay, on the base of their Arrament to kind us money they have not got and harving only from is and one souther scools that we are unable to

This Agreement has given new to many other as me wood which require a meriton here. The first is will record to the paint meriton here. The first is with regard to the paint meriton in the Bretton Woods and the paint of post that arrangement and to participate as the setted Monetary Ruse which will come unto the setted Monetary Ruse which will come unto the setted Monetary Ruse which will come unto the setted Monetary Ruse which will come make the set of the setted Monetary Ruse which will come the setted Monetary Ruse which will be little and the Agreement Secondly, no other the little setted of the Monetary Ruse which we have a setted of the setted o

while not the town of there and thereal tride. The restions of U.S.A. may be studied from the The restion of U.S.A. may be studied from the tride of discussions that were held at the escalar town of the tride of tr

he or the tax payers money It will be dangerous to speculate on the ultimate result of this Agreement It will also be too early to my whether the Agreement will achieve its objective of freing the world trade from restrictions and belateral controls to the better advantage of all the countries But it may be stated that collaboration between U h. and the USA in the economic field though at present to the mutual advantage of both the countries is bound plimate y to result in cerious nyalines as it has been on the political side Now USA is helping Great Britain to build up her export trade but time will come when USA though oot dependent like UK for ber financial and economic stability on exports is sure to come into conflict with UK export programme and her exports therefore will have to face a keen com retution from British experts despite their pool de clarition for close co-operation to the world of free trule USA no doubt is likely to acquit herself trule USA no doubt is likely to acquit herself better as an efficient and better producer of goods than Creat Britam In that case the position of Great Britain

can be better imagined than described to be better imagined than described to what would be its Typeroussiens on Indian economy and its fastical position Indian being a part of world economy eacout remain without feeling the impact of their fastical Agreement India definitely studies to benefit an certain repression of the stephagoretic for instance with the discolution of the stephagoretic forms.

area and removal of imperial preference and the liquidation of Empire Dollar Pool India stands to gain in so fae as she will be able to trade in a wider world area than b therto Furthermore it has also been mide exp sett in the Agreement that Great Britain will have to make an easily settlement of the sterling balances accumulated by the sterling area and other countries litter to this Agreement but the modus operands on which He two big powers have agreed upon shows a emerter move oo the part of America and Great Britain to wipe off a considerable portion though not specified of Indias sterling balances For example it has been stated that the settlement with sterling area countries will be on the basis of dividing those accumulated streling balances into three eategones err, (a) balances to be received at once and consertible into any currency traceactions (b) balances to be similarly released by instalments over a period of years beginning with 1901 and (c) baltoces to be adjusted as a contribution to ti c settlement of the war and post-war indebtedness and in recognition of benefits with the countries concerned who might be expected to gain from such a settlement It has not been made explicit as to what part would he wlessed at once and what part would be released after 1951 and what portion would be adjusted as a contribution which in other word; means whittling down a considerable portion of In his a sterling balances which she had accumulated as a result of the sweat of

It is being stated that soon a conference between he low Great Britain and the sterling area countries will be held to lecide upon the question of settling the ater neid to recide upon in a question ni settling the ater-ling accumulations. One however wonders as to what would be the utility of such a conference as the modus oprounds had already been decided upon by the two powers to choice has therefore been left for India to negotiate further in the matter except that she should peerel all attempts of Great Britain which may be consider at by U S A to wipe off even a small portion of her serving balances On every occasion whonever it has arren the demand of the rettlement of the question of payment of sterling balances has been let down At Bretton Woods Conference though the matter was ably put forward by the Indian delegates it did not get the response and the encouragement which it ex peeted from other powers Besides influential circles in Great Britain have tried not only to ignore India a right to her sterling balances but have actively resisted all attempts to settle this queet on Even one the same coorder ideas and feelings persect to the minds of the British leaders the latest to have come from Mr Churchill 10 the House of Commons during discussions on this Agreement The Agreement has provided Britain with the moral backing of America a free hand to tamper with the balances or even to repudiate them if it so decided It is therefore very necessary that the Ind an Public should worse their protest against what has been deeded by three two powers as parte





Book Reviews



Books in the principal European and Indian languages are reviewed in The Modern Review But reviews of all books sent cannot be guaranteed Newspapers periodicals school and college text-books pumphlets, reprints of magazine articles addresses, etc. are not noticed. The recent of books received for review cannot be arknowledged, nor can any enquiries relating thereto answered No criticom of book-reviews and notices is published -Enron The Modern Remein

ENGLISH

PARTITION OR FEDERATION By D Bannersee, Head of the Department of Political Science, Dacca University Published by General Printers and Publishers Ltd 119. Dharamtala Street. Calcutta Pp 150 Price Rs 2

The author who has already several valuable works to his credit e.g., The Reforms Scheme A Critical Study, The Indian Constitution and Its Actual Working, Study, The Indian Constitution and Its Actual Workshop, besides two books on the early land rescute attem in Bergal and Bihar and the early administrative system of the East India Company, dechestes what he calls a windy in the Indian constitutional problem "in those who have been fighting for the maniceance of the unity and integrity of India", thus revealing at once the point of view from which the problem is approached

All the seven chapters which constitute the hook were contributed to periodicals and it appears from the preface that the impulse to write came from the publication of the C. R. formula and Gandhu's as, ent to it. The first is an open letter addressed to the latter showing that he had been inconsistent in bles ing the scheme as also that he had no right to do so without seneme as are unit as into accept to the without consulting the wishes of the people utally affected if and when the formula was accepted The second is an examination of the C R formula from the standpoint of the constitution of the Congrew These may be regarded as introducton; to what the recurser regards as the really valuable part of the book, consisting of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution. as the reasy trade part of the nooth constitution of the next four chapters which appeared originally in The Modern Retriew In the first two of these, the author examines the positious taken by Mr Jinnah and Mahatma Gandhi during the negotiations and after, Mahatma Gandhi during the negotiations and after, and in the third the two-nations theory of the former. The fourth prevents the generally accepted nationalist view that communities which has culminated in the demand for partition of India has been encouraged by Bir tain more in support of which is offered by the author. The secenth and last chapter examines Professor Couplands zor at scheme but not m as great a detail as the Lahore resolution of 1940. Then follow eight appendices consisting of extracts from documents and three articles by the author

In the above four chapters (No= 3-6) m ad litton to facts and arguments used by previous writers on this to fects and arguments used by previous writers on this subject all of which have been presented convinencyly and the exclusion of which would have tended to make the trainment perfunctory the reader will notice manchine and all table miterial for the inclusion of which there imports the previous properties are all the states of the sta proved beyond any doubt

Along with the books on this subject by Prof K T Shah and Doctors Ambedian and Ansan, Dr Ban nergee's book can rightfully claim to be one of the as yet best presentations of the views of those who stand agunst the partition of India

H C MOOKEREE

GANDHIJIS CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GOVERNMENT 1942-14 Second edition, September, 1945 Pp xxxxx+280 Price Rs 28

Soon after Gandhiji was released in May, 1944 if was reported that he was circulating typewritten copies of his correspondence with the Government to interested friends. The Government of India accordingly issued its own edition of the correspondence from its head quarters at Delhi But the book did not contain all that

quarters at Delha But the book did not centum all that Gandhiji winhed that the public should know So the Navajivan Press, after the Government had withdrawn its ban, followed by issuing its own edition of the correspondence. The first edition mout very soon, and the latest that the state of the contraction of the correspondence. The whole will entain one of the most important documents relating to Indias struggle for independence. The whole case in defense of the contraction of the case in defense of the Congress attitude towards the War since the failure of Late Cripps necessarious on in Artil 1912 has hene presented to the Congress attitude towards the War since the failure of Late Cripps necessarious on in Artil 1912 has hene presented upproved charges levelled against it by the Homs Department of the Government of Inds Gandhij brought together all the re evant extracts from his now famous verticus in the Hornyon of 1912, as well as the most of the contracts of the contract of the contra mittee and so north Amey prove neyong the snagow of a doubt that the Congress was forced into the position it took only due to the panic-stroken and hostile character of the official war measures, and how the Quit India' re-olution was really intended to help the cause of Democracy, and thus meant for the real wel-fare of Britain Indis, China as well as of Russia. It was one of the wisest and the most statesmanlike steps

was one of the wisest and the most statesmanike neg-cieve taken by the Indian National Congress. That the Government of India had nothing most to say after the publication of Gandhuja defence as most of the confidence of the Indian Confidence of Indian Confiden in connection with the August Di turbances, as had been rather pompously threatened by the Viceroy in one of his letters to Gandhiji

The present publication also contains documents

The present publication also contains document-connected with one of the most postgnant chapters of Gandhiji's life, and from the Government point of view one of its most sortid examples of bureaucratic mefficiency This is in relation to the illness of Kasturba Gardhi in prison from which also was destined never

Christian in present the present of the publishers have also added in the present edition the draft of a circular, which was to be made over to Members of the Working Committee, in case negotiations between Gandhiji and the Viceroy failed, " and a movement had to be isunched by the Congress This document shows clearly what the nature of the August Movement was going to be, if Gandhin had

bren there to conduct it personally.

The publishers should be congratulated for the these price at which they have made this most impor-

FROM YERAVDA MANDIR By M A Gandhr Varancan Publishing House, Ahmedabad Third edition 19.5 Pp 6' Price eight annas

This forms one of the basic writings of Gandhijr like his Hind Saursi or Ethical Religion. During his incinceration in 1930. Gandhiji used in write letters to members of the Sabarmati Ashram in which he ex planed he ideas about the Ashram vows on Truth voavioence Humility von possession Bread Labour and to on These were translated from the Guistati, had published in the loung lades and later on is used in book form

NIRVAL KUMAR BOLD

Hamish By Alexander Berth LEVINGRAD hamilton London Indian Edition by Thacker & Co Lid. Bombay 1944 Pages 193 Price Rz 814

of Puesa ever since the eighteenth century and was come i by the mi stary as well as political circles of promet by the mutary as well as political cereica of the space dry to study at first hand the terror and praiser of Lenngrads orderd life describes possible stress of wanton destruction accounts by German-stress of wanton destruction accounts of and who and dash On the other hand, he monymous offering faith and usity of thousand of sociarse and the sponses and children who have more most tarton. writer said Leongrad against German mole tation writes awed Leongrad age not German more than weth a narriver writen in the form of a dar, if at ever trage and noble It is a document of outstanding this an interest and brines out to bold relief those arriving features of the Russian spins which the trials arriving features of the Russian spins which the administration of the residence of the Russian spins from a doministration. of war have for the first time revealed to an admirant

MY STUDENT DAYS IN AMERICA Bharatan Kumarappa, M.A., B.D., Ph.D. Padma Publi-cations, Bambay Pages 108 Price Rs 5

The author of this book was a student at Hartford Corn U S A , for three years (1919-1922) after which to A for three years (1919-1927) after when he went to Europe to take further education A political presence in Nagrour Central Jail he gave tweety talks (so his experience in America) to he follow presoners during February and July, 1913 and the Figure 1 volume is the outcome of these lectures Unlike ordinary travels these lectures reveal a deep maght into American life and civilization in all its a-pects so far as the experience of the author goes He gives vivid description of the vigorous life of the New World freed from age-long chackles of custom and conversalism It is the land of freedom and youth and conservation it is the land of irreatom and youth also as such even a man from a subject country like Ind a feels the throb of liberty in USA. In the words of the author In America I drank the wine of freedom No one prescied it to me It was in the ar in which I haed and moved and had my being If America

No one presel of it to me. It was in the a r. in which I haved and moved and had my being. If America transition me the street of the street o m h n it i or sid g lance to be true to its tradit oos Te book will equery one minds with hope But the levon drawn by 1 us hor will work as an ever-opener to the render by tuded by the glare of a cyll ration to the renders bushed by the clare of a civil ringing property des due the material section of a high promotify des due the continual section of a high processor as qualitative. The author is redded to the clare of the continual section of the co he in western cap tal in and industrial attorn but in recon truction of her village revival of her cottage sugns ties and tepn | six of pet and ent the follow. the table foundation of plate living and high thinks # A B DUTT

position of the various forms of classical Indian dance accompanied with profuse illustrations of mudras and other dance forms, is highly illuminating. The book is in short, a compound of legends archaeology, history and aesthetic criticism, and has the stamp of scholar-ship necessary for the pre-ent discourse. The book is profusely illustrated

SUVIL KUMAR BASU

HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN INDIA DURING THE BRITISH PERIOD By Syed Nurullah and J P Nak Macmilan & Co., Ltd., 276, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay Pp zziv + 643 Price Rs 6 12

Besides Introduction and Index, the book contains twenty five chapters covering 634 pages. In this pretty big volume, the authors have attempted a resume of the history of education in its various aspects dining roughly nne hundred and fifty years Changes in educa-tional policies from time to time have been stressed Different chapters are devoted to the discussion of primary, accordary and collegiate stages of education in different provinces with especial emphasis on those in the three major provinces of Bengal, Bombay and Madras In this perind the governance of the country was first vested in the East India Company whence it passed into the hands of the British Crown in 1858 The parset into the names of the british Crown in 1888. The cope of education was gradually widered, and universities were established in various provinces. The authors have tapped ongual sources and so far as the history of the later period *e, since when the country came under the British Crown, is concerned, they have traced it with considerable success Materials for reconstructing the history of education in the earlier period s.c., the period from 1800 to 1850 are not only meagre, but it is very difficult to search them out Hence meagre, but it is very difficult to gasch them out Hence this portion of the book could not but be somewhat scrappy For example, the case of Bengal may be sited English education was first started in this province Many papers and documents in MSS have been unearthed in recent years, without which no history of education can be properly switched in the first with regard to food at a which is no a claims could have not even been referred to which is a glaring omis-sion for such a treatise Educational efforts at least in the three major provinces in the first half of the nineteenth century require to be treated exparately in different hooks, so that proper justice may be done to each one of them However, in spite of these shortcomings the authors should be congratulated on this attempt. The book will be of much use to the students of Indian education

JOSESH C BUCKL SANSKRIT-FUCLISH

SHRIMAD BIIAG WAD GITA By Bengah Baba Published by Sham Sundar Mulk Ray Purt B.A., LLB. 35/11, Nubet Road, Lahore Price Rs S

The Gita is the sublime narration of what was, of what is and what will ever be it is more real than lustory The words of the Saviour Lord havehas have mystic meaning which have baffled the intelligence of so-called learned men for centuricy but the hidden second internet mile for Critical in the control of the control of

The annutations by the renerable learned author are really original and most wonderful. They have expressed the synthetic view of the Bhagrad Gita The language of the book is very simple but its thought is sery deep and scientific.

We recommend this book for the reservative study

of all Cuts scholars.

JITENDRA NATH BOSE

BENGALI

BANGLA PRABAD (Bengali Proverbs) Sushil Kumar De Ranjan Publishing House, 25/2, Mohan-bagan Row, Calcutta Pp x11 + 80 + 480 Price Rs 6

Dr Sushil Kumar De has acquired a reputation among scholars for painstaking thoroughness, sound critical faculty and selective insight Here he has taken up a new role, not as an historian of Bengali literature or of Sanskrit prosody but as a collector and editor of Bengali proverbs It is not an entirely unexplored field, from time to time there have appeared com-pilations of Bengah sayings and adages, some good and come indifferent, but they seem to he more in the nature of catalogung and selections than of being thorough and systematic The collection that Dr S h. De has made excels other publications of the kind not only in the amount of materials contained in it but also in the matter of arrangement, numbering indexing and incorporation of different readings. The eightly page preface of the bonk is a store-house of information It treats of proverbs in general and Bengali proverbs in particular It contains among other things definition, analysis and evaluation of the provero It is highly interesting in so far as it gives a picture of the Bengali family his as reconstructed from proveroisl The very useful index of important words 6aFings and the hibliography add to the value of the hook The and the hamography and to the washe of the hook collection comprese six thousand six hundred and eighty one proverbs including Khana's sayings which are given in the Appendix It is a difficult task and we must admit that Dr S K. De has succeeded in the Bangla Probad will for long remain the most suthoritative reference book on the subject

SAILENDRAKEISHNA LAW

BANGLA VARSHALIPI Edited by Sarkumor Place, Ballyampe, Calcutte, Free Re 2
Sanskritt Bathak has been rendering valuable seruce to Bengali literature by publishing this informative and interesting Bengali Year Book from the list was 11 stability. year Its dehut in 1945 removed a long felt want. This year a Larshalipi contains much mora valuable inforyears termony; contains much more vanishing more matter regarding not only Bengal, past and present but also a livret survey of the main socio-jointeel movements which are mouthing the detailing of the whole of Incha. Bharatya, Jatiya Congrest, "Hindu Maharabha" and 'Muslim League", there three rhapters are well-written and agree replete with facts and figure. The chapter on the distinguished and the chapter of the distinguished and the contains a second of the chapter of the distinguished and the chapter of the chapter of the distinguished and the chapter of chapter on the distinguished personalities of modern Beugal is not quite complete, it should have heed fuller Tre arrangements of facts and the manner in which they are presented testify in Mr Acharya which they are presented testify in Mr Acharya Chmidhury's capable and careful editing We recom-mend this Year Book in the reading public of Bengal

NALINI KUMAR BHADRA KAVYA MALANCHA Compiled by Abdul Kadir and Resaut Karim Nur Library, 12 1, Sareng Lane, Calcutta Price Rs 6

It is a carefully prepared antinlogy of representa-tive Bengab poems composed by Musalman poets. In these days of communist decord, it is particularly gratifying to realise that when our Muslim brethren speak out their hearts, they reveal their innate unity with their Hindu countrymen. In the medicial period many Musalman poets wrote Varshnava bines certainly many successions poets wrote variances by the certaining mit under any external pressure but out in genuine inspiration. The contribution of Muslims to the development of our language can never be ignored, and those who want in be remembered for ever as posted. those who want in he remembered for ever as pro-cannot be hind to their natural environment, and heritage. The present collection which contains many beautiful poems of hid and indrem writers bears evr-dence to that fact. The two introductions by the com-pulers are instructive and protocettien if thought. D N MOREMEN

PRATHAMIK SIKSHA By Sreemats Roma Mitra, U.A Published by Messre General Pranters and Pub-laher Ltd., 119 Dharm'allah Street, Calcuida Popes 116 Price Rs. 2-8

This is a book on primary education by a lady who is not only interested but connected with such education. Books of this nature in Bengals are cent per cent textbooks but the present book is an exception to rufe and such persons interested in the subject will find it a pleasant study Unfortunately the state of primar education in our country is deplorable and as a result a vact amount of human material is allowed to run waste—a disgrace which no civilized government would tolerate Our education takes no notice of the child's mind, environment aptitudes his shortcom ngs ments or dements and as a result it does not help in the building up of the Nation but deformed minds and mir his in to environments. The authoress discusses Wardha and Sargent Schemes of education and engreets improvements of our system in the light of modern improvements of our review in the ugust on mostarial did psychology keeping in view our rural requirements and economic and social afructure. Practical A. A. Chanda his written a chort preface to the book and a bibliography has been aided at the end and a bibliography has been aided at the end.

and a oppography has been added at the emi-tion of the have no doubt that this book will be a real bein to our primary echool teachers and the general readers interested the education of the young will find the book useful and illuminating

HINDI '

LENIN KE SANSMARAN By Clara Zellim Tomialeted by Shyamu Sanayan Published by Jan Pokashan Grika, Sandhurst Road Bombey 4 Pp 76 Pres D.

Clara Zethin one of the outstanding personalities of Socialist Germany long before the Russian Revolution was the right-hand comrade of Lenin during the first tree days. tion was the right-hand commide of Lenn during the first two decades of the current century After Lenn death he wrote down her memorenees about the great leads it is to the committee the committee of the commit reminerences with ideological decutions and chronology of his multifarious activities. The translation is quite on an multifarious activities. The translation as quarter good and makes interesting reading But for ordinary people the language of translation may prove a billience

PURVI AUR PASHCHIMI DARSHAN Ey Dr Deturaj Sarta Sahitya Mandal New Delha Pp 199 Proc Rs 2

Here is a pocket comproduent to to speak of the direct contributions made in East and in West down the ages to the sum and substance of the philosophic direction of the business and the philosophic direction. The author has reframed and the philosophic direction of the philoso very weely too from assessing the comparative ments of the respective "schools" and contented himself with a pure preentation of the portulates of each even though in terms of treatment thereof here and there usugn in terms of treatment thereof here and used the scales appear to be tilled (maybe uncoextonsity) in farour of Western philosophy. The learned doctor has also avoided the use of highly moded language. He coming of H ndi equisients for some of the terms coming of H ndi equisions for somt of the errors the project in European strem is quite largor For the farman keen on acquant or mostly with the principal coverys of Extern and of other philosophy, sided professional than the book under review, could be from the country of th recommended.

RAIYOGINI By Purhollom Mahaleus Vodga. Nauras Karyoloyo, Indore City Pp 75 Price Rs I

9

This is a short play, in two Acts, dealing with the berose deeds of the patriot-queen, Ahalyabai Holksr of Indore, who is the hereane of every Hindu student of Inden history It is replete with historical events (as against imaginations and inferences, as so often is the against misginations and interested, as so often it up practice of some playsanghts) and historic effects. It can serve easily, therefore, the purpose of a primer in the passion and philosophy of patriotism, with its multicoloured skem of sentiments and exercise

o M

KANNADA

MUGIDA YUDDHA B; Shivarama Puttur, South Kanara Pp 405 Price Rs 5-S Laranth

The book under review is a novel written by Shri Shivarama haranth of Puttur He is known for his versatile writing He bas several books to his creditplays puntomimes novels operas and satir cal essays.

The characters in his povels throb with life due to his penetrating meight into the working of the humorous mind In the present novel the writer gives us the life mind in the present mover me writer gives us the intertory of a poor whool teacher trividly portraying the several intsi and inbulations through which he had to pass on account of his un-countie financial job. The meagre resources of this school teacher-teachers as a meage recourse of the school teachers at a class posses very little—could not sustain the teamon put on them grid amounting extractes of the real and better file amounting extractes of the real and better file from the difference to many and better file from the difference of the real and better file from the difference of the real school of the school of the counting of the touches of an enquasite strict touches of an enquasite strict and detches a sun of the property of the attractive and gripped file. Karnatha style suthout and un the same support of the file file of the counting charm on the same support of the file of the counting charm on the same support of the file of the counting charm on the same support of the counting of the same and the same of the same support of the same and the same and the same of the same support of the same and the same and the same of the same and the same same and the same and extraneous amposition of scintillating ornament and V B NAME je wellers

TELUCU

RAJANIPRIYA By Guntur Satyanarayana, V.A.

This romantie poem introduces a fast moving tale of good dramatic possibilities. The thame, set against a moral background centres round the life of an orphan

a murat out agreement which the poem it may be said that the argenously worked out climar shows the fine ineight of the promising author
the Satyanarayana portrays conflicting personalities hie Thoraman and Rajani, shrewdly and skilfully One eggafecant feature about the characters is that they are

all intensely human an intersety annual Coundering the youthful spontaneity of the verse form it can be warmly recommended to all lovers of poetry

L V SUBBA RAO

CUJARATI

ANIL AUMAR By Dr M O Suranya Proted at

the Sharkank Printing Press Bombay 1943 Velvel-bound cover Pp 159 Price Rs 6

bound cover IP 109 time 118 of young With moments photographic puttings of young Daylors described lades, the Sameshides radience of the Sameshides radience of the Sameshides radience and the same to those already published by him Marking to the same the present the credit of compounds and the same the present the credit of compounds and the same the present the credit of compounds and the same the present the credit of compounds and the same the present the credit of compounds and the same the present the credit of the compounds and the same the present the credit of compounds and the same than t

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Americans The justification for this being that white people are the superior race of the world

In theory the Germans proted to themselves that they were fundamentally successful Hence they proceeded to develop new leader-inp and, finally, with an outspoken ambition to rule the world as a super-ace, they plunged Europe into a second estastrophe, making it an earthly interno for Europeans themselves. And the end is not yet—race prejudice in indeed a two edged sword.

India and Britain

K M Munshi observes in The Social

The Parliamentary delegation is in India to establish contacts and collect firsthand impressions of the Indian situation. One of them. Rev. Dr. Sorensen any rate for years has been the most outspoken fined oil India in Parliament. To doubt its bona fides. 38 therefore both under and impolitive.

In considering our national problems the amplies tons of the international students in As are generally forgotics. Russians within striking distance of India South and Assa Pate Section Turkey, Ireq and Irac South and Assa Pate Section Turkey, Ireq and Irac interests must stablise the international situation as Assa Thas the Britishers know, cannot be done without consolidating the Commonwealth by bringing as a contented and free India as a partner sufficiently power.

concentration and are all the account of the concentration of the concen

Britain must bend themselves

It is therefore of the highest moment that Britain
and India should come to a closer understanding. The
elections are a foregone conclusion. The Congress

and amus should come to a closer numerishing I live cleritors are a foregone colculion. The Congress state of the Congress of

as entirely irrelevant. But romentily enough the Lesgue will in these elections come to represent substantially the Meslim opinion in Mindia provinces and a section of Mindian opinion in Muslim Provinces. If I can foresee the Levius will not be able to form a compact manistry in more than one or two out of the four Nuclear Provinces under the principle of the provinces with the provinces the Congress in the Purpla heliuses with un record districtions there is likely to be a Conlinear hinsity in the Yungab and alter in Sind

The central fact is that the Amery-ite formula that no political progress will be permitted in India unless Mr Jinnah lifts his veto has done incalculable harm to the country

Mr Jinnah clama Indias disruption He clams
Pakstan not of purely Muslim areas but of large
linds areas neithd ag Assum a Hindia Province, a
Muslim State of 103 millions in which 44 million will
be non Muslim of a quasi theocratic state—for the

claim is to have a State according to the Shariat—in which there will be more than 40 per cent of religious serie. This is a claim which can nover, never be conceded

India cunnot efford to be disrupted If it is the internal communal rivalries will flare up as an international seque which must precipitate a world war on the soil of India

Lift, therefore, the British sitch, to the Amerytevicto no solvition is possible The Congress must in the
nature of things make yet another attempt—and this
time a much more formitable attempt—and this
time a much more formitable attempt—and this
time a much more formitable attempt—and this
time a much pleasant. If Mr Jinnah est glick as he
dares not He may count on the traditional horror in
which the British bureaurat holds the Nationalist in
India But if Mr Jinnah stands out, will the Congress
agree to form 'n National Consument within the subit
of British international influence? The Congress in
marking floating and market and the consideration
of British in international influence? The Congress in
the subit of British in the subit of British in the more
lateral to the subit of the

of any settlement an All-India Federation of power is the first essential India can never be a strong and free member of the inter-

national community without it

The integrity of Indian frontiers cannot be disturbed The States cannot be allowed to drift away as

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finding plands of foreign territory. Under no conditions can we have Pakatan unless-unle s we are ansane enough to open the food gates of international horrors in our land

What internal adjustment can be made within the framework of such a federation is a matter of give and

mus these internal adjustments are of minor importance though they may look to us otherwise So long as political changes are kept pending before us at has been done by limitain for the last thirty years the internal internal control of the last thirty years But these internal adjustments are

the internal situation cannot settle down Hence Britain must take a decision which in the light of the world situation must necessarily take the

First and foremo t India as a whole must be first and finally provided with an iron framework definitely and finally provided with an iron framework of a Federa ion wholly Indian in personnel and with plenary powers over external affairs defence commu acut ore and Tanff and Income tax

Secondly, the Federation must be invested with full independent status under the We immitter Statute in the field of international affairs with a machinery for setting and my nin ming inter Commonwealth adju t

Thi dly a constituent as embly should be set up with full power to adjust the international structures with a the framework of such a Federation

Fourthly, a transit onal government should be set up representing the Provinces and the States to carry on the Federat on on the one hand and usher in the adjustments on the other

A Short History of the Geological Survey of Indus

The Geological Survey of India completes in 1945 just a hundred years of its exi tence The history of the Geological Survey of India is linked up with the modern coal mining industry A L. Ghosh writes in Science and

Culture During the Governor Generalship of Warren Hattig Mewers Summer and Heating (1774) obtained the Transmont to earny out cost run on at a place for the product of the search bos s from Ramgani to Anta and thence to Calcutta From ISL coal began to be tran ported by 13 i from

of all 16 begin to be introduced in India and said at the demand a Coal Committee was formed by Lord, drakind in 1836 which recommended in 1836 of a recongress of the Coal Format on 6 Lod a Lord of Derectors in London with the 49900 of 1848.

Lat to confident of D verlow in London with the "ground of the Royal Government embyeral Strive of Joyce and John St. William to the Lot Indian street of Lot Indian street of Lot Indian street of Lot Indian street of Lot Indian Lot

Geology Oldbam with true Gaelic clannishness con verted the Survey into a colony of Insh men with a total strength of 12 officers But in spite of such to dencies Oidham was sympathetic to the Indian apparations and had introduced the system of training

Indian assetanta.

Between 18-7 to 1876 several eminent reologists somed the Department eg W king R B Foolt F R Mallet A B Myane F Stolickar V Ball F R A Wasgen R Lydekker and O Feistmantel the paleontologist
Dr Oldham retired in 18"6 after 25 years service,

when the Department had In geologicals

It was largely due to Oldham's energy and ability that the Indian Museum in Chowringhee wa ere-ted and throan open to the public

in samusity 101/.

The amount of not matton collected during his The amount of most matter and the same leading lead and produced as the official start of the Geology of 1 districts and the produced that will be Metheett English and all Mallet with the Metheett English and the Meth Sures of In 1 and grades for Supernitendents Deputy Super niendents and 1 ant Supernitendents adopted in place of first second and third grade as tants. Medhoott retir d in 185" after 33 years of service

Medicott retir d in 1875 atter 33 years of service

Vedfort was succeeded by Dr William King in
SST and the kind of the service of the servic T H Holard (1990) joined the Department

Wr C L Graechash succeeded Dr king in 1894
when there were 12 declored officers in the Department hew recruits from his tourse included H
Hyddon F N Vedenburg L L Fermor and G IL

To sum up the Geological Survey was P lenm established in 1845 was put on a sound footing in 1806 reorganized in 1885 and had made unitial surveys of the important minerals before 1902

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C C DUTT, Esq., LC.S (Retd.) Designation of the second In the latter year the Department possessed 6 specialized mineral experts e.g. Madaren for oil Preyer for gold, Simpson for coal etc., and was prepared for a bag uthiration drue. The Government of India at that time lowester did not agree to its utilization, would, and stupped the Department of its personnel by turning the experts into simple mining inspectors The Department of Mines being established in the same year

At this time, the only place where Geology was senously taught was in Calcutta, due to the efforts of Sir Thomas Holland

Sr Thomas Holland (then T H Holland) suc ecceded Griesbach as Director in 1903 at the early age of 35 He superseded P N Bose who joined eight years earlier and P N Datta who had joined two years earlier The number of officers at that time was 14 including 2 Indian sub-assistants

P N Bose felt the injustice of supersecoion so strongly that he retired from the Geological Survey the same year (1903)

In a way il is led to great and unexpected happen irge He was engaged by the enlightened Maharajah of Mayurbian; as State geologist and in course of his geological expelling as crack geology; and in course of interest geological expelling as uncertainty of any interest of any interest of the course of Mayurbung which ad been previously discovered by him He now found it deposits to be the rethest in the world At but, time Mr J N Tala was negotiat ng for the establishment of 1700 and skel industry in the C P it is said that Mr P N Bow met Tata sacudentially in a railway train while travelling together and could convince the latter that the preent Jamshedur, sit was far better for such an industry The rest of the story is well known

In a way, Mr Bose's supersession proved a boon to the country for had he continued for a few years in the Geological Survey of India,

their claims on director hip were men with the highest scademic record and had achieved great reputation in their lines by their solid work in C P Burma and elsewhere They naturally resented the injustice done to them and gave sent to their feelings before the Islington Commission on public services in 1914

To P N Datta India owes a deep debt of grats tude for the decovery of many important manganess ore deposits in the Bhandars and Chhindwara districts in the Central Province as early as 1830-91 But his discoveries were never made public by the departmental authorities till Sir Lewis Fermor (then Dr Fermor) with a true scientific spirit acknowledged the valuable discoveries of Datta in the field of scientific exploration Dr Fermor writes

"The fact of the existence of mapgane e ores in this d strict (Chhindwara) seems to have been first noticed by Mr P N Datta of the Geological Survey of India who while mapping the valley of Kanban river in the cold season of 1893 94 discovered the deposit of Kachi Dhana the most valuable in the district and noticed fragments of one on the ground three fourth mile South west of Khain on the Kelod Sausar Road Nothing more was heard of these deposits till the late Mr A M Gow Smith, when prospecting in the year 1903 redirectored both the above."

But for this statement of Fermor the discoveries of P N Datta would have posibly remained in the oblivion

In his evidence before the Ishngton Commission Mr Data is quoted Holland about the ab lity of P N Bose Mr Bose retired on 1st December, 1903 after service of ore 23 years and had the satisfaction of knowing that in his last years work he has put the country in possess on of a piece of property which without counting has other services is safficient to behave the total expense to Government."

Ti omes Hoffand retired early in 1910 and was

succeeded by If Il Hayden

In 1919 the Cadre of the Department was increased to one Director six Superintendents twenty Assistant Reperintendents and five Sub-Assistant: New recruits Reperintendents and five Sub-Assistant: New recruits during Hayden a time included II S Bion, C S For II Crookshanh E L G Clegg D N Wadis G V Holson and J A Dunn Sir Henry Hayden was succeeded by Sir Edward Pascoc in 1921 During Sir Ldwards tenure the Rangesh

sweep in 1921 During Sit Libraris tenure the Hangshi and Jhrus coul fields were re-wreyed geologically on the ceale of 4 incles to a mile Generally survey had so fur been conducted on the scale of one meth to four miles "New recruits usefuled A L Coulson E R Get W D West M S Krichhan S K Chatterjee J E Auden V P Sondit: H L Chithber P K Ghosh, and M R Stung

Sir Edwin Pascoe was succeeded by Sir Lewis Pernor as Director in 1932 At this time the budget grant to the Geological Survey amounted to Rs 6 lakes a year and the time amount is being coted on Geological survey even today for Lewis retired in 1935 and was succeeded by Dr. A. M. Heron. Sr Cyril Foz acceded Dr. Heron in 1939.

During Sir Cyrl's tenure the World War II com menced and the led to the establishment of the utiliza tion branch of the Geological Survey of India (spon-ored by Sir Cyril) at a huge cost to assist in the war efforts. A number of geologiats were added to help in the available of geologiats were added to help in the exploration of several unexplored areas in search a few years in the Geological Survey of India, in the evolution of several unexplored areas in entre his knowledge could not have been minde available to the Tatas

Both the Indian officers who were superseded in letter died in 1911 when Dr. II Good-bank succeeded by him For some mysterious reason and since the improve ment of the war estuation the utilization branch is retreached involving a huge loss of money to the Covernment This department to some extent showed the way to the industrialists the scope and importance of research in minerals etc

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the Government of Indua Department of Supply on the 25th the Government of Indua Department of Supply on the 25th July 1942 wherein it was pointed out that an enqury was made July 1942 wherein it was pointed out that an enqury was made Indua from the Bengal Immunity Compared in the Compared out the Supply Sent Ltd., was the only Induan firm at that time able to supply supply the standard of army specifications and the same had been up to the standard of army specifications and the same had been up to the standard of army specifications.

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Sociology means scientific study of human life in organised communities. In an article under the above caption in the Behar Herald, M C

Samaddar says According to holy books society is a divine sward n man which he gets as a going concern and his

twileges and responsibilities to the group interest are ad down in the scriptures which can be disobeyed only 4 great pend to the life after death It was early in the 19 h century with the beginning of modern science that the study of man himself in the light of cause and effect relationship in Nature began

Auguste Comie was the father of the word sociology la 1833 he propounded that the phenomena of social hie are included with a the unity of Nature and are scheet to inevitable natural laws In this definition social laws lifted from the supernatural guardianbood came to be placed within the boundanes of matural

causation
These laws disrovered that human behaviour has nothing div ne in it but is breed on the gross promptmen of mans physical constituents the central point of struct the forces of divintegration that arend his inna e

desire to exist The old idea of Hobber and his successors that the human ociety was the outcome of a reasoned choice righted pace to the conception based on the obvious statiogy between the social behaviour of man and er bin animals according to which the grouping is more due to an instinctive sitraction of like for like as so

bernt in nature To understand the social structure of Man

we mu t understand Man first In the last analysis we can reduce him to a unit of will-defence His setivities rad sting from this urge for into various channels and at the end we find h m timer as one who has non or one who has lost In the former case he passes into new adventures and in the latter he awaits either extinction or resurrection on a

new plane The evolution of species according to Darwin is abject to a law of natural selection bit Herbert Sprace puts it as surery at of the fitter Whatever it is bit Herbert Spencer puts it as survival of the fittest Whatever it is the ascent is worked through a blind law of Nature in which Man as others are subject to a uniform treatment.

Given the first spark of progress in the desire to exist which is other words being self-defence the human society at its core is nothing other than the expression of instinctive degre on a collective plane

But again under the law of survival of the fittest there will be some going shead and some falling behind It is thus human soc eties are being split up on the broad basis of classes which holding antagonstic interests against each other recors on himan progress as a whole

As human behaviour is fundamentally subordinate to Nature's law we have to investigate the matrix of man in relation to the law of Nature operating on him

Instead of emphasising on his free choice either to be good or had we must apply ourselves to the finding of causal state in his behaviour so that where necessary efforts may be made to remove a causal state. This will be the proper way to address to the subject

Sociology aims at this study it therefore comprises studies in a series of complementary subjects which may be broadly classified as Geology Biology Anthropology Social psychology and studies in social institu-tions and development of political philosophy and polit cal economy

It is he ag mosted to found an Institute of Somelt is no mg mooten to round an institute of socio-logy at Patan and clerahere. The Institute that we propose to start will stimulate and diesemnate these studies. While these objects must be approached com partmentally for special and studies they may also be co-ordinated and correlated by the Institute in a single whole to make up a natical history of Man with special rote cance to his or gin growth and development against

specimes to be or m. growth and development spanish Mr. II G. Wells his done ponetering work in this direction in h. If sorry of the World but has being a sub-ri a world makes and in the measure growth of Man he could be the measure growth of Man he could be the measure growth of Man he would be sub-right for the measure growth of Man with a coal inference to the Indian sorm A.M. White and the measure growth of the supports we must approach the study of each of the measure growth of the study of each of the measure growth of the study of each of the sub-developed of dears that we want to the sub-right way to the sub-developed of dears that we want to the sub-right way tout the sub-right way to the sub-right way to the sub-right way to

has developed to the pre ent day around us has The world of ours that we see today around us has progressed by the in a slow process of accumulation Consider the eas of iron II brought with it all the possibilities of war and peace II meant to its owners better warpon which they could either wield for peaca petter weapon watch they could either wield for peace or for war The old mode of life with its introduction at once gave place to new Social disintegration followed and a new order took the place of the old

These epochal distributes constitute the Isndmark of our history

The history of man is the history of merging into The history of man is the history of merging into larger and larger groupings through the successive synthesis that the different epochs have confronted





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FOREIGN PERIODICALS

The Problem of Great Cities in the Atomic Age

John Haynes Holmes observes in the Editorial Comments of Unity

Oswald Spengler declared that the great city was the di-case of civilization. When the great city or metropolis appeared, to feed its encerous Forth upon the helpless countryside, it was the sure aga that the end of civilization was approaching To present the appearance of great cities or to exterpate them when they appear, would seem to be the answer with when they appear, would seem to be the answer to our bestling question as to how to save coverly firm decay and disvolution. It may be that this answer settly get voluntarily accepted will now be forced upon to by the atomic bomb. Already an engineer has near 19 to tell in their there is no defense against the bomb except to go underground. If war is to continue them. We first the continues that our great cities must be abandoned and their populations scattered Huge excavations must be made under our returned Huge excavations must be made unner our monthins ranges and our neductines there burned areas if would seem to be causer and less courtly to do says with war I but man has never been willing to fursion this plantally lixury. Now he has 10 his hands for the of final and total destruction, and there remains nothing to the court of final and total destruction, and there remains nothing to the court of the court to do but disperse our vast concentrations of humas to do but disperse our vast concentrations of humas begs and thus begin anew But where are we going to fad mountains high enough or dig holes deep enough to protect mankind from the atomic bomb ? The present w protest mankind from the atomic bomb? I The present replex vs is nothing—only one tenth of one per cent of the energy hidden in uranium 23s. A French physicist hat delared that the ultimate bomb will deperted the centre of the highest exploses and the control of the highest exploses. how known. This should be sufficient to split the planet be that our mighty eaves beneath the mountains might so that our mighty eaves beneath the mountains might well become our graves But putting aude such eath visus specialtion, it would seem to be at least circums specialtion, it would seem to be at least elementary that our present cities and industrial earliers must be ebandoned Look at what we were able to do by German cities and centers with ordnary borne. add whole nation was turned into an e-h heap Now add to the atomic bomb--and what will there be left A new ege has indeed begun. The atomic age seems now only to be a threat of such proportions as to be paralyang But perhaps—so etcange are the ways of fortune lest may bring hesing and redemption. The chomathon of our great cities hitherto oer curre may be a symbol of the control of be a symbol of change which will so the end deliver us One thing is certain—we cannot continue to twe as we have been hving We must begin all over again A new bytem of thought and life must match the new and aw'ul power new suddenly in our control Time seems as though to pause these days to see what man will do

Who Shall Lead the World?

It would be interesting to read the follow-remarks in the Editorial Comments of The Catholic World under the above caption by Well then if we are not fit to be more landers of by world what other nation if Woodwich endeds of by world what other nation if Woodwich endeds of Europe were will tirred with the same stars. See the control was well to the world with the same stars and the world will be a seen of the world will be a seen of the world will be control with the same stars. See the world will be control when the world will be control with the same stars.

of the he the emer and the accret treaty as instruments of deplement; they continued to use themthere is the second of the second of the condening the sterfule—the trapelly best instruction between the two words wan. They implee untrindted the events are a district that the second of the second of the second of the second of the second at the events of the second of the second promoting their own interest regardless of the deep reaches and of word trababilitation of the deep reaches and the second word of the second of t

The only country which would perhaps that country which would perhaps the country when would perhaps the country means to the country when we have a considered on the content of the country when we have the country when the country when the country we have the country when the country when the country when the country we have the country when the co

superstom that Sentain he their moral ireader
for pottine that permerch to paper I shall see until
the repetition that permerch to paper I shall see until
the moral with the enthet Acht Registrate
the world known Xigh Entain 18 unfaithened in the world opened to protect on protect the world opened to protect the seed opened to the world opened

Where Stands the World?

The following is reproduced from the Foreign Periodicals section of The Catholic World wherein we find the fine thoughtful lines quoted from an article that appeared in The Times Literary Supplement (London) August 18th 1915:

The world has twed through nearly two weeks of mangined are and rebed as character as a blow from a A suggester Empire has created as a blow from a series of the series o

Be thou on earth as Jove is in the sky

Lord and communder of these elements

Lors and commission of these extensions with the well and see for an all fight are has easied that men are the seed of the see

and whom we long to welcome home Yet apprehension merges with hope in our contemplation of the world we will have to refashion. The atom bomb has carried the problems of peace into strange zone of speculation. Has it opened before the nations a terrifying abyss, or does it hold the promise of salvation that will change the spirit of the world ? In there early days of our astonichment, when the one certainty is that a fresh element has entered the ferment at work in social and international affairs, the answers that come from experts and laymen are diverse and as fanciful as they are confusing One matter stands clear if the human race is still in its infancy, the child now has in its hands either the most dangerous or the most promising of its endlessly notel playthings. The scientists curousty concerning the nature of things has outrum their expectations—and outrum the world. They themselves-some of whom aware of the child's cap rices had hoped that their diligent search for the secret of the atom might prove a lost endeavour-seem now to be begging us to realize that the atom as the Lord's to be occasing as or resulte that can some as the Johnson and fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom And in their turo they are challedged by the fearful who seek how far those things are lawful and whether, with the tragical history of Dr. Faustus again in mind they are too deep for forward wist's to practice "more than see too deep tor forward wish to provide more than heavenly power permits. The story of the seel tower that "apported when the test bomb proved its appal-ling effectiveness in a Mexican desert, establishes itself most currounly as a Shakespearan annoision. Was it the forward conjecture of a great prophetic mind or was it, as its titidness suggests the transcript of a

was it, as its inteness suggests the consistency of the most appearance. The cloud-capid tower, the gorgeous palaces. The solemn temples the great globs lively Yea all which it inherit, shall discolve. And like this insubstantial pageant faded

Leave not a rack behind It is time to ask where the world stands. The dis-cussion can be taken out of the region of scientific speculation—a somewhat uneasy region at present, for speculation—a somewhat a time moment maintain a balunce—on to ground which affects our lives imme-diately It is customary to talk of the neutrality of science, but there is and can be, no neutrality when armaments of war are paramount and national claims ermanents of war are paramount and national claims are backed by pleas of necessity that rule out simplicity, truth and the standards of good and evil given to us by Christ We have been hornfad witnesses of the unneutrality of science Willingly or not it has been harnessed to the State and its purpose of serving human needs frustrated in pearly every field except the medical The scientist protests in vain Professor Soddy, who is one of the originators of the theory of atomic disintegration warned us years ago of the frightful use that might be made of the secret power

for which he and Lord Rutherford were seeking

Bitter enlightenment may be the way to cambo
Peace lovers and aggressors alike have ample room and
scope to-day to trace the character of rum Those who dismissed the ideal of the brutherhood of man as a sentimental dream are, momentantly at least, in agreement with the dreamers Brotherhood is proving an inevitable condition of life's security. The choice is peace or the end of human organization in any form we have known or have thought of bitherto The atom bomb has given us a glumpse of the truth that if man is the pinnacle of the universe the position is becoming too dizzy for his comfort. To ensure the endurance of peace an alert conscience is demanded of the estigen and of his statesmen a deep conviction that the pursuit of an terme policy transcends the rominteesm of national doctrines Now the atom bomb has rendered national doctrines are the aron room as a rearrand obsolete the recognized paraphernalia of war we may fad the windom and the beauty of the divine command "to be likeminded are toward another"

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BEFORE A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING -

the Chief Minister of the Tripura State spoke on Wednesday 16th May, 1945, in connection with the inclusion of The Tripura Modern Bank in the scheduled list Tripura Modern Bank' is one of the few Banks which have been honoured to be scheduled after a thorough examination of their state of affairs. We feel honoured and rejoice at this occasion as it is the first in the like of the Tripura State. We wish the Bank more

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It was long before daybreak when we left Sharaz for Buchare The journey is only 285 kilometres but owing to the high and steep passes this section of but load from Teheran is considered the most difficult and dangerous

The road from Shirat to Bushire across the South Iranas mountains is considerable most dangerous of all it has many attention at the property of the state of the property of the state of the property of the state of the state

the non-tention with us General Irius expressed the opinion has winderpread banditry in Southern Iriu was due to the were economic distress prevalent in those regions. There is dearth of cereals and water and supplies of textile land flowers and offer necessary of the state of

divince country between Shirsz and Bushire differs must slidy from this and plana and mountains which predominate north of the predomination of the slidy of the

Even more marked was the change in the lv-decape after we crowed the mun ranges of the South Irranan mountains. This side of hardren date polms were to be seen in the valleys. The air became more most and suitry. And when we had devended from the moun tains to the countal lowlands the fact was so inlense as to make it difficult to break productions.

The neutre was breame and menutations of each purser the vegetation presents and menutations of each began to appear on the card in the condition of the road approaches quite concern to the much shores of the Gulf the earth is covered with a thick white layer of rill, looking, like covered with a thick white

liver of str. "Great the strength of the day when a form only behave Bashne gaves the major behave a for filter years the major only ten of filter years ago; "was a flour-thing teapor, the point of detination for a large part of the shipping bound for Iran from

Europe India and America For many caltimeter at the cally the whole of Inna 1 rate through the Forus Gulf proceeded tag Bushire But the building of the Title Innana Italiana, which debouches on the Forus Gulf at Bandar Shahpur completely robbed Bashire of a maportance Shahpur and other ports on the Northern Sover Devillar Shahpur and other ports on the Northern Sover Shatt al Arah wells as at Ahoramuchan on the rid

Shatt al Arabi
we The farther we proceeded southward the more at which by the impovement wasted downloaded and beckgrand condition of the population. On the side of the property of the prope

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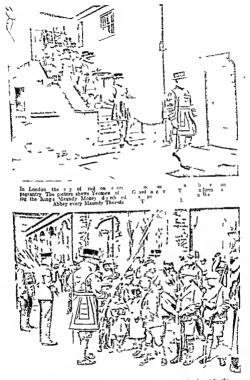
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Iran

M Sergeyev in his Travel Notes on Iran narrates in \ew Times

It is 480 kilometres from I-fahan to Shiraz locality especially at first, is reminiscent of what one meets with on the road from Teheran to Islahan-the same bare sunscorched mixture of praine and desert, and the same barren and lifeless mountains. Then the scene grows somewhat more picture-que. The plateau nees still higher. The mountain ranges are more numerous and in the valleys between them one more frequently comes across cultivated fields orehards and

By midday, after having driven about 300 kilo metres we reached the small village of Dehbid lying at an elevation of pearly 2,500 meters. We deceded to stop here to rest and refuel. The Anglo Iranian Oil Company has its filing stations all along the road at

intervals of 80-150 Lilometres

The small dark clay built teahouse where we stop-ped for refreshment soon began to fill with people Besides the proprietor there was the local manager of Besides the propostor there was the local manager of the Anglo Itanian Oi Company the officer commanding the small military force statutoed in Dobbid several Arabs belonger to local tribes a clad in long upward and bender resched to the floor and wearing arms and bundle are and the local khan Ragged peasants and bundle are the state of the Kashar relative of Naser Khank and of the Kashar relative of Naser Khank and the Kashar khank and the Marker than the state of the Kashar Ragged peasants. of the Kashgai tribes He told us that we were the first

of the Kashian tribes He told us that we were the first people from the So pist Union he had ever met. He invited us to discover the control of the control met people chiefly Arabs and Kashgais armed with modern rifles We were considered by the evidence of our own eyes that the reports that the Southern tribes our own eyes that the renorts that the countern tribes were arming that the Kashgais Bakhtists and the Arah and other tubes nowcess large numbers of rifles. machine pistols and other firesims were true

khans and the tribal leaders who are the real rules

The evening was already well advanced when w drove into Shiraz, the chief town of the province of Pars It lies in a parrow valley and is ringed in by mountains

Of all the cities of Southern Iran we visited Shirai produces the most favourable impression. It is really very besutiful The streets in the central part of the city are broad and lined with trees Shirsz abounds 13 greenery generally Especially lovely are the till slender cypresses Shirax is famed for its gardens, there is scarcely a house without one Orange and lemon trees grow in the public streets. The slopes of the surrounding hills are covered with vineyards from the grape of which is made the wine popular in Iran known as Khullar

Shiraz is one of the old cities of Iran It's behered to have been founded by the Ambs, and was originally a military camp It has repeatedly serred as the capital of Iran under Kerim Khan Zend (1760 79), who while he did not assume the title of Shah was ruler of practically the whole of Inn Kenm Khan who has be repute in Iran of not having been a had monard devoted much attention to the improvement of Shiral Nearly all the old buildings still in more or less good condition were built in the regim and the state of the process of the p

Ohrng our brief slay in Shiras ne vented the tome of the poets Hift and Sasia situated on the outbarts of the entry Both tombs are surrounded by trees and the state of the st but also of India and other Oriental countries

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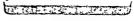






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THE MODERN REVIEW

MARCH



1046

Vol. LYYIY. No. 3

WHOLE No. 471

NOTES

Foilure and Success

There is a controversy in progress now in which on one aide is ranged all the weight of potent and considered opinion of the tried and trusty veterans of Congress led by Mahatman bimself and on the other we have the expostulations of the Jounger generation impatient of delay and raging against irustration We have no desire to join mouse with either but we must but on record our mergivings that this continual laying of stress on the hemousness of adopting wrong methods and the lack of success added the damning with faint prame the spirit that lay behind these endeavours may pare un effect that muniq pe texales, of quitable It seems to us as if the leaders have not yet attained a full resistation of the state of this country after the August 1942 uprisines were crushed by sheer weight of a cel and fire. It seemed at that time in us and to all who were placed a mularly as if brute force had sumplied neer the rights of a suffering people whose runt lad been ground dawn under the beels of armed Imperial m Ait the forces of Reaction had been let loose and the British Gavernment, after peeing its qual mes at the points of vantage all over the Alled qualitys at the points of vaniage all over one named World from Delh to Washagton had strated its bropagand machine going full be at Truth was at a bropagand machine going full be at Truth was at a decount, the defenceless people being unsbe even in protest against outrages against humanity, through the action of the most rigid ten oral ip outs de of totabiarian lunds that ever obtained a strang chold on the rights of free speech of e people. The Indian and in particular the linds was pictured as a saiske replain as ats grovel og and its venom that had been to led in its attempt at striking at the hees of the Galabads of In penal sm The rest of the world was too busy fight it for existence and the few who had env sympathy for the oppressed began to get confused and their for the oppressed began to get contract for the tempathy a sited turning into patiful contempt for the tempathy a sited turning into patiful contempt for the tempathy as sited turning into patiful contempt for the tempathy and with them were ther plant they had any The hith that all the arms all the power thanks to the Congress resigning at the crucial moment—and control o' at the cish in the country And what is more, they It corresponds are not all feredom movements we let the the state of spit.

I S 1 and Chem having taken over the task of spit.

The above photo of the dend boy was taken at the boy lets for the time being Than about was the boy lets for the time being Than about was the boy lets and appeared which the Sambhanath Fands Hospital during the recent Calcutta boy lets and the sambhanath Fands Hospital during the recent Calcutta.

happenings of those vital three years must be

The Torch of Freedom was flickering spasmodically in the tempest of ruthless repression let loose by those in power and it seemed that all hope was gone. It was in this atmosphere that the 'underground' movemeet was born suside India and Netaji Subhas Bore started his I N A organisation seroes the frontiers, We have no desire in challenge Mahatmanie judgment regarding the methods adopted in both movements, the more an because we know that the Revolutionary and the Terrorist movements here no fruit because they struck no roots in the manes. But is it correct to say that both these movements were completely barren af results and that they were unqualified fathers? We ash this question because we know definitely that this continuous condemnation is causing englusion and even resentment in quarters that could provide the finest material for matten building

It is easy to condemn violence but it is not so care in control passions in the face of brutal nutrages on humanity Il c are obliged to give a rather gruesome picture in this column to illustrate the point of our statement.



disturbances The name of this child victim, 11 years of age, was Devabrata Das, a junior student of the Jagabaodhu Iostitute He was bayonetted by the Gurkhas of the Calcutta Police in broad daylight on the Chowringhee, the widest street io Calcutta This was no case of a stray bullet hilling an innorent victim Moreover, this happened before the disturbances rose to a peak and the military were ordered to take over He was to procession with other school and college but a when they were charged by the Gurkhas with bayocets and was left dune on the road He died within an hour after being brought to hospital by student volunteers still cooxulsively clutching his text books. Now this being the cause what could be the effect? We can give illustrations now but what about the unpubbeized thousandfold greater slaughter and repression that prevailed to 1942 and out of which was boro the underground resistance movement What measures had the leaders provided to guide the masses in such eventualities?

The British Cabinet Delegation

Pandit Nehrus comment on the prospects of success of the British Caboet delegation juxtaposed with the editional in the Erich Press" provides the best commentary on the matter Pandit Nehru said

We are apt to consider these questions too much in the percenda context I am so often saked what is so and so like and what is your receition to such agin such a person As a matter of fact while personal equation counts and does make a difference in larger problems one has to consider other impersonal questions A Leons probably made all the difference to the Russian Revolution 'Nevertheless behand and round about Lenin were mighty factors working for the revolution Now therefore no considering this question of India and England we should consider it in the cookets of the world to-day

We must realise that each country in the final annihas works for its own interests. In the intercational plane it only works for what might be
considered international interests when they are in
harmony with its own interests. So, you so take it
that the British belegation will work for the interests of British and the British belegation will work for the interests of India British and the will work for the interests of India British that its in your year, and
appear to them require to-day? And what do Indian
interests from our point of view require.

In the final analysis Britain has to choose be tween two possible developments It is mevitable that in the course of the next few years India will be independent even if Britain opposes it If India gains her independence in spite of Britain India for a long time is like to be a country hostile to Britain ranged in a camp hostile fo Britain in the world context On the other hand if India attains indepen dence more or less immediately by co-operating with the British it might be possible for Britain to sal vage some goodwill as well as other things in India. Therefore from the British point of view it may well he to their interests even in the near future and much more so in the distant future to recognise Indian independence now than to be forced to recogn nuse it some years later after having lost everything. Similarly India naturally would prefer a peace

ful solution to a solution which entails great deal

of loss and suffering and which might delay India's progress later on it the economic field The costs of conflict are always great and the heavest of three costs as the trail of hatterd and butteress that follows We should like to avoid all this and therefore we should I fet to do our utmost to have a peacful solution of Indian problem but it is dead clear that that settlement can coly be on the bavey of Indian independence and on no other There is a desire and strong urge on both index to come to a praceful cettlement and it may well be that success comes to us

On the other hand there ore powerful factors working in a contrary direction

The most powerful factor working to a contrary direction set he one hundred and fifty year old indition in British minds which I as putterfed British and examination in regard to find a Britishers even today and exameluding the Cabinet Ministers of Eogland cannot get rid of their tradition which has esten other minds and they still still, of Iodia often course in a slanguage which smells of a generation of two axon They force that they are addressing a sensitive proud and varied people who will not put up with any patronago or acything manking of superiority.

It is abvicus that India today is a volcaco of four bundred million humso beings. There are furchances of some agreement based on independence emerging out of the tails that are to come and even if the chances were less it is the right policy for it to work for such an agreement to the utimost provided always that we stick to our another It is native good policy nor statementary to enter into any talks with o forcum power or outhoring older deceing or declaring that the tails are likely to be fruitless.

The editorial in the Irish Press* contains the following remarks

For will covy the task that has been entimated to the members of the British Mission They go to a country which is upder the shadow of a farmon-whose people have lost all fasth in British who longer believe either in her capacity to govern and govern well or in her promises to quit the country and allow Indians to work out their own allaytuo.

For whatever may have been the immed six cause that has provoked such needents as the naval mutury and outbreaks of violence in Bombay Calcutta and Karachi there can be little doubt that these things have their ultimate source in the existence of the control of the little of the hardon whose patience has been treed to the limit of its endurance

To the world it must seem that Britains rule in India is standing its last trial Does Britain also realise this?

In his reply to the Congress resolution condemning the Government for their handling of the navilratings Mr. Philip Mason said that the Government were aware of the 'electric atmosphere to India and would take the greatest care to a void any deteroration of the general initiation. It was a conclustory reply although vague Coupled with it however was another attendent consolerably less vague and not at all conclustory. There would be no mass punshments?

But Covernment reserved that right to act against those who must have misled the men-

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Apparently it required a mutiny before the Govern ment could discover what the men's grievances were or who were their leaders 'Govern or get out' was the demand of the Corpress anokesmen and indeed it seems to have come to a state where Britam can no longer maintain the rule of the strong hand and

yet is unwilling to go Complete anarchy could only re-ult from persistmg in that dog and manger ettitude and in the recognition of this danger by Entain by one hope that the forthcoming negotiations will succeed India will be sceptical and justly so since the and ex penence of British Missions must cause her suspect that the present one is just another facesaving device And unfortunately the British Press atill behaves as if its intention was to foster such suspicions It is still harping on the stale old theme atill cager and willing to grant Ind a independence if only Indiana could agree among themselves and still reminding Moslems and the Princes that if they want parti tioned India then they must have it But pending the agreement (of which the British Press is elways in despair) Britain must stay in Ind a end see fairplay in enlarging and transforming the Viceroy's Cobinel so that it will appear almost Indian while always reserving the Viceroys powers. That can hardly be the policy of this the latest British Mission to India Eles they are going on a fools errand Only one thing now can placeta India and that is here for them to say that they have come to

pack up and go We agree with Pandil Nehru that it would be bad policy to enter into negotiations with the delegation after closing all doors against possible solutions But il muct at the same time he impressed on the delegation that Iodia is no longer in a mood to swellow any "tabloid" panacean made in Britain after the prescription of British Imperial on Nostrume that pretend to cure bul in reality aggravate the disease as witness the Ramssy Macdonald Communal Award should not be considered Br tain must drop the old pretences and by lo accept a new oneotation in the viewpoint regarding matters that concern India Pandit Nehru has done well in warning us but unless some British spokesman has the courage to tell the lruth to the British people in the same issued no progress would be pos ble The Irish Press is perfectly correct about the nefanous role of the British Press in general as Worldover Press Bulletin for January 2 1916

British eilence in the press about the sums of the Indian National Congress is another case of interem in India Spoke-men of the bg Indian movement complain that British people can hardly be expected to understand either for satelligent opposition or agreement what the Congress wants if 18 program for a regenerated India in equelched so that no body can even read it It is charged that not even a summary of the Congress recent manifesto adopted after careful atudy and we cang the separa tions of millions, was published by the British press.

That the Congress is willing to come to the negobattons with an open mod has been clearly dec ared by its foremest spokermen. It all depends now on what the De cration has been empowered to offer and also demands metaded no victimization of the so-called

on how the British Press and Public view the proposals not forward by us If all the cards are put on the table and the negotiations carried on in a forthright fashion in the line spirit of Post-War Democracy-and not of the Post war diplomats—then Lord Pethick Lawrence's optimism might well be justified We on our side must remember that there must be give and take only that this giving and taking must not be unilateral And further we must remember that there is one commodity that we are not empowered to offer for barter and that 13 Freedom

R I N Ratings' Recolt

The revolt of Indian Naval ratings in Bombay and Karachi has caused everybody grave concern While the leaders are tiving to do their hest Pandit Nehru flying to the spot Mahaiman condemning moh excesses President Arid sceing the C in-C and the matter being discussed in the Central Assembly the events them selves must be analysed from a clear perspective The peaceful strike for five days opening of fire hy the mulatary the mevitable retaliation by armed ratings the lightening of the pressure of military and police repression the threat of Vice-Admiral Codfrey, Prime M nister Attlees declaration at the Commons and Mr Macon e statement at the Central Assembly and the eventual surrender of the ratings—the whole etery has much of dramatic suddenness.

The grievances of the ratings were enumerated in the statement assued by the Central Strike Com mittee They have also been mentioned by the War Secretary Mr Mason in his statement at the Central Assembly As the statement of the Strike Committee easys the Indean ratings had been 'suffering untold hardships regarding pay and food and the most out-

rageous racial discrimination" These seamen had for the last few years been serv ing in different parts of the world with strong datermination and unfinehing courage Hardship and suffer-

ing were their lot They risked their lives to maintain the crumbing props of a sagging imperished based on exploiting their own land Still they underwent all these hardships and their devotion to duty and dauntless courage have been prayed even by the British Covern ment But the beings Britishers did not think it worth while to redress the wrongs of the suffering mamen. The wrongs are of long standing Poor pay, miver-

able food and unbealthy lodging had been the r reward during the war years. New that the war has ended it is only natural that they would ask for a change in their reward Unfortunately the change comes in the shape of bullets Prima Minister Attlee announced in the Commons that Royal vary ships including a cruiser would arrive on the spol and help in suppressing the mutar, Vice-Admiral Godfrey warned the ratings with the height of folly when you take into account the overwhelming forces at the disposal of the Government at this time and which will be used to their utmost even if it means the destruction of the pavy of which we have been so proud "

Mr Mason a statement at the Central Assembly throws a food of 1 ght on the nature of British intentions The Flag Officer Commanding met fourteen ratrags who summed up the demands of the ratings The much to exploit the situation and strengthen the League organisation at the countryside Money flowed in a etream The demand for an all party Government in Bergal during the famine was resisted by the League and the British officials The Famine Commission Report 'An all party Government might have created public confidence and led to more effective action but no hich Government came 1010 being After cons dering all the circumstances we cannot avoid the conclusion that it lay within the power of the Government of Bergyl by bold, resolute and well-concessed measures at the right time to have largely prevented the tragedy of the famine as it netually took place" Political power in the hands of the people's representatives netting shrough an all party Government could have prevented much of the rigours of the famine, but Imperialist politics acting in collaboration with League politics presented it

We consider Gandhijis suggestion the best solution for the food problem Let a National Government responsible to the people be formed at the Centre Let food be their concern Tamines will stop then and only then With the apparently innocent cry of keeping foed out of politics the most simister politics may be played with India's food.

The Problem of Indian India

Indian States are today faced with the exceedingly knotty problem of a vital decision regarding the role they would like to play in the struggle for national emanemation The decision would be momentous and commiscent for it would determine their future role in a free India The recent address by the Namab of Bhopsl on the occasion of the celebrations of his fifts second birthday will be welcomed by all progressive elements in the country as a mark of his scalisation of the sens of the times

The Nameh speaking in his individual especity as the ruler of Bhopat and not in his espacify as the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes buildly expressed his sense of responsibility at the present juncture. He felt humil ated to think of the present degeneration of our land which had made so great a contribution to human thought and progress And he had the courage to admit that our misery consequent upon foreign domination was due to n large extent to our weakness 'Dors anyone sincerely believe" he seled 'that 400 000 000 people could be denied the right to think and act for themselves to hie their own life to shape their own national poley and develop according to their own gerius and espacity if they made up their minds senously and with determination to assume that right?

The Nawab maintained that he has always been against the idea that we are to accept a settlement of our domest c problems imposed by a foreign govern ment We must carre out our own freedom by our own efforts When the Chancel or of the Chamber of Princes has the wisdom courage and foresight to decare even if in his personal capacity, 'If we want protection and

in the BCS endre were made on political grounds strength let us seek them in the affection and loyalty by the I cague Ministry acting in the closest collabort- of our own people," we have every reason to hope that tion with the representatives of British Imperialism in every Indian ruler will give up the extrict like policy India These officials mostly Circle officers Sub- of blinking oneself to a patent fact. The fact is the divisional officers and Additional Magnetrates were sure and obvious liquidation of feudalist power Addressing a huge gathering at Colonelgani Pandit Jawahurlal Nehru declared a few daya ago, 'Feudalist structure in the country is bound to crumble with the rising tide of democracy and political consciousness among the people." And the Chanceller himself is rise enough to point out, "The future would indeed be daik if the States were to rely upon foreign support for their preservation through generations to come

When the Namab of Bhopal declares uncourvocally, "I stand for a free and independent India," we feel that one of the main props of British rule in India 15 crumbling down As a matter of fact, it has been the consistent policy of the British throughout its reign in Iodia to rely on two priociples of safety One is to maintain a solid bloc of reactionary communalists by following the method of divide and rule. The other is to perpetuate a feudal system of autocratic rulers who are the atrongest bulwark against any popular riging The strange combination of the mock parade of provinc al autonomy in British Ind a and the continuance of an autocratic tradition in Indian India has been one of the most glaring anomalies of our constitution. The Govern ment ras fully complacent that the nominated represcutatives of the Princes to the upper chamber of the Central Legislature would not szerifice British interests for any patriotic consideration. But has the time come when the Government should doubt the efficacy of its instrument?

The fact that some Indian Princes are displaying a sence of reality is not surprising Pandit Jawaharla; Nehru in addressing the States People's Conference significantly remarked 'The real balance of power is shifting to the people because the dominant power, the British Government could not function for long here If the British Government ceases to function here, the entire fabric of the remnants of mediaeval royally will be shattered So the problem that faces the Princes to-day is to decide and define their function during and after the charge It is no use avoiding the real issue, They must finally make up their mind about this change How would they react to the transfer of para-mountey from the Butish Crown to an Indian Exe cutine? How would they react to the devolution of all power on the masses? How would they adjust themselves to a free and democratic India ? These questions must be decided immediately and finally We do not know what impropred in the secret conference held between Mahatma Candhi the Aga Lhan and the Nawab of Bhopal The Congress with its stand for Anshal Majdur Praya Rey have tounched a ceasetess campaign among the States people The Nawab of Bhopel is wise enough to understand that it is ligh time that they clearly explained to the Congress their attitude and policy towards the nitainment of freedom His meeting with Candbill is rather agnificant Let us await the results.

Railuay Budget

The Rudway Budget for 1946-47 has been presented in the Central Assembly The budget reveals a net actual surplus of Rs 49 80 crores for 1944-45, a revised ntimited surplus of Ib. 22 of croops after promal age for the screen, of or the current year and an en unsate turplus of Ib. 12 22 croops for the year 1915-07. The Budget often not hold out any prospect of a relief as rites and farrs On the content, it writes the public arties and farrs On the content, it writes the public of the darper of the warture leggery of a high open state of the darper of the warture leggery of a large of the darper of the warture leggery of a large post was together than the farry of the contentes in the farry of the darper with the contentes in the farry of the darper with the contentes in the farry of the darper with the contentes in the farry of the darper with the contentes in the farry of the darper with the contentes in the farry of the darper with the contentes in the farry of the darper with the contentes in the farry of the darper with the contentes in the farry of the darper with the content with the content

of time with the general level of prees."

The Budyrt prouseds for foll alte nationalism of the offer of or gas for lourse class passenger cooket, that is not noticed selecting accommodal to the interpretation of the conference of the following accommodation, the anapyzation learners are for the medical of the conference of the previous of a lump size of first own to excite a start to be much for the pulse of the conference of the start to be much demanded during the way, and (d) a beary programme of gen like the conference of t

The Budget to say the least, as entermely described by the Budget of the Budgets arounding The recent proposed table of the Budgets arounding The recent proposed to the Budget of the B

A study of the Railway Budgets during the war year will convice anybody that in these few years will convice anybody that in these few years the traveling public has been feeced to the extent of Ra. 200 to Rr. 400 crores and that profits to this extent have yety largely been descepted.

"The property of the property

in India had timely setion been isken The whole question of Railway administration in India needs a thorough discussion The War Transport Member has accepted in principle Me K C Neogy : suggestion on a cut motion to set up a Committee to examine questions connected with railway manage ment, control finance, relations between railways and their customers railway policy regarding development of the country including rates policy and development of talkey industries. He has suggested that a Combittee should examine how railways have fared under Covernment management and under the present administration In replying to Mr Neegs a cut motion Er Edward ined his best to evade the real issue. He said that he had seconted the ides of a Committee but he desired not to be estied upon to define its scope in savance Mr Neogy's cut motion was packed without division. The railways during these years have behaved

minuted surplus of Re. 32 of crores after providing very body with Indian passengers, Indian indictingly for the current year and an estimated sets and Indian traders. The conditions of travel, rates for the current year and an estimated sets and force base all been but denote and expresse it rapplies of Re. 12 22 crores for the year 1915-47. The and force base all been but denote negative is made.

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Sales Tax Agitation in Bengal

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For two weeks past, the traders of Bergal have been observing I arisi as a protest against the cohonecment of the Sales Tax to one sona in ile ilirce This tax was first arapored in 1941 and the amount was one nice in the runce Wile imposing the tax, the Bengal Government had explained that it was a temporary measure and sa money was needed for nation-building the proceeds of the Sales Tax would be carmarked for that purpose in spate of public demand, they did not say what got on building projects they would like to finance with the pro cods of this far The far was next raised to two pice and the proceeds continued to be arrogated to the general revenues. Dun'g the last few months with the Ministry out of office, there has a been two more rives in the tax, first to three pice, then to one anna It has now become a permanent a em in the proviocial tax list and all talks of ut laing the proceeds for nation building have coved The Government of Bengal now say that there is no question of sholition of the Sales Tax

The economic bad effects of a high sales tax in one portion of a vast country are well known It will divert trade and sodustry to contiguous provinces where there in no Sales Tax just as high taxation tends to dried industry out of British India into Natura States But as a burden it has become terriby oppressie It briege power classes within as ambit and the lower middle class with low fixed incomes are the hardest but Only cereals meet fish vegetables sugar salt, mustard oil milk agricultural implementa ferbi era yare keroseae oil tobacco matches, coal and water are the necessities that have been exemp ed from the tax Almost every other item of consumption and production are taxed Articles of daily committee like dal, sources clothet go to let goods shoe umbrella, books exer cite books paper pezeil hib ink, etc mre taved Riw materials of aven handeralis are tavel. The tax being s fixed imposition its incidence is lightest for the rich and burdest for the poor. The Bengal Sales Tax is virtually a subterfuge for the Income tax

The Government of Bengal bave carned a no onety for bubery corruption and wastage in public expenditure Even the Anditor General of India and the Public Accounts Committee of the Central Legislature have repeatedly consured them but the officials here are sacorrigude Crores of rupees of public money have been wasted by the Bengal officials due to mal administration bribery and above all negligence which can certainly be termed enmiss! About seven crores of supees bave been instered sway by the Bengal Govern ment in their fantastic boat building project About twenty five erores of rupees are going to be the r lors on rice purchase secount In spite of these terrible loves they have never made any attempt worth the name to recover or retremen The people of Bengal have every right to demand a total repeal of this incomious amposition on the poor the proceeds of which have been utilized to make up for the deficits incurred through maledministration

Unconstitutional Ministry for Sind

The formation of a new Ministry in Sind under the Premiership of Sir Ghulam Hosain Hidas etallah has been condemned all over the country as an unconstitutional act and a gross breach of parliamentary etiquette Giving reasons for this action, a Government communique was issued the contents of which boil down to this. (f) that the Governor has discussed the political situation with the leaders of the League and the Coalition Parties as also "with other political leaders," the implication being that all avenues of forming a correct idea as to the true position as it existed, had been exploited prior to the final step being taken,
(2) that the elections had led to a tie between the strength of the two parties namely, the League Party and the Coalition Party and that four members had not attached themselves to either, (3) that the Gover por had invited Sir Ghulam to form the Ministry on the ground that he was the leader of the largest party which had contested the elections, as distinct from the party which commanded the largest voting strength in the Legislature, and (4) that two portfolios remain still to be filled and that every effort was now being made to fill them by members of minority community All attemps to induce the Congress Party, to fill there two portfolios have failed,

Mr G M Syed Leader of the Coalition Party has given a fitting riply to Sir Transis Mules, demoliting one by one the pleas of official communique. The final position of the parties after the elections was as follows:

Abre Governor had carefully avoided contacting the fabour Member who had declared that he would vote with the Congress. In order to maintain the appearance of a tie between the two major parties, this avoidance was Inevitable.

As regards the other plea, Mr Syed says

There existed no tie between the strength of the two parties. My party commanded a voting strength of 29 including the Labour Members vote which had been definitely pledged to me in writing and which fact lad been duly brought to the Covernor's notice by me As against that, the voting strength of the Muslim League Party was only 28, and one of these 23 members had to lose his right of vote on his elevation to Speakership which normally must preeede alt other business. In other words, not only no tie existed between the strength of the two Parties but it was a case of a majority party of 29 sgainst a minority party with 27 votes to rely upon Let. although the Governor had reasons to know that the League Party had not a majority he had deemed at proper to metalt in office the leader of the minority party Incidentally, this also disposes of the third contention that the Covernor had invited Sir Ghulam Husain Hidavetulah to form a Ministry by virtue of I is being the leader of the largest party

The fourth and the tast point affuded to in the communique also does not take us very far I do not know who is making every effort to fill the vacant

portfolio by members of the minorities In fact it entistings in hope which, it should be obvious to the Goternor, was not likely at all to materialise. The most important Hindu minority, the minority which had throughout enjoy ed one third representation is the Cabinet had en bloe joined the Coshitton Party and there no longer existed even the smallest ray of bope of its immembers break ing that all ance and joining hands with the Muslim League Party for the purpose of 'falling the time vacant portfoliors' purpose of 'falling the time vacant portfoliors'.

The Governor's decision is very unfortunate from more standpoints than one Elevation to office of a minority party over the head of the majority party of the bealthy working of a democratic constitution must be opposed. This action is far more condemnable in view of the fact that power has been handed over to a spale communal party to the exclusion of a party composed of lindius and Muslims including the support of commercial interests and labour. In doing to the Governor seems to have violated both the spint and the letter of the Instrument of Instructions which his King had issued to him.

Multi-National State

We reproduce below the comment of the Indian Social Reformer on Generalisamo Stalin's speech delivered on February 10 on the eve of the Russam elections. The note is self explanatory and we do not think any further comment is called for Stalin's speech published in Calcutta newspapers was supplied by Reuter.

On Sunday evening the All India Radio broadcast Generalissimo Stalin'a address on the eve of the Russian elections The Generalis.imo in the address showed how the Soviet State had emerged atronger out of the War belying the fears of frieads and frustrating the hopes of enemies He took item by stem the army, industry, and national solidarity in order to prove his thesis Among other things, he atressed the atability of the multi rational blute as established by the experience of the War This stalement had an orgent and intimate interest to us in India where it is maintained by the Muslim League that two nations cannot form one Sta c and by the Congress by way of rebutting that the Hiedus and Mustims are not two nations but one In o her words the Congress concedes that two nations can not form a single State The Reformer throughout has not contes ed the Mushm League's claim that Muslims are a nation by themselves but maintained that the fact or fiction is no argument for partitioning India Nation is a word which has been used at different times in different seases Even at the sime time and by the same authority it has not been used consstently to one sense. Therefore, if, a group chooses to claim to be a nation it is uscless to question its propriety But the point is that being a nation does not entitle any group to d srupt a long standing geographically cultural unity. The experience of Societ Russia as a multi-national State in therefore, of great aga feance in meeting the argument for Pakastan Tie Ladio report of Stales speech con ained it But the report in the newspapers next morning omitted it Why? News agencies in this country and, perhaps circwhere, also concerts

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legitimately are They are accorded recognitum as pits his protest journalists which certainly they are not Their busness is to purvey news without adulteration and not mould or interpret public opinion which is the responsible function of the true journalist A journal nt is personally accountable for the equity of his judgment The news agency has no responsibility beyond the accuracy of its facts

Deposition of the Maharaia of Reua

Maharaja Sir Ghalab Singh of Rewa has been deposed by the Crown Representative This decision has not come as a surprise to the Maharaja or to those who knew that the guif between him and the Pohtical Department was steadily widening Tracing the causes which made him unpopular in the eyes of the Political Department the Maharaja told the representative of the Bombay Chronicle that as he had been holding progressive views and ideas and was analous to intro luce reforms in his State and improve the social economic and educational status of his subjects he mourred the displeasure of the Political Department and was branded a rebel among the Princely Order of

The refusal of the Maharaja to tolerate the under materierence from the Political Department in the administration of his State and his defiance of their whimseal and arbitrery ukases brought him into clash with the Political Department early in 1942 and he was deprived of his administrative powers. He was acked to leave the State and not to enter Rews until further orders He challenged the Government to prove the charges against him He was tried by a special tribunal and was ultimately found "not guilty" In spite of this sequitial he was not allowed to enter Rews unless he accepted certain conditions imposed upon him by the Political Department In the interest of his people be agreed to swallow them and returned to his State in August 1944

After his return he found that the interests of his subjects were being mercilenly ignored by the Stateofficials—the majority of whom were the nominess of the Pol tical Department He noticed that the State Was being burdened with heavy expend five that conniption and bribery were rumpant among the oficials that the State subjects had been receiving a stepbotherly treatment at the hands of the non Rewa officials' and that chaos and confusion disorder and autocracy were the order of the day

He could not tolerate this state of affairs and masted upon an immed ate termination of the existing conditions. But h s protest was suppressed and went like a try in the wilderness His good intentions were manconstrued by the Political Department and he was advised not to interfere in the administrative affairs of the State and in the activities of his Cab net of

The Political Department wanted to keep him as a 'dummy' to affix his signature as a 'dhobi mark en every paper submitted to him for his 'approval' by the Cabinet But on the other hand his wishes were never respected by the Cabinet and his proposals were fre-

quently turned down unceremoniously In thet Mine'er Major Sento a numeric of the con- in a new purely judicial work in the petty states of trution of two bridges cosing about Ra. 450000 to a Western India and Gujarat States Agency

their functions as being much beyond what they British firm without even calling for tenders and de-

Similarly, his proposal to establish a network of schools and to introduce the scheme of compulsory and free primary education in the State was 'pooh poohed' by the Cabinet.

The theory of misgovernment practised by the Government of India is different for different fronts With the plea of stopping misgovernment, hereditary Indian Rulers are unceremoniously deposed but the British Governors under whom bribery corruption and me sovernment bring endless misery to the people of the provinces are permitted to carry on without the lea t intervention from the Centre Charges of mal administration in Bengal have been made by the people and have been proved by the Auditor-General of Ind as reports but to no effect

The Attachment Scheme

According to the Memorands on Indian States 1940 assued by the Government of India, there are 601 states pagers and estates in Iodia. They cover an area of 712,508 sq miles while British India has an area of 1 006 171 sq miles Approximately two-fifths of the population of India live in these States There is a very wide variance in their size and wealth Hyderabad has a population of fourteen millions with an annual sevenue of eight and a half crores Bilham a population is 27 with an annual revenue of Re 80

The largest number of States is in the Kath awar Of the total of 283 hath war States only nine are rich and big toz Bhavnagar Cutch Dhrangdhara Gondal Idar Junsgadh Morva Nawanagar and Porbandar The total area of these 283 Status is about 32 000 so miles with a total population of about four in lions. It is therefore natural that the first application

of the Attachment Scheme will be made in this area By an executive order of the Crown Representative acting with the concurrence of the Secretary of State some of the smaller States comprised in the Westero Indu Agency were during 1943 attached to larger States with beadquarters both made and outside their agency It was argued before the Judicial Commissioner's Court (Resiera India Agency) that the executive order of the attachment assued by the Crown Representative was illegal and ultra users of the powers of that high officer under the provisions of the Government of Iodia Act 1935 It was held by the Court that the Crown Representative a order attaching Bhalura Taluka Gondal State was illegal The Crown never absorbs a State and much less merges it into another State

The matter was set at rest by the Attachment of Ind a States Act Under Sect on 1 any State not mentioned in Division I to XVI (Table of Seats) Part II Schedule I of the Government of Ind a Act 1935 of Western Indea States Agency or Gujarat States Accord may be attached to any other Ind an States notwithstanding the Foreign Jurisdiction Act of 1890

Section 2 of this Act authorizes the a) transfer to courts and officers of any powers

or lunedict on on behalf of the Crown ,

b) relinquishment of any such power and c) transfer of cases pending at courts or officers of the Crown

The Attachment Act is restricted in scope and has

The Communique of April 16, 1943, laid down a India According to the economists this has happened weighty principle that autocratic powers shall not be due to glaring mismanagement We are however, of a abused and that nothing which is not inherently empate or survival should be artificially perpetuated

The real meaning behind this Attachment Scheme may be traced back to a resolution of the All India State Peoples Conterence held at Ludhiana in February. 1939 It recommended that all States with a population of below 20 lakhs or an annual revenue of tess than 50 lakhs of rupees should amaigamate with the neighbouring provinces If effect were given to this sterling balances built up to Indias credit represent resolution only 21 States will remain as separate units real resources that she had to sacrifice at the cost of

The native States have completely lost their independence through gradual changes in the policy pursued towards them by the British Government and Price Control and Indian Industries the systematic encroachments made on their rights They have been cordoned off into a far more helpless condition than the Indian Provinces. It is, therefore but natural that the British Government will try to Iorestall the States Peoples Resolution of 1939 by attaching smaller States to bigger States instead of giving them any opportunity to amalgamate with the Provinces. It is still easier to deal with a big native State than to handle matters in a small province with its politically conscious population

The Warning of the Economists

Leading economists of the country have issued a note of warning in a manifesto in which they have shown how the Government of India is driving Indian economy to the brink of disaster. They have condemaed the uninterrupted expansion of currency against the ever mereasing eterling securities even after the censulon of hostilities By continuing to finance the purchases of the British Government in this country by the asme inflationary procedure as during the war, the Government of India is driving Indian economy to the brink of disaster The substance of their state. ment is given below

We had stressed the necessity even during the war of limiting the total liabilities undertaken by the Government of India on all accounts to the recources that they were able to raise by taxation and borrowing Whatever justification there might have been for ignoring this waroing during the warperiod and lending far beyond India a capacity at the cost of unprecedented hardships to the people of India this has disappeared with the end of hostilities. Financial help now being extended by India is no longer required for winning the war , it only helps in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the borrowing country namely Britain The justification of a loan is to be found in the relative resources current and espital of the lender and horrower and the issue needs to be raised whether India is in a position to lend at all Considering her immediate consumption needs it is clear beyond doubt that India has no lending capacity

The most remarkable thing about this feed ug is that it is being achieved by a method which runs d rectly counter to this country's interest namely currency inflation The purpose of this inflation to say the least is cord d Indian currency has been suffered on such a dangerous scale to finance the deficat of Great Britain and not those of the Government of

different opinion We believe it to have been premeditated, west-calculated and deliberate action under taken for saving Britain from an utter huancial collapse by exploiting the resources of the Empire Canada, Austrates and South Airica had to be woold for money but India a case was different With the entire govern ment of this country under the thumb of Whitehall India was bied white for financing Britain a war The and the remaining 580 will be absorbed in the provinces. suffering starvation and death

With the eccention of hostilities and the centamously increasing inflow of foreign consumer goods, the inner meaning of price control and its effect on Indian industries are ateadily becoming clear The price control policy of the Government of India has been definitely injurious to the industrial development of the country during the war years Our industries have been starved of machinery and essential raw materials. Nor were steps taken to import capital goods to set up new industries which would have prospered under the natural protection provided by the war The control

orders completed the burden

In an article contributed to the Commerce Prof. R N Bhargava of the Allahahad University, gives good analysis of the price control system and its permicious effects He shows how the Government has used its price control measures in a manner that has done great harm to our industries on the one hand and encouraged the growth of the black marketeer and the profiteer on the other The prires of most articles of everyday use have been controlled under the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance Where the retail prices have not been controlled the ordinance lays down the rule that retail prices should not exceed an addition of 20 per rent or the addition allowed by normal trade practice whichever is less to the landed cost of an imported article or to the cost of production of a commodity manufactured in the country

The retail prices are to be arrived at in this way by the addition of the same percentage to landed costs and to cost of production It follows that in all those cases where the landed cost of an article is lower than the cost of production of indigenous manufacturers such a policy would even if nothing else was done deal a death blow to our industries. The fixstion of control prices at a high figure in respect of many raw materials needed for our industries, and especially of cost unduly raised the cost of production from the

vers first stage of the process

It has been seen that costs of production in In! a are higher than landed costs of imported articles. During the war years there has been a greater pro-portionale rise of prices in India than in most other countries. As such when retail prices are determined by an addition of the same percentage to cost of production and landed cost the retail prices of Indian manufactures would be higher than their foreign rivals Our pre-war costs of production in the case of a large runber of ecomod ties were not lower than ree's of fore an manufactures and in some cases they were setually higher A glanes at some of the controlled

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prices would make the position elear Prof Bhargava has provided the following

Name of princle		Indian male	Imported
1 2 3.	Cycle pedals (per pair) Bulb 25 watt Jam 24 os tin Tooth brush	Rs. 85 p 6 1 0 1 10 0 2 0 0 1 4 0	Rs as p 4 4 0 1 5 0 1 4 0 1 1 0
	Cup and saucer, large,		0.15 6

1 4 0 0 15 6 china In all these eases the controlled prices of fore ga goods are cheaper than the Indian products But what is the result? Prof Bhargava says when the prices of foreign goods are ebeaper there is a rush for fore gu goods. The honest dealer may sell their quota of foreign goods at controlled prices but the dishonest one will certainly pass their atocks underground When a con sumer wants foreign article say a pair of cycle pedals, the dishonest dealer usually says that the foreign make is not available but the price of a pair of Indian pedals is Rs 6-1 He also points out the absurdity of expecting to get foreign pedals at a price of Rs 44 per pair as they are superior in quality and more durable. The consumer catches the bint and agrees in pay hisch market price for the foreign product With the merease in the supply of foreign products this feature will stup but the real problem will become many acute Judging from the manner in which inflation is call continuing mahated there is httle bope that prices will go down in the near future In the meantime with the cost of production of Indian products still ruling high British Products at cheaper prices will flood the market Most of the Indian industries which are now tottering will go to the wall

Indian Famine a Blessing to White Men?

Mr D T Deshponds in an attale in the alterportent strikes a completely new nodes with regard to the impending famine. We conside his essential works quoting. First, all alte position out that we not work to provide the property of the control of the over more the facts that organia to this country were all approaches loads not only offer own repulsion has also fed the armies mitabled in this country with the facts of the control of the country with the fact of the control of the country with the fact of the control of the country with the fact of the control of the country with the bar of the control of the country of the latest properties of the desired of the country of the properties of the country of the country of the latest properties of the country of the country of the latest properties of the country of the country of the latest properties of the country of the country of the latest properties of the country of the country of the latest properties of the country of the country of the latest properties of the country of the latest properties of the country of th

Mr Despande apprehends that Indian famines are really of well prepared plans which would prove a blessog to the white men. Here are his conclusions

One who cannot lay his hands on the relevant facts and figures in regard to a certian situation has to rely solely on conclusions that can be drawn from the known farts and one might be led to consider that the repossibility for the impediant famine will be mainly at the doors of those who could have averted the Bergui Famine.

All the talk about the impending framme and the perpetual famine strikes one as a part of a well prepend plan it might be a well-calculated design to bambootia India into Agnetitural Economy page

stead of Industrial Economy It would suit Britain admirably if Indian public attention were focused mainly on the production of agricultural commodates. In times of famine people would naturally loak more towards production of food than towards the product on of manufactured goods.

One might keep in mind the fact that during system of faintne cheep theorie become available for the contents of or radds and other engineering when the contents of radds and other engineering when for a bay road making programme creating an ammediate and a large demand for huiding and engineering materials from Britan The famine will oblige Bottah at the cost of Indias millions.

Is it not strange that even famines should aid the White Man's post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction plans?

Indians in South Africa

The position of Indian in South Africa still control to the minimum Not authority with the Pengus Act and to be minimum Not authority with the Pengus Act and to the minimum of the Minimum Central South African Indian Congress met at Cape Town to consider Cleard Smith a proposal They suprite the bolling in a Round Table Conference between Indian and South African in settle matters to make the act and the settle of the Minimum Central South African in settle matters to make the act and the settle of the Minimum Central South African in settle matters to make the act and the settle of the settle matters to make the act and the settle of the settle matters to make the act and the settle of the settle matters to make the act and the settle of the settle of the settle settle of the settle of the

A short revew of earlier events in South Africa shich led one after another to the curtail are of the right in I float settlers there may prove useful here. The summary has been prepared from Mr C kondapis article on South Africa in the India Quarterly for January 1945.

South African Legislature enacted the Persons Act on April 27 1943 pegging for the fourth time, the position of Avatic perupation The Government al lode demanded that the Durban ares to which the Act applied be deproclaimed and the Act itself he repealed On April 13 1914 Premer Smits entered into the Pretons Agreement with the Natal Ind an Congress as an alternative to the Pege na Act. The Agreement purported to establish the inherent right of the Indian community to the acquestion and occupation of property anywhere in Natal of which the Pegging Act had depriced them save and except to the case of occupation of dwell new for rewdent al purposes in 1 rban areas which was likely to encender racial fraction die to juxtarectional living To meet the citation a Roard was to be set up to control and regulate just soontional occupation of dwellings between the Whites and Indian. The Board was to have powers of I censure and exempting dwellings singly or collectively this by ate routive action facilitating the reversion of such duritions to a postion which prevailed before the powers of the Perries Act. The Vatal Provincial Coursel was empowered to pass an ordinance implement or the Armement.

The sport behind the Agreement was that Ind and would agree to voluntary segment on in Durbon but only in ease they were afforded the civic amenities of

a scale provided in European quarter and without any preside to their inherent right to ownership and occupation of property throughout the rest of Natal The Natal Provincial Administration drafted the Occupation Control Ordinance It was accepted by both the parties as embodying the Agreement and the Natal Administrator advised its acceptance But the Europeane opposed it and the Administrator of Natal was forced to send it to a Select Committee which committee re ported on October 17, 1944, and recommended the part Residential Property Regulation Ordinance ordinance was fundamentally different from the Ocen pational Control Ordinance, it restricted the Indian right to acquire property by methods designed to control the acquisition of residential dwellings and land whereas the one nal ordinance sought to limit only the occupational right, while the old ordinance applied only to Durban and to other horoughs and townships in case the necessity for its application was proved this one extended its blanketing restrictions on occupation and acquisition over the whole of Natal, at provided for the constitution of heards which would determine policy whereas the older one limited the functions of the licensing board to the control of individual dwell ings, and above all it precluded ennerderation of the vital requirements of contrauty and natural expansion in occupation which constituted an essential part of the Pretoria Agreement and the Draft Generation Control Ordinance and even introduced proposals incompatible with such consideration

The Natal Indian Congress raised its voice of protest and urged the Premier to seto the new ordinance on the ground that its provisions did not conform to the Pretona Agreement. The Ordinance was rushed through the Council Bendes two other ordinances—the Housing Board Ordinance and the Provincial Council and Local Authority Expropriation Ordinance-were also passed The Government of India reacted by imposing reciprocal restrictions on South African nationals in India in terms of Sec 2 of the Reciprocity Act 1943

On 28th November 194t the representatives of the Congress interviewed the Premier and conveyed to him its views that the new ordinances as passed by the Provincial Council were heyond the scope of the Agreement and therefore not within the competence and the Provincial Council Ase at the Agreement was to Plight of Indians in Malaya he implemented The Premier in his reply of Decem ber 5 1914 while egreeing with the Congress that the new ordinance did not conform to the Pretona Agreement confirmed that the Pegging Act remained unrepealed and in force He advised that the Residential Property Regulation Ordinance would be reserved for His Majesty's assent and that the Housing and Expropriation Ordinance would become law The Agreement was considered to be of no further effect

The only concessions made in favour of Indian standpoint were (a) the expropriation of land both for housing and slum clearance had to receive the consent of the Union Government, (sc) Indians were youchsafed the privilege of sending another memoran dum on the matter , (iii) they were allowed to appe nt a small standing committee to keep in contact with the Administrator and the Minister of the Interior where necessary the Premier, and (it) the Natal Indian Judicial Commission whose work had been supended for some time would be revised. Other ways of lement it e-embo said were being explored

The only solution as the Natal Administrator h stated, is to admit Indians as a permanent part of the population As a preliminary to such solution th Pegging Act should be just repealed and the Nati Indian Judicial Commission should be required to moure into the question of municipal, provincial an parliamentary franchise to Indians The Union Govern ment should undertake not to consider any question affecting Indians before franchic as restored to then in Natal and extended to them in Transvall For one they are enfranchised as Union citizens, the Union Government too can legitimately require of them not to look up to India for help All friction arising from the imposition of economic sanctions and other relahatory measures could only then be avoided

Food Situation in Malaya

Writing in the Observer, London Mr. O. M. Green a Far Eastern expert has even a good account of how the people of Malaya now fare after they have gone back under the administration of their old Trustees." The following short description of the food nituation will be revealing and will show how valuable time has heen wasted with grave consequences"

The one and a half million tons of nee expected from Siam have proved a delusion Time was wasted in the peace negotiations on whether the rice was to be paid for or hended over free as reparations Then America intervened against the alleged harehness of our terms (merely, it is helleved in Sings pore with an eye on trade facilities) and more time was lost When it was ultimately decided that the nce was to he myen free most of it had senished.

Malaya has never heen self-supporting in food and no other nce supplies are simble Attempts are made to induce Malayas to grow vegetables but with moor success

Meanwhile living costs are anything from five to twenty times pre-war level In Penang coolies are so weak from want of food they cannot handle Under these conditions limbersness looting and decorty in the peninsula are widespread and no effective check has yet been imposed

The conditions of Indians in Malaya to say the least, is pitiable Pandit H N Kunzru and Mr P Kodanda Rao who were deputed by the Government of India to visit Mataya and Burms to make a firsthand study of the conditions of Indiana there are reported to have completed their talks with the offcials of the Commonwealth Relations Department. Pandit Kunzru said that there was not only an acute scarcity of food but all consumer goods were equity scarce He saw familes of Ird an inbourers and even those of the middle class wearing taltered sarces. In spite of the cloth shortage in In in something must be done to bein Indians in Valaya The export of cloth to the Middle Fast can be stopped and diverted to Malaya Lakewise med cal relief was an urgent necessi ? Serious attempts are being made to send a Medies! Mission which is esgerly awaited there

Pandst Kunsru urged that the necessary shipping should be recured for the repairmation of a large number of Indians who wanted to come back to their me.ber belied to estrange the relations between Burmana pulated so as to begin from the third end in which alone and Indiana

There were at present about 4000 applications for repatriation pending before the Burmese Government Relief and Rehabilitation Committee most of these having been made as far back as June or July last year Corruption and dishonesty were rampant in the department concerned with repairation Last week a lath; charge was also made on a large body of Indians who had gathered in front of the office of the Relief and Rehabilitation Committee to get their repairation permits in accordance with an authoritative notification Mr Jammadas Mehia was present there at the moment Later, it was annunced that an alteration would be made in the procedure of assuing permits for repatriation. Some had received their permits at their residences. But what the new procedure would be had not been announced If repairmation continued at the present rate it would take years to get willing Indians repatriated

It is therefore, not very difficult to understand why officialdom do not cherish the idea of permitting leaders of eminence to go to Burma or Malaya During the last few years one thing has been made quite clear Indian emigres to Burma and Malaya enjoyed adequate protection during the Jap occupation of those countries -when a Free Indian Government functioned there A Free Indian Government succeeded in giving them great relicf at the worst moment of their life and hy virtue of its actions earned their admiration and allegiance With the mesgre information that has so far trickled in we understand why Indian emigres in those countries gave their everything for making the Azad Hind Government a success That short-lived Govern ment may well be contrasted with the present head at New Delhi in so far as active interest in the welfare of Indians is concerned

Indian Agricultural Economy

Sir S V Rammurthi Advisor to the Governor of Madras in his speech declaring open the Andhra Polytechnic at Coconada has discussed how the tack workers and wastages of scientific policy in the past has affected the Indian economic structure He said

In the last fifty years our agricultural economy has been looked at from the wrong side Food crops have on a very large scale given place to non food crops mainly for export. Groundouts have been exnorted to Europe and short staple cotton to Japan No doubt such production gives profit to the farmer but the time has come to recognise that the provi sion of food and clothing must be the first charge on the land and water of this province. The tran sition from food to non food crops has reduced the food supply of Madras and generally all India from shout 2400 to 1600 calones a day from the main foodgrains. The nation cannot live on such inadequate intake of food energy without serious effects on its vitality

Summing up he said that "the priorit es of charge of agricultural production should be first food and clothing, second provis on of work whether in farms or in processing the products of farms, and third provision for trade. This may certainly be the ideal hut in actual fact the reverse is the case.

Indian economic structure has been mani-

our rulers are most interested Trade commerce industry, transport even the railway rates have been carefully adjusted to suit the exploitation of the thid factor leaving agricultural and rural economy to its dark fate Not only cotton and groundnut but Bengal's jute has been played up quite consistently with the general plan of economic exploitation

The fixation of price of food crops during recent years has also been made with a sharp eye to the Imperalists' need in his opening speech at the Conference of Mirasdars of Taujore, Dewan Bahadur N Swammatha Ayar said that the cost of agricultural operations in Madras was mounting up It was only the District Collector of Tanjore who denied this increase in the cost of production of paddy Referring to the price of paddy. Mr Aivar said

The control exercised by Government in fixes the price of paddy was more in the interests of the consumer than of the producer Their complaint was why the price of paddy alone should he controlled while the prices of all other articles were left un-controlled II control was required in the interests of the consumers the proper thing would be to pie. grants to consumers and allow the price of paddy to find its level.

The consumer has never meant the general people during these war years It has mentably means only those who have helped in the Government a war effort-Government and the mill-owners were the principal huyers of foodstuffs during the past few years and most of these foodstuffs have been acquired for supply to sold ers and war workers as cheap rations A few control shops had been opened here and there which elosed down as soon as there was abortage while the ration shops for war workers remained functioning Reticolog has been introduced in some towns but the sale price of foodstuffs there has not been commensurate with the purchase price of paddy at the village. The sale price has rather been adjusted so as to make up for some loss socurred in the supply of cheap rations to war

There is only one way out to get rid of this 12 tolerable position and all conclusions must logically lead in that end It was so so that conference as well Mr C Marudavanam Pillar President of the Tanjore Conference summed up the whole position with the demand for a National Government,

Flagrant Misuse of Public Money

The Public Accounts Committee of the Government of India in their report presented to the Central Assembly have made stiff observations with regard to Bengal Government's expenditures The observations themselves are revealing a summary of which is given

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and to evacuees and rejugees never reached those for Nicom It was frient.

NOTES

Reserring to the defence expenditure, the report says . "We have, since war started, been accustomed to audit reports bringing to light a large number of irregularities, some of a serious pature. The present report is no exception to the rule and contains the usual tale of losses in Government atores on account of atorage and store accounting arrangements being defective or non-existent, of works carried without proper authority or without execution of contracts and as regards works and the acquisition of stores cases in which financial interests of Government were disregarded

"We recognize, as we recognised before that the very unsatisfactory state of affairs which has been revealed is largely the result of war conditions

"We are convinced that the rules of procedure already in existence are sufficient if observed prevent losses from being incurred but confess that we are far from satisfied that such observance of rules is adequately enforced. We feel that there might have been greater improvement than has actually been disclosed if the authorities had taken a atronger line with respect to cases in which it had been proved that officers had disobeyed orders either delt berately or through neglect

"Reading through the audit report we gained the impression that breaches of procedure have been dealt with far too leniently and the impression has been strengthened by examination of witnesses There teems to have grown a tendency to regard breach of rules of procedure as of little consequence and against this tendenry we wish to sound a note of

Baiatem

*Departures from prescribed procedure may occasionally be innocuous even perhaps necessary, but they invariably give rise to a possibility of loss to the State through fraud, emberriement theft bribery corruption and a host of other ways Rules of procedure are designed to act as a enfeguard against loses to the State and though every breach nf rules does not involve a loss instances investigated are sufficient to convince us that the two go together

"Now that the wac has ended we should like to impress upon the Wac Department that there is no longer any justification for officers to disregard clearly express orders and we should hise them to mass very much more finally on atnet compliance with lostructions than seems to have been their custom in the past-breach of orders to such prossic matters as atores and works not being regarded less terious than indiscipline in the field. It will be remembered that with the ecesation of hostilities the financial interest of the State which faded into the background has once again resumed the impor-tance which it necessarily has in times of peace

This is not the first instance. The Public Accounts Comm tree and the Aud tor-General of India had nitered similar strong warnings after the audit report dealing with the Bengal Government's denial policy expenditure was published It was then admitted that Public money in crores had virtually been looted. The Transe Ministry in Bengal and the Governor Sir John Herbert had relaxed trescury rules in such a manner that the Treasury officers had to pay money to anyhody and everybody who demanded it No beed whatsoever

payment of compensation for construction of works seems to have been paid to that timely warning. The same fraud, embersiement theft, bribery, corruption and waste have continued unchecked under Mr. Casey's Administration Not only the Public Accounts Com-mittee but the people of Bengal ened aloud to put a stop to this coloses theft and wastage of public money which ultimately have to be made up by the innocent public through increased taxation. The Bengal Administration run by the Civil Service permitted this corruption to run rampant The strong remarks of the Committee about the negligence of the bigh officials in handling public money will naturally lead the A few months ago, searches in the houses of some high officials in Calcutts were made in connecbon with bibery and corruption, but nobody has yet been hauled up and prosecuted. The names of these officials have been kept carefully concealed by the noisee not to speak of prosecuting them. The results of police enquiry have also not been made public This action of the Government, read with the Public Accounts Committee a reports leaves an impression that patrona of these corrupt officials exist very high up in the official ladder and even the Governor-General of India finds himself belpless to name them or to proceed

against them The Government of Bengal which has continued unabated in its fiagrant breach of all decent codes of administration resulting in a colossal waste of taxpayers money has forfested its right to govern It has no right to impose taxes or to increase them in order to cover up the theft and loot which they permitted to continue rampant under their very eyes. They are social criminals of the worst type They must be turned out if this province is ever to get back to normalcy

Intolerance of Cruicism Thin End of Dictatorship

In an article published in the Tribuna, Louis Figcher says that in the modern age governments make so many mustakes and are responsible for so many human woes that to consider one government as sacrosanct is nonsense The idea that any statesman or a State can be perfect or infallable flies in the face of history There has never been a perfect government. The fallability of a government increases as it begins the future of criterian Criterian is the pillar of humanty and intolerance of scriterian is the thin edge of dictatorship Fucher truly reflects universal sober opinion when he says that political thicking to-day is at a very low ebb because men and women are ruled by religions nationalistic, racial and party prejudices instead of being ruled by a desire for a clear picture of the situation.

Furcher says "Atronities to Germans are as bad as German atrocites If you reject one evil and accept an equal or opposite evil you surrender a priociple and abandon the fight for what is good A lesser evil may be a very great evil It is better to accept neither evil and instead champion the third alternative which improves mankind. The doctrine of the lesser evil threatens our whole culture and influences practical

"Decent people in the world must stand together aramst all threats to decency and freedom. They should not divide and prefer one decency to another Our civilization is menseed by cynicism and an abandonment of principle When you inveigh against the shortcomings of a country you dislike and praise the same shortcomings in a country which you favour, you are simply acting as a bigot and jingo '

Fischer's Doctrine of Double Rejection

Enunciating his doctrine of double rejection Fig. cher says

I have the same abhorrence of an committed by my country as I have of that sin when at it com mitted by another country. This doctrine of double rejection requires one to think and judge objectively

Some people have religious feelings regarding their native country. Some persons have religious feelings regarding a foreign country. When they allow those feelings to affect their estimate of world events they sacrifice truth They mislead themselves Political thinking to-day is at a very low ebb. because men and women are ruled by religious nationalistic racial and party prejudices instead of being ruled by a desire for a clear picture of the intuation. Having seen how mistaken I can be on occasions and especially when pass on obstructs vision I have decided to be completely ruthless and merciless with myself An analyst and observer must have no moods He does himself a disservice if he has

This attitude does not destroy the will to act On the contrary, an awareness of the pervading evil atimulates a hurning desire in me to fight it. The double rejection releases energy for action because at shows how desperately necessary it is to do something which will lift humanity from the present crisis Pessimism based on an honest appraisal of events is creative It should stir one to challenge and act Optimism regarding international events in the thirties was one of the causes of the Second World War

Need for a New World

There is need for a new world There is no two opinion about it But where is that new world? Where is that better future? Neither is easily discernible Fischer says that it would not come from conformers but from reformers-from protesters with programmes from iconoclasts with ideas from brave men who walk straight along a narrow path and risk inviting shots from both sides. Here is his illuminating conclusion

The public lulied itself into an illusion that conditions were not as bad as they were painted to be that things would work them elves out and that Hitler would settle down and behave Pessimismeven panio-then might have prevented the war Now too a sober view-the double rejection viewwould focus our attention on the dangers that would have been a Bolshevik rere into the sm of a aurround us I think that most persons are pro- wealthy millowner. he once remarked That was ability, without being conscious of it afraid to the conflict in the soul that made his life a tragedy

engage themselves in double rejection. That might take the floor from under their feet and leave them only the principle to stand on, And how many people feel themselves comfortable, standing on the principle? Because they must have a heaven they reject the American system on account of its trans gressions They, accordingly grasp the alternative-Russia If they were told that Russia too is a transgressor, they would be unhappy They would los the moral crutch

The acceptance of a far-off heaven which you don't know or the acceptance of a situation near at hand because you know no other reveals weakness. I reject the evil in capitalism and I reject the evil in Bolshevism I seek something better than cuther It makes me a searcher and a fighter Double rejection therefore is obviously not negative It is an affirmative philosophy which exils the change away from the past and the present and the progress towards a brighter future Those who launch out into uncharted areas may discover a new continent or open up a new world. There is keed for a new world Where is that new world? Where is that better future? Neither is easily discernible It won t come from conformers but from reformersfrom protesters with programmes from iconoclists with ideas from brave men who walk straight along a narrow path and risk inviting shots from both sides-because they have rejected both

Jahangir Bomanii Petit

Jahanmi Bomanii Petit has nassed awas at the age of 67 In the history of Bombay during the last four decades the name of Jahanny Petit occupies an abdus place He was born to wealth and made large additions to his ancestral patrimony At the end of the last war he was one of those who found themselves in possession of large bank balances But he dd not make money for money scale As he acquired money he largely gate of it mostly on institutions meant for the benefit of the public He worked assiduously for many institutions like Blind Relief Parsi Hospital Prevention of Cruelty to Children and An mals Education of women was another object for which he worked hard The cause of Indians oversess was a cause close to his heart and the Imperial Citizenship Association occupied a large part of his lime and care. He heavily financed a mus cal institution known as the Chamber Orchestra

In announcing his death, the Indian Social Reformer writes that he knew the working of wealth making machines from made He had himself been a cog wheel in it. He was thoroughly disgusted with the whole process in olving much that was repugnant to his exentially truthful instinct He came to despise it. "I



THE SAPRU COMMUTTEE AND LEADING PRINCIPLES OF A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA*

By D N BANERJEE.

Head of the Department of Political Science, University of Dacca

In Part III of its Recommendations' the Conciliation Committee of which the Rt Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur of the non-accession" or non-adherence" provisions in Sapru was the Chairman and which will therefore be referred to hereinafter as the Sapru Comm tiee has enunciated a number of feading principles according to which the New Constitution of India should be framed The object of this paper is to consider some of the principles,

The Sapru Committee consisted of a number of ready emment and thoughtful men It is therefore very gratifying to find that when there is so much of loose thinking and presponsible talk in quarters apparently remonsible about the question of the division of India and the so-called right of self-determination on communal or territorial lines the Sapra Committee has emphatically declared its view against any kind of divinon of India into two or more sovereign independent Sia es. It has stated that having considered carefully the resolution of the Musim League passed at Labore in 1940 the various other resolutions of the League and the published version of the talks between Mr Jinnah and Mahatma Gaudhi end having also considered the

C. R and Gandhi proposals at his emphatically of opinion that any division of India into two or more separate independent sovereign States is unjustified and endanger the peace and orderly progress of the the e country without any compensating advantage to say community and that the political unity of India

It is equally gratifying to see that in record to the otestion of non accession to or secession from any future Indian Union (or Federation) the Committee has expressed the view that

"No province of British Ind a may elect not to screde to the (Indian) Union nor may any unt whether a province or a state which has accorded be entitled to secode therefrom " 9 A paper real on 30th December 396; at the 8th Scanne of he halan Collect Se once Conference held at Assessalm Enforcing

I The Cancillation Committee Information Server 10 Reco

Seen India. One or two foot price have from added here.

Sendations The Embautes Times From New Della-

This recommendation is particularly welcome in view the Draft Declaration of 1942 popularly known as the Cupps offer As I have shown in detail elsewhere these "mon-accession" provisions in the Draft Declaration have really provided for the partition of India into two or more sovereign independent States in certain circumstances And I consider at a thousand puties that some of our foremost leaders claiming to be nationalists concentrated their opposition in 1942 more to the not very important interim constitutional provisions in the Draft Declaration than to the fundamental change mendiously proposed to be introduced by it into the body not the of Ind a by its non secession provisions-a change fraught with incalculable danger not only to the unity and integrity of our country but also to its future peace property and secunty Mr Louis Fischer was perfectly right when he said in a recent article

The weakest and most dangerous provision in the Coppes plan as the right accorded to any province or State not to adhere to the new constitution " We also fully agree with the Committee when it

says' that U hale at as not der rable that the new Constitu tion should be delayed by the realignment of prosincial boundanes on linguistic or cul ural conta derations the Constitution Act shall indicate the much nery end prescribe the procedure for such evaluation of old provinces and for the ereation of new provinces after it has come into force" and that "on such realignment or creation of provinces all consequential amendments may be made in the Constitution "

In regard to the question of the inclusion of Indian States in the proposed Indian Union the Com mittee has recommended that

"Pressuon should be made in the Constitution for the accession from time to time of Indian States as units of the Union on such terms as may be agreed upon " that "the establishment of the Union should not however be made contingent on the accession of any Indian State or of any minimum number of Indian States " and that "the Union should be brought into being and should commence to function at the earliest possible date even if no Indian S'ate has acceded to it as a unit by then" This recommendation is very sound reasonable and

at the same time practicable particularly in view of

e In my Purson or Polousies ? A Sady in the Indian Court. good Problem, 39. 50-56.

2 Published in The Sandey Amilia Sonce Patriks of 7th October

1945 (Dak Ed.See)

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I And in its Seport the Committee has stated y-"We are convinced that the partition of ladin would be on a butted beither by history ner by pel cal asyediency. It is facbiliby with the greatness, salety and economic decolorment of the with the greatness, solety and economic accompan-

feency desiration. It makes no constant to provide of the problem of beridge without selving it and threatens to plongs lades back in o the dark and downed days of the 18th postery " a "Secondar," cays the Committee in its Expect, "in y parel from its Secondar," cays the Committee in its Expect, "in y parel from its expectation of the Committee. It is, in opened, an universal a topolistics of the Committee. territoral act and communicates is against the Construction parent

ting 2 on a local right to be made entity armound or the option of the Butt. The Crippe proposale describe the option to Frantasse on our becoming and yet as received, but this is only a reduction. the provisions of Section 5 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the consequence thereof

He fully concur with the Committee in its view that 'a comprehensive declaration of fundamental rights should be incorporated in the future Constitution of India assuring (a) the liberties of the individual . (b) the freedom of the Press and association . (c) equality of rights of citizenship of ell nationals irrespective of birth, religion, colour, easte or ereed . (d) full reli gious toleration, including non-interference in religious beliefs, practices and institutions, and (e) protection to language and culture of all communities. We also welcome in this continuon the energie recommendation of the Committee "for the complete aboltion of all disabilities imposed by tradition and eustom on the Scheduled Castes' and for "the seferuarding of special religious customs like (the) wearing of Kirnens by the Sikhs" The "precise formulation of these rights' should, of course, be undertaken by a special committee of experts' at the time of the framing of the New Indian Constitution

The institution of an Independent Minority Commission both at the Centre and in each of the Provinces of India, together with the functions to be entrusted to it, as recommended by the Committee, will, if agreed to by all interested parties, escribintly be a most novel feature of the New Indian Constitution It should go a long way towards winning the confidence of minorities in the efficacy of constitutional provisions for the safeguarding of their nights and purplegs.

We shall now consider the recommendations of the committee in regard to the constitution of the Union Legislature, the distribution of powers between the Centre and the Units of the proposed Indian Union, and the composition of the "Union Executive".

With regard to the constitution of the Union Legislature, the Committee has recommended" 'a) that the Union Legislature should consist of the Head of the State (se, the Union) and two Chambers-the Union Assembly and the Council of State, (b) that the strength of the Union Assembly should be so fixed that there would be 'on the average one member for every million of the population,' (c) that 'ten per cent of the total strength' should be 'reserved for the representa landholders tion of the following special interests commerce and industry, labour, and women,' and (d) that the remaining ninety per cent of seats should he 'distributed among the following communities (a) Hundus other than Scheduled Castes (a) Muslims (111) Scheduled Castes, (11) Sikhs (v) Indian Christians (12) Anglo-Indians, and (12) other communities The Committee his also recommended in this connexion that

In case the Missim community on their part agree to the aubituation throughout of jount electorates with reservation of seats for reparate communal electorates and in that case only, "it would recommend that, in the siteratis of promoting notional unity the Hindu community should agree that in the strength of the Central Assembly excluding the sexts allotted to special interests such as commerce and industry, landholders labour, ele, Myulim representation from Brutch India shall be on

a par with the representation given to the Hindus (other than Scheduled Castes) in spite of the great disparity in their respective population strength; ** The Committee has added, however, that it denotes the committee that the committee is the committee of the committee of the committee is the committee of th

If this recommendation is not to be implemented in its entirety the Hindu community should be at liberty not merely not to agree to the claim for parity of representation but to ask for a revision of the Communal Award "*

The acceptance by the Sonni Committee of the principle of parity of representation as between the Casta Hindus" and the Muslim community of British India, has provoked a storm of opposition in many tesponsible quarters This is only natural, as this principle as a fundamental departure from the principle 80 for followed in the composition of the Central Legislature of India Let us analyse the principle in terms of figures According to the census of 1941, the total population of British India is about 296 millions, Out of this total population, the numbers of the Calte Hindus, Scheduled Castes, Muslims, Christians, and the Sikhs are, roughly speaking, 151 millions 40 millions, 79 4 millions 3 5 millions, and 4 2 millions respectively According to the recommendation of the Sapru Conmittee, therefore, 151 millions of the Casie Hindus should be made politically equivalent to 79 4 milions of Muchins Such weightage in favour of one community and against another is undobutedly a concession, out of all proportion, to communal unreason and intransigence And it will certainly put a premium upon such unreason and intrensigence in future, as it has invariably been the case ever since 1996 Besides, in the event of the acceptance of this recommendation, the Case Hindus who constitute today the majority of the total popula tion of British India may be reduced, speaking politic cally, to a hopeless and helpless minority in the Central Legislature and ultimately, to utter impotence and nullity This is a danger inherent in the principle of pants, introduced on communal grounds so far as the Caste Hindus are concerned. It may, however, be argued against this point of view that, for the principle of parity of representation, the Committee has insisted on the indispensable condition of "the substitution throughout of somt electorates with reservation of scats for separate communal electorates" We certainly agree for expanse communal electrones. We certainly as-that the evil of the principle of party of representation so far as the Caste Hindus are concerned, may to some extent be neutralized by the proposed "substitution". But only to some extent, and not wholly. We are also prepared to concede that for the take of political expediency, the majority community should be prepared to pay some price for national harmony and unity Even if we make a due allowance for all these considerations, we feel constrained to my that if the majority com-

[·] Stalles ore mine.

Il For the sale of brody I am using the term. Coste Hindes" in piece of Hindes other than echeduled means."

12 The Committee it may be admired has recognized the

grouph of the Hirds salperties to the principle of parity of repreneutation. But he justification of the recommendation is hear most of The horsess that Committee only a set Laperisance in his should of separus elements that the smallers parity of approaching in the Commit Laphthairt Anamaby horsess Manines and Hinders about the Scheduled Commo not use great a price to say? There is come for all housed distresses of opioides here as alrees in the strip deriv.

Recommendation 17 9 Recommendation IR.

Id Recommendation 2

very difficult. There is another danger inherent in the principle of parity introduced on communal grounds. It is this Once this principle of parity as between the Case Bindus and the Muslims of British India is accepted in econemon with the constitution of the Central Legalature, the demand will mentably be made for its miroduction into the central executive " into the central services, both civil and military and even min the central judiciary, irrespective of the questions of nam bers of population and the qualifications of candidates That would be a very serious matter" He may state here, however that we have no objection to the remorale of parity or, for the matter of that to even a peater representation of the Mushms than of the

greater representation of the alusmus (some of the Carle Hindus in any service of appointments are made purely on grounds of ments and fitness. There is one other matter to which we should like to refer in connexion with the question of the composition of the proposed Union Legislature While the Sapra Committee has accepted as a permanent basis the division of the Hindu community into two sections

amely, "Hodas other than Scheduled Castes" and Scheduled Castes" at his treated the Muslim ton Scheduled Castes in this treated the Muslim ton Bunity of India as one entire undivided whole athough it is very well known that the Muslims like the Hindus are a very composite rommunity This seems to my the least to be very strange in view of the drings of the Mushm community mto Sunns Shahs Momens ete-and particularly into Sunnie and Shinhs Certainly, we do not witness in the Hindu community full hold the Coveroment policy as revesled in the

not partily its own recommendation In view of what we have shown above we feel forstrained to observe that on the whole the recom mendation of the Sapru Committee in regard to the touritution of the proposed Union Legislature does not has to some extent at least sacrificed logic and principle to political expediency. At the same time for separate communal electorates" is a bold and com-

mendable action.

munity, being 151 millions in number, is made politically of the proposed Indian Union (or Federation) the equivalent to a minor community which is only 79 4 Communities has recommended* certain principles which equivates to a minor community state as usay or Commattee has recommended—certain principles solid millions in number, the former will have a very feer are with only one exception very sound and intended thatie cave of greenance, and cherch a making most like Fee mature the Committee of standard of mattice Data may, at these, must be a most of matter than and function around to the successful working of the New Constitution of India Centre should be as small in number as possible, prosuded that they shall m any ease melude-

*(1) matter of common interest to India as a phole such as Foreign Affaire Defence Relations with Indian States Inter-unit commun cations Commetre Customs Curreccy Posts and Telegraphs. (a) estilement of inter unit disputes .

(us) co-ordination where necessary of the legis lation and administration of different Un to and

(at) such other matters or action as may be sequered for ensuring the safety and tranquillity of India or any part thereof or for the maintenance of the political integrity and economic unity of India, or for dealing with any emergencies"

to Indan who has not altogether taken leave of In senses or reason can take the slightest exception to any of these principles The Committee has coly in hrated broad principles and left the details to be worked set by the Constitution making Body which may have to be set up later oo

In regred to the quest on of readuary powers how ever the Committee has recommended

While all matters not assigned to the Centre exclusively or concurrently must be declared to fall within the sphere of the Units a list of these should. for greater certasoty be given in the Constitution Act with the rider that all residuary powers-those not socluded in either of the two luta-chall yest in the Units."

It as evadent from the that according to the Committee the renduary powers in the proposed Indian Crimity, we do not stines in the Linux such disprachal receive as are coacted almost even matter the rendumy powers in the proposed Indian such disprachal receive as are coacted almost even matter the rendumy powers in the proposed Indian with disprachal received in the Continuous Perhaps the Committee Tolons should be tested in the Continuous The Committee Tolons and the Committee Tolons are the continuous tested in the rendum powers and the rendum powers in the proposed Indian such dispracha to the rendum powers and the rendum powers are the rendum powers are the rendum powers and the rendum powers are the rendum powers are the rendum powers and the rendum powers are the rendum powers and the rendum powers are the Census figures responsible for its decision But that does mattee has obviously made this recommendation in view view of the Congress attitude towards it We feel however that the verting of the readury powers m the Units would tend to make the Centre in India somewhat weak Regard being had to the history of Topics to have been very well-conducted, and that it inclus in the past and the leasons to be derived that to some extent at level sendered loops exceed from it to the frequent operation in that next of deruptive and centraliagal forces on the politics of this a most say that its insurence on "the cabalitation country, to the complexity of its problems arising from throughout of joint electorales with revervation of scala the heterogeneity of its races, creeda languages etc., to the attitude of some sections of its people towards our constitutional and communal problem and to our In regard to the question of the distribution of frontier questions nothing should be done to weaken powers and functions between the Centre and the Umits the position of its Central Government further than Federation, which : however the only system of and recommend the serve Comm to he a principle of the pri our view, a should be considered as under the season of the property of the success of any scheme of Federation in this

technica of the preposed Central (ar Union) Executive. will be taken and happened to action the second of the Report and "will be taken and happened to extend the occasion of graphy on the services, odd or military" and "Covernment services the many other forces, must be based upon ind voluce many and forces or other than the service, must be based upon ind voluce many and forces on the delener retien options in rained the principle of party on the state of the strong Cour or a strong the Committee are matter at can office of the state of t When, "On synchronic leaver is that it will be attentify one for a sweep cut on strong the Condition as a matter of con-dition," One synchronic leaver is the clinical or dispurping process and put the about at pieces and any reconstant leaver. The strong process is the size of pieces and any reconstant leaver the strong process and the strong process are strong process. Cates (Control) Executive.

³⁵ Recommendation 26. 16 And we find in the Report at the Committee :-"Though the

history of the United States of America and of Canada to the first alternative say, for a period of ten Plan In view of all these we think it highly desirable that We make this suggestion especially in view of the is the Central Covernment of India should have juris that we have become to some extent at least family diction over all matters not exclusively assigned by the with the working of the parliamentary system Constitution Act to the Covernments of its Constituent government in this country ever since the introductor.

Units and that the latter should have juried chon only of the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms If however it over certain matters specifically assigned to them by first alternative does not work satisfactorily part the Constitution Act If necessary the scope of the cularly from the point of view of minorities we be surreduction of the Constituent Units may be made later on go in entirely for the second alternative both much wider than what has been provided for in the for the Centre and the Provinces of India We should Provincial Legislative List in the Seventh Schedule to bonestly and seriously give a trial to the first ale the Government of India Act 1935 provided that the native In regard to one point we are entirely at of irreducible minimum of subjects proposed by the Sapru with the Committee Covernment by a single part Committee to he included in the list of powers of the however good it might be in theory is not suited to the Centre and which we have shown before is not inter present circumstances of India or even to the immedia fered with in any way

button of powers between the Centre and the Units in all its concomitant evils Joint electorates may mility the proposed Union (or Federation) of India (It would these evils to some extent but not wholly Coalitionia have been well if the Committee bad used the term on the other hand will mean government by "reason Federation" rather than Union") If however in view able compromises and adjustments of view and the of the commitment" of the All India Congress Com mittee on 8th August 1942 and also in view of the utitude of some sections of the population of this with the first alternative. The Committee has recon country and the attitude of some of its Princes it is mended that ultimately proposed as a matter of compromise not to vest the residuary powers in the Central Government then we should like to suggest that the question of residuary powers should be included in the list of concurrent subjects with the usual implication that in the event of a conflict between a central law and the law of a Constituent Unit affecting a residuary matter the former would prevail over the latter This would also be quite in consonance with the spirit of the other principles which have been suggested by the Committee for the distribution of powers between the Centre and the Units and which we have quoted before At any rate the question of residuary powers should not be allowed to be made an insuperable obstacle to the esta blishment of an Indian Union (or Federation) The really vital problem today is the question of the parts tion of India as proposed by a section of the people of this country And on this question there cannot and must not be any compromise India must be politically one as she is one geographically and in many other respects. And in this matter the Committee has taken it must be said to its credit, an admirable stand

In regard to the question of Union Executive the Committee has broadly speaking suggested two after natives The first alternative provides for a satisfactory conlition (or composite) executive representative of all important elements in the Central Legislature together with ministerial responsibility on the British lines. The second alternative practically provides for the introduction of the Swiss system of Executive government into our Centre We should like subject

country This is also the lesson of the constitutional to what we have stated below, to give an hones to future as far as we can foresee it It will in practic These are our views on the question of the distri mean the virtual dictatorship of communal cabinets with is exactly what we need today in India-

There is however one difficulty even in connect

The executive of the Union shall he a cor posite cabinet in the sense that the follows communities shall be represented on it viz (i) Ru dus other than Scheduled Castes (n) Muslim (1st) Scheduled Castes (10) Silhs (v) Ind s Christians and (vi) Anglo-Indians and that il representation of these communities in the exc cutive shall be as far as possible a reflection of the strength in the legislature"

Regard being had to the composition of the Unio: Legislature as recommended by the Committee this recommendation regarding the constitution of the Unio: Executive virtually means the introduction into it o the principle of party of representation as between the Caste Hindun and the Mushims and is therefore liable more or less to the same kind of enticism as we have seen in the case of the recommendation of the Committee in regard to the const-Inter of the Haur Legislatur Since we have death with the matter before we do not like to say anything further here

In conclusion we should like to state that we have practically dealt with every important recommendation of the Sapru Committee in regard to the future Cons' tution of India There is nothing particular to be and about its recommendation regarding the future jud cu? of this country We have criticized some of the recent mendations of the Committee It is only natural tist in the present currumstances of India there will be controversy over some of these recommendation specially when the Committee has attempted to see is its Senday Sealow, the All India Congress Committee declared inseir a middle course. At the same time we cannot be tion which they deserve

is favors of a Federal Constitution for helds "with the largest measure feeling that the recommendations of the Commission of autocomy for the federaling water and with the realizary powers have not so far received from our leaders the consider emiling in these units."

THE FALL OF HITLER AND CHURCHILL

By Prof S V PUNTAMBELAR MA (Oxford) Bur at Law

whereas which are visible in the world positics of today war about may are the two aspects of the world revolution of our organizes and reformers. If there were a modern they are the two spects of the world reventation of our organizers and reformers. If there were a modern time. The overthrow of Index only would have means. Figure the would give us comparative studies in the balf the battle of freedom fought that is merely the boographies of great men of England and Germany and defeat of Nan imperal on The fall of Churchill from would thus enneb our biographical I tensure old end more deep rooted and dangerous impensions. Churchill we must first enser the question. Is the age There two hutorneal events also symboline the progress of imperial waits or world wars or even peoples wars of an external revolution between the relation of nations namely that of creating clorer and greater international bonds of world security and co-operation and that of en internal revolution within nations end empires namely that of the emaneipation of lower clayers and conquered colonies But this new two-fold revolution will be defected if H tlerism and Churchill on are pursued by their successors who control world politics. There seems a developing danger of that hind

to-day In order to value properly the achievements of greet men it is necessary to estimate the character of our men in relation to thet of our ege Today or ideas are great our environment is full of great po solutions but our leading men do not rise to the he ght necessary in uther in a new ere of security end welfare Five near have brought our political world to the state in which it is placed today Stain Ronewelt Hit is Churchill and Hirohito Stain the imperial Community who was hever elected to the headship of the state has manipulated successfully the mach ners of the party and dominated the life end pol ties of the Soviet State after Lenn (1924) His war policy defensive and offensive has been very successful Today he holds the sems of world's future peace and wer Roosevelt the sauve liberal democrat was the elected Prendent of the American people from 1932 to 1944 He played a great just in the present wer and contributed effectively to the Allies' success as by his democratic utterances and 1930-1915 Ha proved a successful leader in war but was adamant in not giving up his deep-rooted imperalism.
As against these eame Ritler the rad cal totalitarian who was elected by the German people and parliament to unite and rectore Germany to her former greatness and heaven m seconed ruler of Japan from 1927

anuter and Churchill We can only act up some con-ann waters for increases and their people and the Pirrores between them to find out their remmblances other of surface and subjection for the conquered and and differences. They worked in ramous capacities in the coloured. and difference. They wered in reasons expansive.

But their political I mixtures and objectives seen the home and foreign politics of their country. We can be seen their political I mixtures and objectives seen that professional foreign as a party leader and different Therefore their ways differed Church in spreading their seen of the preservation of the British Empire originates as a party leader and objectives are not objective and the profession of the British Empire originates are in the profession of the British Empire originates are in the profession of the British Empire originates are in the profession of the British Empire originates are in the profession of the British Empire originates are in the profession of the British Empire originates are in the profession of the British Empire originates are in the profession of the British Empire originates are in the profession of the British Empire originates are in the profession of the British Empire originates and the profession of the British Empire originates are in the profession of the British Empire originates are in the profession of the British Empire originates are in the profession of the British Empire originates are in the profession or the British Empire originates are in the profession or the British Empire originates are in the profession or the British Empire originates are in the profession or the profes morns on underston and referration of termining pouncia are come partly refreeded and put
tod his builtant successes in the sarty phases of the Cherchill's philocophy are one of whate it
world Mar II We can a sady Charchill's work as a Hiller's was that of a new ratial nationalism
white we have the same of the control o rependent and as a prime minister of Education London error and a versitie (which) against other hatebased this prest achievements according to the larger personnel and the control of the minister of the or protectors. He contributed to the safety of England Rech under one control He wanted all German colo-or protectors. He contributed to the safety of England

Truss two events are the symbols of the two historical in the first world war end saved her in the second world name and evenue are use symmetra at use assumed at use many warm was not saven her in the second world provess which are visible in the world political today was They may also be studied as ornions writers,

In interpreting the fall of Hitler and that of Can the discovery of etomic bomb and a world security Council do that? If the morals and ambitions of great powers have not changed and the fears and frustrations of great peoples bave not disappeared if a new presistible power which can transcend old morality and ambit up has not arreen to dominate the world for world welfare then we may not expect the end of wars

Both Bitler and Churchill represented not the new world view end ideal of equality end brotherhood but the ald one af daminance and subjection They have been men of war end hate against weaker peoples from their early careers Both were soldiers first Both heie ed a tanks bombers guas and bombs as weapons of war and supremacy At home they eimed at security and welfare of their own people Ahroad they simed at racial dominance and overhelance and we ghtage of power in their own country's fardur. At home they bel eved in aristocratic and conversative dictetoriel rule Ahroad they were rac shets and imperialists politically and economically They adopted tactics of total warfare and subjection They helieved in the theory of chosen races superior families and white men a missions and burders in the world of coloured end lower races They ourcers in the worso of coloured and lower races lawy worth pred their ancestors and glor field their imperval adventures and aggressions. They possessed faith in themselves in their holy missions of racial nebroadism and white imperialism They showed faith in an nyerrai og Providence believing that they themselves were n to special care They deared for themselves European plus and was organisation Churchill the imperative a 10 yearns are not yearned out measurers pumping a continuous properties of the continuous properties of the configuration of the properties of the configuration of th They wanted to has on the labour and lebeneraum of others economically and politically They wanted colonies on their neighbourhood and shroad in the dictant world, They sought and fought for stratege frontiers poets lines and places in others territories and in the islands on to wipe out the versules of clased settlement and an outer territories and in the sylands on not know much about Hardsto the heaven-born and coards of great occurs. They were anti-community orsven m stoned ruter of aspan trem asset.

Our present knowledge and actions of events do not themselves as man of desiray and agents of god's Our present knowledge and notions of events on me tonumerers as men or certary and agents of god a present to estimate correctly the achievements memory. They hardward two northless-one of security present the security of the security of

ments are the destruction of Permilles settlement the the Germann. Both recognised force as a necessary in political life Both partly succeeded and partly failed Churchill's philosophy was one of white impenal on

Hitler prenched e vendetta (vengrance) agunst repetites and as a prime manuface of England Chord-leves and a refettle trainfol against other backward nies to be restored and a living space for Germans in Eastern Europe He wanted to unite Europe under a full circle of his changing political loyalties From German direction and control To Hitler, Germany had being a conservative (Tory Democrat) at first, and then become like a colony of the outside world. Under the becoming a Unionist Free Trader, a Liberal, a Coshtion Versailles treaty it had lost sovereignty over its own Liberal, a Liberal Free-trader, an anti-Socialist territory It had lost her colonies and resources, pre tige Constitutionalist in turn, be finally became a Conser and honour, security and freedom It was dismembered vative again. disarmed and despoiled It was surrounded by a ring of powerful foes Therefore, his aim was to destroy the party, and when be came to power, liquidated all other Versailles settlement, to unite all Germans and Ger parties But the root ideas of Churchillian Tory demomany, to abolish the conflict of all classes parties states eracy based on his father Randolph's Fourth Party were and churches within the Reich, to expel its foreign and similar to those of Hitler's Nazi-Socialism One of his undesirable elements, to become autonomous in food biographer says, "Here (in the Fourth Party) were and material resources, to secure sufficient living space seeds that might in the fullness of time and on a more to promote and plan economic, social and inteflectual favourable soil than that of England have borne deadly life of the people. To make all this possible and fruit in the eategory that we now designate national achievable he wished to strengthen the army as the socialist For it was Randolph's intuition, as it has been guarantee of the security and freedom of the country This was to him his model revolution Today no objective bistorian holds the thesis that Germany prepared for and insligated a world wide war in 1914 for world domination. Therefore, Hitler a standpoint and object using for that purpose every sort of emotional atimulus seem to be justified to the extent that the Versulles treaty was unjust to Germany

Churchill has however, always felt and stressed tha paramount necessity of keeping the balance of power in Europe, and over balance in Anglo French favour, of keeping Germany weak and divided, partitioned and encircled He was largely for an Europe as it was made by and after the Vermilles settlement advocating only a few readjustments to redress Germany a grievance. He was for the preservation of the British Empire as it was and not for any change Like a modern Duryodhan he was not favourable to restoring German colonies. His philosophy of empire economy and empire strategy made bim an enemy of Russia Germany and Turkey, and fater on of Japan also He was against Indian and Golonisf sell government. The cofonial and coloured people were considered low and backward and were to be under England's eternal tutelage and control Only during this war be showed a spirit of temporary flexibility in his advocacy of Anglo-French Union Atlantic Charter, and Continental Councils But after the war the old spirit of dominance, balance of power, partition etc revived in the proposals of the Potedam peace In them all his ideas of balance of power and distinctly in Europe colonial imperialism and partition, and the are fully present if Hitler hated Jews Churchill bated equipment coloured peoples

Anglo-French policy after the first world war added more fuel to the burning desire of Germany for Anglo-French imperialism revenge and liberation engendered German imperialism. The trouble was that while British imperialism was replete, German imperialisin was hungry. The German empire was cramped for space The British empire was forty times more roomy to one looked to the unity of Europe Churchill had o constructive plan for Europe His leadership was of

old type He was fond of old diplomacy of alhances, secret understandings and divide and rule He bent his energies and used national and imperial resources for the rause of armies fighting in Europe and Asia along the old lines of imperialism. He sacrificed his own and others from the colonies and dominions for

narrow imperial interests and advances, Without a uted Europe and a liberated Asia world wars will not Since his first entry into politics Churchill has made

Hitler, bowever, crested a new national socialist that of Hitler and Mussolini, that the way to defeat the politics and ideologies of the feft from Liberal to Communist, is by combining the forces of reaction with those of the mob in a sort of passionate team drive patriotic or otherwise, and carefully declining any decision on a rational plane Churchill's tactics in the political contest were those of total warfare They stuck at nothing and spared nobody," as those of his father

Hitler's fall was bowever due to foreign opposition and external defeat not to any internal revolution of disintegration In his fall the plan of European unit felf, its centrafieed control and planned economy were defeated Europe again became a congeries of nations with narrow ambitions and separate ideals. It again became a geographical expression like the old Greece or the modern Balkan states But along with Hitlers fall the concept of racial domination of master and slave society in other parts of the world has also bappily disappeared

Churchilfs fall is due to an internal electoral revolution Externally be succeeded in diplomacy and tha conduct of the war But he was defeated by the Labour Party at bome His work as a war leader was over after the defeat of Germany He is a man of war not of peace He bas no social reforms to his credit in his long career as a minister and politician. His main interest and work lay in the preservation of the British empire and the organisation of her fighting services and

The difference between Hitler and Churchill Germany and Britain is this, that in Germany the idea of chosen race and imperial rule was explicitly discussed, and reasoned proclaimed and preached and finally put to the test of war In England however it was assumed in eilence as truth so self-erident histori cally as to call for no discussion among people Germany wanted to prove it by new wars England had already proved it by ald wars and conquests, colonies and possessions

In this connection let us read the speech of Lloyd George at the time of the Agadir crisis of 1911 He warned Germany in these words

"If a situation were to be forced upon as in which peace can only be preserved by the surrender of the great and beneficent position Britain has won by centuries of heroism and achievement, but allowing Britain to be treated where her interests were vitally affected as if she were of no account in

for a great country like ours in codure

Now compare this speech on Agadir erisis and flitler's speeches on Versailles peace Churchill was member of the Liberal Cabinet along with Lloyd George You eannot conceive that Agadir crims affected even remotely the life of England as the Versailles prace affected the life and death question of Germany and also the question of its security and honous Agadir was not e part even of the British empire, while parts of Germany were handed nver or separated from Germany just in weaken and humiliate her, and she was

deprived of all her enlonies by England But leaving this comparison saide, the fall of He'ler was necessary from the point of view of European humanity, if not of European unity Hatler's methods were very violent and tyrannical His crimes against Jews, non Vans, Communists and others were comes sgunst European humanity and human morahty The fall of Churchill has e emilar significance from the point of view of coloured and conquered humanity Butish officials during and after 1912 or earlier in India dring his Prime Minus'ership are not more just fied than those of Hitlers agents or afficials in conquered countries The history of those errocities is not un written The record does not show any liberal pattern though Churchill had not in wage any internal was

The rise and ramme of Hitler has changed the within the empire course of world history the political, economic and moral map of the world. It will be a eignificant and continuing event in history Is cannot at present be fully or correctly elucidated and estimated No doubt due to the Allies' successes Germany is now enmpfetely in runs But Charchill's rise and regime has ant lett any tradition or measure of social welfare or reform at home His only contribution is the ective part he played in winning this war Hitler, however has left a tradition of German unity economic reconstruction educational reform, and mile ary invention and organisa tion which will require a close study for understanding it His work in German rehabilitation was great. He removed the feeling of fear and frustration from the German mind But his foreign enemies proved too reat for his adventure lie therefore fell because the

Was Hitler then an adventurer and a tyrant cast world went against him up by the merest chance or was he a truly Germen ph nomenon, taking the needs the covarionment and aims of Germany at that time? If we accept the thesis that the Versailles peace and the Russian Revolution and politics created a problem for Germany of "unite or Perish, then Hitlers rise and regime was a logical sequence of tremendous weight for Germany His schievements in German unification regeneration education army, industry and science are worth considenng His was not purely a war m nd but also a selfare-mind, though it was also a racial mind There fore, Hitlers German revolution was a great political and social phenomenon in her national history It trans and somil phenomenon in her national history it trans-formed German spirit and values in hie It was a new but he had succeeded be would have great unity but not humanly in Europe both publical and consonue, and made it a coherent whole It would have been now-like. been possible for the succeeding generations in create

the Cobinet of netions then I ray emphatically that on that base e new spirit of liberty, equality and peace at that price would be a humilation medicable fraternity in Europe but under a new leader-hip and

"If the allies had not abused their victory over Germany after 1918 instead of restoring her in health end samily as carefully as they restored German prisoners of war, Adolf Hillers rise to power would have been impossible. We and nur allies were etupid and sowardly enough to reduce Germany to that condition (nf rum) and give Adolf Hatler his opportunity Far seising that opportunity he deserved from his country all the gratitude le

To rave them from that rum Hitler gave the

Ing sie Germans-the worlds supermen. Luste and fo'low me A mighty destroy awaits you! His Potedam utterance was

We wish to restore the unity, spirit and will of the German nation. We wish to preserve the eternal foundation of our life, namely, nur raco, and the forces and values given to it"

No such problem of rum or survival, fear or frus testion ever awarded Churchilla England during the numeteenth and twentieth centuries let study Churchilla hie carefully from 1800 to 1915 It is that of a soldier indulging in Colonial warfare end of a soldier engaged in politics Hare is what A G Gardiner says about Lum (1914) The whole spirit of his politics is military It

is impossible to think of him except in the terms of actual warfars. The smell of powder is about his path and wherever he appears one seems to hear the crack of musketry and he feels the hot breath of battle To his impatuous swiftness he joins the gift of calculating strategy If we could concerns him in a great upheaval he would be seen amerging in the rafe of what Bagehot calls Benthamite despot, dismissing all feudal ideas and legitimist pratensions, asceping ande all anstocracies proclaiming the democratic doctrine of the greatest happiness of the areat number (of Englishmen) and scating himself astride the storm as the people's Caesar at once dictator and democrat"

Thus his real political philosophy is the philosophy of Caesarism But as the British governmental foundations are solid and its Parliamentary steel frame in fixed Churchil's genius and force have to find their scape within its existing limits. Therefore, he could shine only as a war, navy or munitions minister. He as a man of action, a soldier of politics who lives for adventure and loves his fight more than the cause, more even than his ambition or his life. He has one purposeto be in the firing line either of war or peace. He loathes the earker of long peace and a calm world Ha sees life in terms of war To him politics and war are gue

His speeches against the Labour Party during the recent election showed how he scorned Labour would have out-Hitlered Hitler if he had been born in Germany His only field of activity and devotion in the Bratish Empire His only object of hatred is Communion and columnal nationalism Englishmen could not afford to give up India Mr Churchill once explained to depend on India' He says like Duryodhan, 'I shall not give one inch of British empire or liquidate the British emnire '

The destruction of Germany would be a world tragedy Nothing can alter the inevitable fact that Germany is a nation of eight crores with its eigenface resources of industry and science intellect and patriotic spirit and unity Can the hig four establish democracy security, neare and welfare in Europe with these eight crores permanently excluded or enslaved ? The problems of Europe nolitical economic and cultural baye to be . regarded and solved from the point of view of Europe as a whole Germany has suffered in the next from a number of causes. Her geographical position being central in Europe, and having no natural houndance has brought in foreign invaders like France England and Russia who have always interfered in her internal political structure and civil warfare. Her lack of inter nel unity being solit un into a large number of fendal states and into religious divisions made her weak against foreign aggression. Her interest and leadership in the Holy Roman Empire kept her entangled in non German areas and politics for a long time and made her weak at home giving rise to two new schools of Gorman unity and empire besides the old feudalist and sectorian schools She however lacked a central idea or security force which would unite ber

Political unity and economic security are an absolute necessity in an age of democracy and national ism It is to the credit of Prussia that these were given to her in the nineteenth century with the belp of ber atrang administration and army, her advanced science and industry She possessed great intelligence ability and adventure. Her great men of science and technology I fted her to the top of the world of nations Her attempth was envied and feared by France and England They were responsible for her break up and ruin in 1910 The peace which was imposed on her involved anneyations dismemberment humiliation disarmament reparations and also spoliations of her colonies France and England took a leading part in it having created a boges of German danger to world peace The result of this Carthagenian peace was that there was a break down in international morelity. It ushered in an era of fear suspicion and frustration and economic separation all over Farme The power politics of the allies in the shape of division of spoils reparations partitions indemnit es remained though a new organisation for international co-operation and peace was created. It was merely used as a closk or camouflage to protect the national and impenal interests of bg powers and to promote their ambitions. It therefore failed Its sanctions failed fts methods of collective security could not work because the members themselves betrayed its League of Nations aims could not be squared. The international League surrendered to national rivalnes It d d not create any fundamental change in the nature and scope of old power pointes The praceples of balance of power partition national rivalry and autarchy all remained There was a ceramble for territories and national boundaries in Europe and Asis as is held together there by something invisible as it were Britain and France had grabbed almost all available

interest of national sovere guty and security

lomes.

Americans because 'two out of every ten Englishmen embodied the idea of imperial dominance in old con quests and colonies and their economic explo tation and partition Internally it meant conflict of four parties-Conservatives Liberals Religionists and Socialists and their sects. The methods of old politics consisted of the process of stabbing stealing and strengling For example externally France and England stabled Germany, Germany stabbed Czechoslovakia and Poland Poland stabbed Lathuania and Russia Russis stabled Finland Poland and Baltic states Persia and Japan. Japan stabled China and America They all wanted to ateal from and to strangle one another Internally for example the communists and communalists stabled the nationalists Every one betrayed the other This was the actual nature of current political practice. It is an usurning eneroaching and horing process Russia wants ascendance and dominance in the Fastern Europe and all Asia in the name of strategic security only Britain wants ascendence in Western Europe the Med terranesn Africs Middle Asia and South East Asia also in the name of security France Holland and Belgium want their empires for the same purpose America wants to control the Pacific for the same purpose Thus the actual treaties are creating new spheres and zones of influence and new regional interests which do not envisage a common organisation for world

The Poisdam settlement of 1945 as a Carthagenian peace It is not a process of peace but of death to Germany Her territory is partitioned and annexed, Her self government and central government are destroyed Her economic life and resources are runed Her scientific equipment laboratories and machinery are taken away Her scientists are kidnspped She is milk tarily disarmed and occupied. Thus her territory is dismembered and her wealth and resources spoliated and she is now to be reduced primarily to an agricultural country Thus the whole European economy is to be

destroyed for the sake of revenge Will this military peace lead to evil peace " Will international warfare end? Will Germany survive? Will this new strateric and economic imperial am create any world security? Vienna settlement of 1815 Berl n eettlement of 18"8 and Versalles rettlement of 1919 have not led to any durable peace but only created a new world divorder The Holy Alhances Grand Alliances Continental Concerts Communist Internat onals and Leagues of Nations have all failed in this object Now this new victory settlement and new Freedom Charter of 1915 do not seem I'kely to usher in a new world of peace and prosperity The life of any peace settlement and its accompanying ideology is not more than roughly 20 years. As long as there is not one unitary dominant power and one determining ideologo wars will come There is always a time lag and a valueideals and principles Their methods interests and lag between actual years settlement and ideal peace spirit did not change The Treaty settlements and the settlement. Morely temporary believes and analysis was settlement. Merely temporary balances and equilibriums will not cover the distance between its theory and practice. Under such a system and process of politics old Germany cannot be reformed She may be low But she possesses enormous internal strength-physical mental and spiritual Her economic subordination can not kill her epint Love of Germany and for Germans Hers is not a merely clinging to the so I and race idea. It s'ands for a unique spirit sentiment and weltan-The nature of old politics was houndary making in schanne Germans are still young and inventive adre-It turous and scientific. This valuable personsion of theirs

a new Germany of liberal outlook to arise,

No doubt at present the most important political fact is that the global war has ended, and that the big four are dominant There is primarily a shift in the balance of power from the Axis to the Alijes Only Germany Japan and Italy are chumnated as great powers France has become a second rate power and China appears to po-c as a first rate power Russia dominates Avia and Europe America dominates the Pacific and the Atlantic, and Britain the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean Thus there is a fundamental thange in the strategic position and diplomatic relations of big powers But the legacy of war as such is distatrous. The moral life and cultural unity of Europe is broken. There is a collapse of international has and a rasualty of human morality Small and neal states are other absorbed or terraced There is mutual siepse on and district everywhere There is greed and grab all round Russia Britain and America are taking a leading part in this process In this way one cannot build a new world order Conflict between old parties continues in all countries. There is reciding religionism and nationalism rampant everywhere There is no change in the mentality of Russia Britain or even America The principles of their new peace are more exacting than before. There is the principle of unconditional surrender and atomic bombing of sonal occupations and m litary dictatorships of permanent disruption and subjugation of Germany of the old type of alliances for firstepe security and economic exploitation In this connection the terms dictated to German and Japan are to be studied. What will happen to their future economic life and social welfare? Today the problem of world peace security and welfare is integral. It is indivisible By disarming and d membering merely the Ans powers it eannot be solved All others are armed and arming and encrosching West countries like Poland and France who were defeated easily are allowed to play their own political game against German, as if they are great powers The United Nations Charles is purely a sop to the national and regional sentimenta of amail powers at others cost So long as the three but economic power, the metitations and estimated or Anglo-Sxon science and culture are of the same they create for the government of mankind will be a pattern digues for their own dictatorships If the old diplomany remains and separate alliances and comities are nuriured then there is a great danger to the life of partiared then there is a great danger to the life of peaceful peoples and small nations of the world. The The of atomic power will remote human destruction security and action and for its organized purposes. There and not construction if the world does not co-operate and unite for its own peace and welfare We want really a world state and a common world extraorable Without n perce-planning and welfare-planning are impossible There are four ways of hie contending for their screptance in every country in the modern world

11) o'd rel monem (2) old conservation (3) new Decision and (4) new socialism Christianity and Islam tern on their own ways of a c man ways of a c merchalty become so nationated to securing economic birth they offer Our problem is will the pre-war stylen merchalty become so nationness for securing economic birth they offer Our problem is will the pre-war stylen merchalty become as nationness for securing economic birth and the problem is will be pre-war stylen merchalty become as nationness for securing economic birth and the problem is will be pre-war stylen merchalty become as nationness for securing securing economic birth and the problem is will be pre-war stylen. and morality which are tribal or national serve the advantage for the victor and inflicting enormous dis-

cannot be easily destroyed Unless there is established purposes of a world state and a united humanity? The a new way of world organisation and world life, where fall of Hitler and Churchill shows that they cannot Let fredom and equality, security and fraternity ere pro- us see who gives us the new lead and system. The world perly balanced and assured to all, it is futile to expect has become too small to be split up and round needs and social contacts cannot depend on this process The present world politics arems to split the world into more or less two main groups on a neighbourly basis, Russes and Churs on one side and England and America on the other The Communist Rus in seems to ioin the nationalist China. The socialist Britain will keep on the ande of the nationalist America Free India is likely to som the Asian group so also other eastern countries Africa being controlled and colonised by Enropean nations will join the American group Europe is already divided into sones of Russian influence in the East, and American inflaence in the west. Thus we shall now have two real world campa or regional associations on vast continental scales and one world security Council com pletely under the control of these two camps and four big powers. Whether they will co-operate or quarrel with one another is not easy or po s'be to forecast now But the future is not likely to be all rosy in view of internal ideological and economic conflicts amongst associating nations though the fall of Hitler and Churchill has eterngthened the socialist influence and trend all over Europe But this trend is that of a socialused nation It is the era of national socialism in a new totalstaran sense The nation covers and controls all the political economic and cultural activities of the people It is cought m in one land with its atrategic and economic conceptions of accurity and alliance. The Lancer faire state is gone The Social service state in supposed to be coming. But this state means the socialisation of the nation where socialism becomes nationalised. Here the spirit of l'beralism disappears from all states in their mutual dealings It has both a sationalist and equiplist face Its planned economy is means to achieve social purpose for and within the pation. Its conception of self-determination and accesson is its national aspect. Its economic and social planning is its social aspect. Its monopoly and protection of foreign trade and internal commercial and industrial policy and subvily 15 control of immigration and emigration are all netional name Its control of scientists and of science and its application of literalure art and culture under the name of Soviet science and culture

National Socialism does not make any difference between the goldier and the civilian All are solders and civilians and workers. It core dets individual merely as unit or functionary in the organised forces of the between nations. At present there is a catastrophic deterioration in its rule and observance. There is a great change in international spirit of the old I beral penod It has extended from the methods of as present schuman warfare to ata purposes alto. It has become elear that the terms of peace whichever side emerges victorious would constitute an attack on the standard of heart of the defeated nation. The kind of policy o toltion and H adures still think that there are now on anout on the operation autom. The third of policy and the still appear that the still all modern problems with their more stress bearing and for the first time being turned by European powers Spreates. Similarly the conversation, the still appear to the still a still appear to the still a ornalists are keen on their own ways of L'e and sold- against one another War among socialised nations has abilities on the defeated Modern wars are being fought destruction of their economic resources and industric.

Modern national governments cannot and will not observe international treaties or rule of international law when they become burdensome to the security or welfare of their own nation Study, for example, German and Russian policy, before, during and after the per-The expulsion of population from their homelands, the equiting that - Success involves therefore defeat.

desnothing them of scientific inventions and equipments interference in their educational and cultural life are all characteristics of the new era of national socialism which is being born in the world among great socialised nations who have succeeded in this war The great sige Vias observes about the results of the great war,

THE PRE-HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY OF KERALA

By L A LRISHNA IYER, MA.

ARCHAEOLOGY in Kerala remained till recently a VIER's field for research The paucity of research in Kerala was due to the absence of trained workers with diversity of knowledge According to one scholar, it is the science of antiquities previous to the earliest buman documents This view is not generally accepted, as it takes stock of only countries which possessed documentary evidence for centuries and leaves out of account those primitive peoples who up to our own times have hand outside history It should therefore, include all Doop as and all those questions of man's existence of which written documents by the peoples concerned are wanting In the words of J de Morgan, it applies to tin mo t temote as to contemporary times, for it is impo " ble to disociate ethnography, that is, the study of modern homogeneous groups from that of peoples of whom classical writers roesh or from the study of metknown to us by the traces they have left, men who s name is lost to posterity In short, it will be more precise to state that the study of archaeological prehistory deals with peoples who have not bequeathed their annals. Here ethnography merges with pre-historic archaeology since it begins with history Sir Leonard Woolly, the distinguished archaeologist, stressed on the want of sufficient contact between archaeologists and anthropologista, and suggested an interesting possibility of unravelling the problem of the past by significant min it als among existing peoples Be thinks that more light may be thrown on the problem of ancient burial customs in South India by the survivals among backward tribes than by direct archseological evidence

It may not be out of place to point out that the pre historic branch of ethnographic studies began as a French science. The archaeology of the pre-historic remained a mere sub-division of ethnography until it was perceived with the aid of geology that traces of man in the allusium, in caverns and in soils contribute materials of great importance to the study of origins Thanks to the researches of M Boule, Tournal, and Abbe Breuil, evidences multiplied, though the thinking norld was at first incredulous It shall be my endeavour to sift from the scrap-heap of information about the pre historic antiquities of Kerala, and arrange them in their proper perspective with the aid of ethnology on the basis of European methods My endeasour shall be to retell the history of human progress of the earliest man in Kerala in the light of developments in Europe. Fergusson treated a part of the subject in his Rude Monuments of all Countries, while Logan made a survey

of the Old Chapped Stones of India As head of the Geofogical Survey of India, Bruce Foote was the first to make a notable contribution by the nublication of his Pre-Historic Antiquaties Thus the science that was

born in France bas spread in every continent The prehistoric archaeology of Lernia is in the making The traditional ancient history of Kersia 19 enshriped in the Kerola Mohatuam and the Acrolal paths They recount that the axe-bearing incarnation of Vishnu (Parasurama) was obliged by the Rishis to expeate the sin of having slain his mother by externating the A hatriyas, the elemies of the Brahmans This Le accomplished in twenty-one expeditions At 1 was mitra's suggestion be then made over all the land within the four seas to the Rights with all the blood guiltiness attached to it, by making them drink of the water of pos.ession The Brahmans turned him out of the land be thus gave away, but with Subramanu's ax: incehe obtained by penance from the God of the seas
Varuna, the grant of some land, to dwell on The three of his axe was to determine the extent He threw it from Kanya Kuman (Cape Comorm) to Golomam The gods came to visit the land thus miraculous'y won and called it Parasurama a land and Six a condecended to be worshipped at Golamam the metropolis of the Province thus reelaimed from the sea To people the land, Parasurema is said to have brought first of all a poor Brahman from the banks of the Krishna river. This man had eight sons, and the eldest was made the head of all the Brahmans of herala and located some say, at a place near Golomom and others say at Treenvaperur (Trichur) in the Cochin State Other Brahmans were next brought and located in saty four gramams or tillages Ships with zeeds and animals next came, also eighteen Samanias (sons of Brahmans and Kshatraya women) also I aushyas (Chettis) and Sudres and the low castes"

The extermination of the Kshatry as referred to 12 the above legend may be considered as pointing to the struggle between the Brahmans and Kahatrijas in which the my thical here is supposed to have placed a part lie is supposed to have been the leader of a band of Brahman colonies who presed from behin , Fad to seek for fresh lands and pastures new This is said to have taken place between 1400 and 1000 BC. There can be scarrely any doubt that Kerala was known to the Aryans at a very early period at least in the first half of the fourth century BC. In the absence of direct

² Lagra, Money of Mulcher, p. 221 . 3 L. E. American live, Lucreus on Estarpaphy, p. 42.

materials scattered all over Lerals in the forests in the shape of dolmens carras, and stone cellars

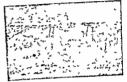
D STRIBUTON OF PRE HISTORIC MONUMENTS

The distribution of pre historic monuments follows the zones of the primitive tribes in India. They are found in Assam, Chota Nagpur South India, and the North West Frontier regions They exist over the whole country drained by the Godavan, more commonly in the valleys of the Krishna and on both endes of the ghats through Combutore as far as Cape Comoran "Pro-histone dolmens or burns earns in which are found hones somes and other implements pottery and beads are to be met with here and there especially m the upland tracts of the country, and the people who found their sepulchre in these esims must have been among the first cettlers of Kerala Subjugated and paraged by the succeeding waves of immigrants or tentures ago and left no trace behind them except ther own sepulchree." The men of the Bronze Age used to bury their dead either in an unb irot condition or after cremation, and raised burnal mounds over them The ashes of the cremated bodies together with tools weapons and ulenals were often placed in or beneath urns In Travancore they are found in the injamed valley and the Cardamom Hills The dolmens are found on both banks of the Pambanar in the Acianad valley and command a wide siew of the surrounding rountry to sa to be eminently suitable for defence. On the h shlands lbey are larger in ere than in the lowizads whose they exploit a progressive defended on in else The great concentration of dolmens is in Bellary where lhers are as many as 2127 dolmens Sich concentral on of dolmens is found to the Anjaned ralles in Travan pote preva is among some easies and Logue thinks it lo be the Islest development of the art which digitated the construction of the megalithic monuments

PURPOSE OF THE MEGALITHIC MOSPINESES

Respect for the dead seems to base been a prom bent characteristic of man in the Palacohthic and Neolith a periods It impled a bel ef m after life The most interesting aspect of Neohibic life lay in the hinds of the dead which consisted in the raising of works of rough stone over the dead who were buried in orns The idea was that the sport of the dead should be given a location as in hie and that the chamber of the dead should be the proto-type of the home They apprehended that unless the departed spirit had a home and other things as in his it would bover restless and troublesome around its old abode doing thereby harm to the hving " To accommodate the sourt they constructed various megalithic monuments which were rude structures built of large pieces of stone We get an imperfect glumpse of the remote past from Ward and Couner who stated "that there is no monument deserving particular notice" The pandwkuzkies or barrows those remains of primeral customs so common throughout the Pennsula, are sho found here though

endence bearing on the question of the first settlers they are not numerous. In one opened by me at of Kersla we have to rely on evidence derived from Chokkanad there was found a large earthen jar contains parts of North Travencore and Cochin When the Parkels tunnel was bored old pots human skelctons were found These remains indicale that the tracts were mbabited by the same race of men that constructed the pendukurhaes of the adjoining British tracts The abrence of any implements associated with such burial places probably indicate their antiquity Coming to modern times, the late Dewan Bahadur Dr. L. K. Anantakrishna Iyee made a notable contribution on the subsect to the South Indan Ency-lopaedia and Me K K Sen Gupts a distinguished Geologist in Cochin. (1910-1913) published the results of his valuable re search on the megalithic monuments of the S ste in the Journal of the Indian Anthropological Institute The



A view of two typical dolmens

present will er published the results of his researches n Transpecte in the State Census Report for 1931 and in the third volume of The Travarcon Tribes and Castes while Me Vaudeva Poduist made a notable contribution by his excavations in the High Ranges Dr Asseptan published an interesting account of his excavations in North Malabar in The Journal of the Well a Society Bangalore The study of primitive people living in our own

day and thus coming within the range of modern prebelon is extremely useful in helping us to an understand on of the eastoms of the earlest inhabitants of our Isad Like the Veddas of Caylon the H li Pandarams of Travaccore afford us a ready example. Their customs bespeak a people devoting I tile thought to their subsistence which nature provided in abundance. Their dwellings are of the simplest character being rockshelters or break winds resting on a junglewood post or small buts made of junglewood posts and wild plainlain leaves Mespons they have none but the digging spud They have by hunting or no tubers which they find in the jungle The dead are buried where they de They illustrate the gradual d suppearance of a people without leaving any sechaeological trace

PALAEOLITHIC MAY

The occurrence of each played an important part in the election of sates for hab istion by palecolithic man We find theker cettlements in South India than in North Ind : It is in the river districts of South Index that palseolithic man is traced most often 7 V Nagaminh State Manual (Travancere)

⁴ C. Achtiba Monou State Hannel (Cockin) p. 30. 5 V Raspecherl, The Problemete India, 9 111.

[&]amp; Ward & Canner Memoirt of To Sweet 9- 19

exhibiting various stages of culture. The Billa Surgam caves of Larnul offer us a sure proof of very early palaeolithic cave-dwellers in South India It appears to have been resorted to from very early times to neolithe tumes by a race who were mighty hunters like the Hill Pandararus of Travancore We have so far no evidence of palaeolithic man or his industry in Kerala as quartzite is not to be found in abundance Further palaeolithic man appears to have scrupulously avoided forest regions to clear and explore which was difficult with his crude primitive weapons. Thus while in the Deccan plateau and the East coast Palacohthic man hved Lerala was without any human life.



A view of a dolmen with rubble stone packing on the cover slab

The palaeolithic passed into the peolithic in South India which became the emanating centre of the later neolithic culture over other parts of India Throughout the world we see a number of innovations emanating with neolithic industry. This phase of development of human intelligence opened up the real high road to progress Travancore Cochin and Malabar teem with monuments to illustrate this phase of culture

п NEOLITHIC MONUMENTS IN TRAVANCORE

The New Stoffe Age is marked by the steady development of social and religious ideas the sleady improvement of tools weapons and utensils the extended conquest of material and the laying down of all the essential bases on which the society of the present would be resting Men were bent on improving their hammers and axes on raising the standard of tomfort, and on evolving an impressive and worthy form of burial for their leaders. They became very practical and very religious

The dolmens are rude structures consisting of large unhewn stone resting on two or more others placed erect They are found scattered on the long chain of wooded hills in Travancore They are generally const dered to be "stones of the monkeys of India," but most of the primitive people of Travancore have no know ledge of them nor do they evince any interest in them The people of Anjaned call them I alreadur or abodes of monkeys. Of their antiquity Profesors Macdonell

and heath point out references in the Rig Veda while the late Mr Gopinatha Rao refers to passages in Tolkapsum and Purananuru The Uralis call them Pandukuzhies pits made by the Pandus or Pandavas to whom ancient mysterious monuments all over Inda are generally ascribed. They are looked upon by the credulous as sacred and dangerous. It is said that peasants in France will not take shelter under them or go near them at night but the Vellalas and Malspulsyas of Anyanad have no such fear They sat under them when they graze their cattle Drs Borlase and Stukeley in England think that dolmens were connected with the activities of a shady priesthood. It is averred by Walhouse that the people who built them were race of dwarfs about a span or cubit high but the results of excavation unfold a different tale The bones found are neither of dwarfs nor of giants but men of ordinary stature and the stone-slabs used for monuments indicate that they were cut from solid rock and carried some distance and the people were physically equal to the present race of men

The Uralis of Travancore believe that dolmens are places where treasure is bidden But no such treasure has been found in any of them Dolmens are burns! chambers in which people of late Neolithic times buried their people of importance. In Travancore they are mariably found on the ere ts of hills in the Rant reserve and they are built of unhawn blocks of stone In the erection of dolmens certain architectural methods and principles are observed By the use of the orthostatic rock the maximum of wall area was provided with the minimum of thickness. With the upright wall technique went hand in hand the roofing of narrow spaces by means of horizontal slabs laid across on the top of the uprights The second feature of megalithie monuments was the use of more or less coursed masonly set without mortar each block lying on ita ede and not its edge A senes of uprights is first put in position and over these are laid several courses of rather smaller stones' A variant of the latter is found in the Anjanad valley

TYPES OF DOLMENS

According to Colonel Meadows Taylor the dolmens are of two kinds those consisting of four stones three supporting stones and one capstone leaving one a de open and those in which the chamber is elored by a fourth stone in the latter ease the fourth stone has a circular opening in it. Both these types of dolmens are found in Travancore The dolmen at hadukuthi in the Ram Reserve is rectangular and the position above ground is 8 feet by 21 feet in dimensions It has only one gatlery Lengthwice it has one single upright on one side and two others on the opposite side 8 deways there is one on each side. The foor is paved with a single atons slab The cripatone is 7 feet X 7; feet and is rudely triangular. The dolmen is situated on the crest of a ball It appears to have been a do men of the earlest times as it is built of unliewn blocks of stone The presence of stones lying scattered around the dolmen shows that it might have been covered with them Excavation yielded no results.

Rev Mateer found another group of dolmens on the bills mhab ted by the Malayarsyans They stand north to south with a circular open og facing the south. A rude stone is fitled to the sperture with another

B A Colds to the Study of the Andquisies of the Stone Act.

^{3.} Frequenc, Royal Stone Honamore, p. 162.

acting as a lever to prevent its falling out The stones like stones at the top and bottom are single slab. To this day the Arayans make similar hitte critis of stone the whole forming a box a few inches square

Dolmens are also found at Perunthalpara on both ndes of the Thalsyst or Pambanar river a small inbutary of the Amaravata which flows into the Cauvery Here on a flat level rocky tableland are seen a large number of dolmens in groups of three four, or ave Around each group is a circular packing of raughly hewn stones or boulders. These groups of dolmens are found distributed in a circle The disposition of the majority of the dolmens is east to west A few are also in the north to south direction. The upright stones are rectangular in shape and are about 10 feet long 5 feet broad and 7 feet high The cover slab is 17 ft × 7 ft 8 mohes. The floor is paved with a finistone slab 9ft X 4ft 6 inches The inner chamber s 9ft X 4 ft Over some of the cover slabs are found remnants of pubble stone packing There is a semi creular entrance to the dolmen on one side Most of these dolmens have four uprights but one dolmen m some group has only three uprights and one capstone thus leaving one side open At Vadaitupars in the Malayattur Reserve there as delinen convisions of four uprights but it is smaller and truder in shape than those found in the any and

Yaller The State Archaeologist Mr Varudeva Poduval has conducted extensive excavations at Tengukkal near vanuered extensive excavations at lenguage in cast 1 the landpennar on the High Ranges in cast 1 the landpennar on the High Ranges are on an average 9 ft measurements of the capatone were on an average 9 ft inches length 6 ft 10 nebes bread h 1 foot thek 5 inches length 6 ft 10 nebes bread h 1 foot thek been, and the area excavated was 10 ft. X 8 ft to a depth of 41 ft. Two burnsl urns were uncarthed one of which was 5 ft 3 inches in circumference at the mouth If I meh in the middle and 2 ft 10 mehes in height The smaller urn had a circumference of 3 ft 8 suches at the mouth 5 ft 6 mehes at the middle and 2 ft 6 mohes in height They were found side by side with an intercening space of 1 foot 4 mebes The thickness of the higger urn is eleven-exteenth inch while that of the small one i inch The bigger urn has all round it a mag chain with parallel symmetrical ends There were two more custs in a stone circle whose circumference was 85 feet Trial d ggings were also made at Lelimalia in South Travancore where they brought to light twenty sepulchral urus. Two of them were unearthed from one of which two iron axes were discovered The pottery of the burisl urns at Vand persyst and Vehinsalas to not punied and has very I tile decoration. The larget one have a chain pattern or head pattern drawing on the exterior close to the mouth The smaller pots found made are of the thin slip variety. Two of the smaller po's inside were wide mouthed with deep narrow bod es and round bases The rehes uncerthed at teh mals; may be a cribed to the early Iron age and those sthumed at landmentar to the healthir period Being half baked earthenware they had become very fragile on account of being buried in damp et th and had all got so broken or cracked that they could not be removed "

Further excavations and observations were made by Mr Poduval in the Bi-on valley. He discovered a troup of four dolmens situated within two furlougs of

the mg at the muth mile sixth furloug stone of the main Devikulom Pernkinni road These delinests are parallel to each other and face nonthwards the Muttu kad valley Only the third from the west in in a state of good preservation A cut is also found adjunning these delinents and has been considerably damaged. The measurements of the delinen in good condition are as

ft ft ft ft ft. Capstone 10 61 5 1/12 1 Side stoneright 7 1/3 5 1/12 1	follows	T ath	Brendth	Height	Thicknes
Inside width 41	Side stonenght Backstone	ft 10 7 1/3 51	1t	ft 5 1/1	ſt.

The discovery of more delmens was made on the Venad ade of the Bison valley on the Muttinkad ridge Of these the first is a group of four dolmens three in cont facing south and the fourth in the back facing cas. The measurements of one of them are given below Lamith Results Height Thickness.

≒de «tone» Bak «tone	1t 8 5 12 7 5 12 3 7/12 2}	ft 5 3) 41	(t (t. 2/3 5/12
(spetone 5 de etones Ba k etone In 1 ie width	7 5 12 3 7/12	3}	



A dolmen of small size in the low country in Mala) atur Reserve

The other dolmens are more or less of the same dimensions. The front of this dolmen is covered by a stunding etoos 4 ft × 3 ft × 4 inches there A dismantled wibble masonry surrounds this group and the sende as pavel with stone slabs. The other states of the At Thoughanisis Mr. Stunders excavated ax of the

gaves found on hit top. They were shutled in a vir abs. the gaves being placed close to one was allow temorate the placed close to one and the state of the state of the state of the top to will could a flat cruting stone that saved a bollow sound to a light tapping with a crow for Underseth it was found a large out the mouth of which was 15 suches and discount of the state of t

10. \$1a.

¹⁰ S. Matour Nacion Life in Transaction.
11 Transaction Archaeological Aliabuspation Report (1312).

made and outside of very thin material and very brittle to handle They were firmly embedded in fine red clay that seemed to have silted in and partly filled up the large urn, and the small ressels were filled with the same clay very tightly packed and were wedged in upon one another in such positions as to make it very difficult to remove them unbroken Bones were found embedded in the vessels in one urn and bones crumbled and mixed with clay in others. The Doctor was able to identify one of the bones as the hip bone of a man On the top of one urn was found the blade of a sword almost completely rusted through about 21 ft long with no sign of a handle Inside the urn were found two iron spearheads and what appears to be an iron chi.el The urn a self and the vessels found made conform to the various types of what is called 'Iron Age Pottery" in the Catalogue of Prchistone Antiquities in the Govern ment Museum Madras, some of which were taken from Tand gudi in the Palni Hills and other parts of the Madura district but most of which are from the Nilgins the Combatore Malabar and Tinnevelley districts 22



A view of Pambanar on both banks of which the

shapes, some of red clay, others black pohshed both inside and outside of very thin material and very thought the control of very thin material and very thin buttle to hindle They were firmly embedded in fine in the case of the Malayarayans who erect manature to the control of the Malayarayans who erect manature to the control of the Malayarayans who erect manature to the control of the Malayarayans who erect manature to the control of the Malayarayans who erect manature to the control of the Malayarayans who erect manature to the control of the Malayarayans who erect manature to the manature to the

Mesum

Menhirs are found in parts of North Travancor on the Cardamom Hills They were very few in number Bruce Foote found some menhirs of moderate s.r. in the Madi na district though without any mixings. There is a miniature menhir 3 ft high at Marsyur called Vathamkelli.

The Sate Archaeologust Mr. Peduval found formenhins and a group of dolimen an the gravitud by the s de of the zig on the 9th mile 6th furlong stone of the main Devlation Perakanal rond in a damased condition Trial digenage were made at two different pots on this site. The first two beneath a mesha 2 if 7 inches in height from the surface 3 it 5 inches in width and 3 inches in thickness The arca dug will be seen to be suffered to the site of the s

Height 3 feet
Diameter of rim 1 foot 41 inches
Thickness 5 inches
Inner diameter 2 feet 4 inches

m

PRE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY OF COCHES STREET

Archaeologists owe a deep debt of gratitude to the late Dr Anantakrishas Iver and the blate Geologist Mr Sen Gupta for their contributions in the field of pre-historic archaeology of the Cochin S ate

One class of sepulchral monuments found in the Cochin S ate is hodakalus or umbrella e ones which are really dolmens. In Eyyalt a village 17 miles from Trichur about thirty five dolmens were found Only three of them were found intact while the espetones of the rest have been pulled down Two of the former are very similar in size while the third is a hitle smaller than the other two The expetones rest on four al ghtly melined strong laterite supports measuring four feet in height above the ground and 11% it in dameter at the base and have a circumferince of 36 ft. The verticals are rudely triangular laterite stones with the bale underground They are 9 ft in he ght from the apex to the middle of the base which is 5 ft long while the other measures 7 ft and 4 ft 6 inches above ground respectively Excavations unfolded vessels of the most frigle state and a few bits of bones not easily distingual-able were obtained "Aumerous Autakalius and Topi kallus are found in a village adjusting the Vellarskel busts half a mile north-cast to the minth m is atone on the road from Wadakkanchers to Lunnam kulam some of them hears in a very good state in preservation The place is a regular Stone-benge but un a nunature scale consisting of bat-stones and umbrellastones in place of dolmens menhirs and cromlechs Flat stones with both plano-convex and flat curcular cap-tones are found near Puthia Angada and Manjers (Ernad Ta uq Malahar D str et respectively)

Numerous are the dolmens found on the Cochin hills They are generally of a rectangular pattern formed of single slabs of granute verticals on the sides and flagged at the bottom by similar slabs with a large superincumbent block which is rough and unhown The one opened by Dr Acantalization iyer had two cells partitioned by a single slab of gran te 6 anches thick with a c roular ring about 12 menea in diameter The with a c roular ring about 12 menes in manner to and two slabs extending east to west were 7 feet tong and two slabs extending east to west were 7 feet tong and 4 feet bro d and were very thick and mass to inter or d mensions were 6 ft 3 ms × 3 ft 7 ms. Excavation of one of the cells showed two bg burnl urns filted with earth. They could not be removed unbroken The other cell yielded two jars filled with earth and other chattis in a broken condition. They are and to be wheel made and free from decoration except a few times of sample mouldings around the nim of the kd and the neck and hase of the urn No hd covering the mouth of any of them was found but they were packed to the brun with fine red earth which is original ly mid to have been poured into them in the form of liquid mud which must have later become transferred into a small mass similar in shape to the urn. It is m this mass of earth that bone hits sessels and beads are found embedded. The smaller versels may have contained offerings for the spirit of the dead and the escular hole in the middle slab must have been the

passage through which the spirit was allowed to take the offerings The iron implements placed in the grave represented the tools u ed by the men during their

hfetume

Mr Sen Gopta found dolmens round about Mukksthode and on both a des of the tramway to Parambi kulam Trey are small cellars built up of three upright slabs of stones with a capstone measuring 2 × 11 × 1 cub c parde where it is said some munis (sages) parsed their days in prayer and meditation Trial excavations resulted in disappo nincent as no human bones were found In general the entablature stones are observed with the r plain faces downward or inward. The entrance to the dolmens is invariably directed to the west there being no doors either with a cicular oval or rectan gular aperture as are observed in France or in other parts of the world Most of them are simple and no evidence is observed as in their being covered with a earn or tumulus



A vew of domens in Anjanad

Mr Gupta also found a do men 81 ft × 8 ft × 4 ft on the ridge of Munniara Thand; north of Anapan thon. The capstone is irregular and fractured at the north-east corner The siaba consisted of banded guess No a one floor is observed and in this characteristic at recembles most of the dolmens of the State The dolmen at Loothandan Thand is the only one in the State that has all sta sides enclosed by slabs but the western one has a parabol o opening very neatly shipelled measuring 14 ft high and 14 ft wide at the lowest part and this is closed by a clab 2; ft X 1; ft placed against it from outside. The inner apartments are 6 ft long 31 ft wide and 21 ft high The expetone on the other hand as 9 ft tong and 61 ft broad. The stane floor is covered by 9 mehes of soit which when removed meresses the height of the parabol c opening tn 21 feet.

MENDIS

Although the dolmens are a character size feature of the bills and jungles the menhirs are conspicuous by their ranty Tie only instance is the sot tary fow of menhirs at homolopara Thata The largest menhir con sails of an arregular and fist upright monolith 12; it high and 7; it wide at the foot tilted towards the west the width at the top being much less at the foot Three other small monoliths form a straight row with the principal member in its north tilted to the west and the

^{*} The realers a sa so is int of to the Such Indian Ora cyclopeolia where Dr Anat sh shoe beer had dealt with Cockin Pro-ha orio Acchesology (L. A. A.) 16 K K. See Capta . Magaliphae Monamente of Coplin State

⁽I L L L) > 106.

⁸⁷ Faid. 79. 107 108

south In India the form of the menhirs vanes greatly a Vedic origin. The surface indication for the under in widely separated localities." Two menhirs aere ground tomb is a circular or square slab of some observed by Dr Anantakrishna Iyer in the Trichur covering the top opening. The tombs explored by

earth and found buried at a depth of a few feet from nailur At Feroke and Parambantalli there have been the surface They are found in the forests of the plains, villages and in the neighbourhood of towns On excavation fourteen of them were found in an area of twenty unmistalishie square feet in one locality. They were brittle and fell to pieces by their own weight as soon as the surround ing earth was removed One of them measured 21 ft in height, 7 ft in circumference at the broadest point Buddhists. The places where Buddhi sages attained and 16 inches in diameter at the mouth Examination Kircana are still to be seen everywhere—the Kutla shows iron implements, knives, and small swords in a crumbling state and fragments of bones. Beads and beads the lamps arrows and earthenware that are bracelets which must have been worn by women were found in them The large pyriform urns are supposed also found in come of the urns Pottery of vanous to have been for in urning aged people glive when forms vaces basing, cups, small vessels of antique and they were reduced by sheer sentity to a frog-like shape graceful forms all filled with earth were seen in them, and hopped about It is said that the eldest son would Some of the vessels were neither glazed nor ornamented It must therefore be inferred that they belanged to a comparatively early date. The smaller ones have a kind with proper rituals Nannannadi is the name for such a of glossy appearance This seems to have been caused burisl urn In the opinion of Dr Ayyappan, the Budby rubbing the surface with a mucilaginous gum of dhist tradition is more ressonable Abutilum indicum 12

The suggestion that the construction of the dolmens may be attributed to Jama ascettes should be taken for what it is worth Dr N Subramania Iyer of Travancore eiten the ease of a dolmen at Santhanpara beheved to nave been the abode of a hermit Santhan by name Mr Gupta says that the hermit must have used the preexisting dolmen and turned it to his own use just as hermit crabs take shelter in shells of gastropods. Anantakri has Iyer also speaks of a reported discovery of a trident a lamp and hooks in a dolmen, and if the report is true, the reason for their occurrence could be found in the explanation suggested above Jaques Boyer thinks that the numerous polished stone-hatches pieces of crude pottery, granite milistones and primitive tools found in the vicinity indicate that the cromleche served some other purpose than mere encirclement of funeral mounds They invertably have openings focing on the mode of disposal of the dead 'The thick-hipped, small bodied Ladara, Lords of the Hills" are considered by Sir W W Hunter as 'the remnant of a higher race than the Pulayas and the Mundavaras of the Annamalas These hills now very thinly peopled abound in the great stone monuments which the primitive tribes used for the dead ""

PRE-HISTORIC MONUMENTS IN MALABAR

Rock cut cave tombs* are found at Chemmapara and Parambantalli hills Babirgton was the first to discover such tombs in 1819 and Res in 1910 but the r descriptions lacked details Prof Jouvehu Dubreuil was the first to draw attention to the very great interest attached to these rock-cut tombs by assigning to them

Babington had symmetrically arranged stone-circles as Burnal urns are big earthenware pots filled with in typical caures, and urn burnals i.e., the e at Aduttitoo much interference for the stope-circles to stand. The capsione stands out prominently and is quite

Popularly these rock-cut tombs and umilar funerary monuments are considered to be places of samadh of sages or sanyasis. A Malayali poet ascribed them to Lallu. They are rendered unmistskable by the resary of put the frog-like father in an urn with sufficient food to last him for a pretty long time and bury the urn

Popular traditions are not at all helpful to us in getting on idea of the significance of the rock-cut tombs So far as numbers go, they run to the sands in each taking of Malahar, Cochin and Travancore Dolmens and other purely megalithic atructures are few and far between Rock cut tombs are more numerous than dolmens and were considered to be a variant of the megalith Architecturally, Malabar is even today & backward area in South India , in funerary architecture too the forbears of the modern Malayalee may have been casy going and heterodox

The simplest excavations in latente for hurisl purposes in Malabar are square or excular pits to receive large pyriform uros Then we have the slightly more complex Lutalkallu, a hollow large enough for an urn with a ledge cut over the hollow for placing minor funerary articles and a flight of two or three steps lead ing from the surface level to the ure A seat for the west a fact of much significance and importance bearing dead is a feature of many of the dolmens in common with the Feroke tombs and similar stups caves. Cremated remains have been found in many unmistakable dolmens so that, in fact, there is little evidence to desociate the rock-cut tembs of Feroke from the general South Indian megalithic culture complex The presence of a tripod found in Feroke is not said to imply fire-worship Prof Dubreuil is of the opin on that the rock-cut tombs are led e remains surviving in the erclusion of Malabar but Dr Avyappan differs from at Taking the crudences of the pottery and the absence of branze into consideration the Fercke tombs are corndered to be slightly earlier in age than the Salur graves which have been fixed at about 200 BC

¹⁹ L. K. Assuraktishus Iyer Cockes Archovelagy (S. E. Enery)

²⁹ K. K. Son Copie, Op Cat., pp. 120-111 The nether & falshind to Dr A. Atyappen's paper on Reck Cat Core-Tombe at Ferrite, S. Marsher real before the Indian Selected Congress in 1833 for information coloting to Malabet,

of the ghost According to Sir James Frazer, the practice of placing stooes over the corpse may have a similar origin, graves are provided with mounds tombstones or enclosures in order to keep the dead from walking or to prevent the ghosts from returning to their old haunt "

The mode of d potal of the dead by burnsh is one of considerable antiquity Profes.ors Macdonell and heith hold that the epither agod sgdhah apples to the dead who were burnt in a juneral pare the other cutiom being burnel anagmidagethah not burnt with fire They also re cr to paroplah" caring out and uddhila", expoure of the dead They add that burnil was not rare in the Rig Vedic period . In the Vedic period both cultoms appear in a modified form A stone is set up between the dead and the insing to secarate them? Manumekto a Tollop syem and Poruladagram afford a valuable more of information regarding the methods of di po at of the dead in are Brahmanie days They are very old Tamil works said to have come into being about the 8 h century AD The Some scholars give them an earlier antiquity practice of erecting monument in honour of the dead must have belonged to the non tran tribes known as Miechhas Rakshasas Da yus and Ashadas who were the Pre Dravid and There are role enter in the custom Tolkappium and Purasamers Oh potter who makes earlinenware do plea e pre; see the urn meant for the finding out of a fit stone to be set up in memors of the deceased hero" It is possible that the eremating people were the Arisas who are said to have entered India about 2000 BC

AGE OF THE MEGALITHIC MONUMENTS

Antiquarians after eareful re earches have been able to divide megalithic monuments into three elected secording to their contents

O The Tumph of the Stone Age are considered in he the mo t ancient. They are often of great ease and are di tinguished by e reles of atones and a one chambers in which are found the remains of un burnt bodies with objects of stone and amber The dolmen opcord he Ward and Conner at Cholkanad contained on implements and probably belonged to the Stone Age This represents the lowest state of cyalization before the satroduction of metals u) The Tumuli of the Bronze Age contains relies

of burnt bod es receit and implements and orns ments of advanced enviloration. Tomus of this period are rare in Kerala but at appears that Mr Bourdillon once picked up a bronze lamp which probably belonged to one such tumularm) Turnih of the Iron Age are the most recent

and represent a comparatively inhanced state of enviluation Iron implements swords specifies is and highly polyhed vessels are found in them Excavations made in Malabar Corbin and Travan core on to show that all the tunout are of the Iron

The crucial point for consideration is the probable time of the Iron Age This is a knotty problem and it

pared from the juice of Abutilon indicum Battal is also is only possible to fix the time approximately. Iron was supplemented by other precautions against the return known to Vedic Hindus from very early times. In the the opinion of A C Gupta, the age of the Rig Veda has been set down to Miscene or at any rate the Phocene or Pleistoceoe epoch " Though the estimate in based on internal evidences, such remote actiquity has not altained the rank of scientific certainty Prof. Macdonella estimate may be taken as correct The Iron are in India may be approximately fixed as being prior to 2000 BC

SIGNIFICANCE OF DOLMENA

Major Munn claims that the dolmen builders of the Decesa were mining for gold copper iron and diamonds, He norms out that the two districts where the dolmeon are thickest are Bellary and Dharwar which are riddled with old workings of gold copper and iron The Anianad valles is the home of a large conceotration of dolmens. The spade of the geologist can alone determore what the moeral contents of the soil are in Anianad The late Mr Vincent Ball says that goldat hing as practised in India is an example of human degradation The Gonds of Central India are as iduous gold workers They still erect miniature dotmens and thus low strong igns of continuity with people of the archaic cultivation The Aurumbas of the Nilgiris are the clief gold as bers of the Madras Previdency dating from 500 BC. The Malayaravans of Travancore, a cording to Walliouse make imitation kittavan of quali slabs of tone in the Ram reserved forests but gold washing 14 not in evidence. It may have become a forgotten art

Megal thre monuments in different parts of the world pre ent such a uniformity of structure that it is hardly compatible with the theory of their independent origin Montehus focusses attention on the continuous anfluence of the east on the west from remote times Formeron thinks that The dolmen builders were Dravi dien in or gan Rusgen strikes a different note and opines that they are Vedduc or Australoid in origin and between the Mundas of the north and the Vedias of the South there intervene the Kurumbus Irulas the Mutiusans and the Ural a representing the Dravidiana who once over the whole of India and later came under the influence of the Draitd ans and the Arrans According to Flimlers Petrie the date of the Pre Dravidian culture is about 2:00 BC This view is confirmed by Mr Perry who holds that "all the world over the dolmens present such similarities of structure that they must have been the work of a people showing a common culture " Beyond Indoness which in cludes arrong other areas. As-am and Burma megahilling monuments are in evidence in the region of the M andre of Chota Sagpur the Todas of Nalg ras and the h Il lubes of Travuncore

CONCLU ION

Palarantological evidence also supports the theory of the common origin of megalithic monuments. No deletal remains have been so far unearthed to bear any direct evidence of the Negrito race in Travancore "Judged by the nature and enotents of objects found the megalithic remains of the Decean and Southern India are post Ved c and later than any similar remains

²¹ Westermark O ign and Druelopmens of Mond bless y 504

^{22 3} L. Carpenter Comparative Relig ons y 90. 23 D A. Merkenric Bod on Myshe and Legrade (Satroducton) pp nauli ennil.

²⁴ A C. Gapte The Rg Fed c India Vol. 1 25 6 T Pony, Megal thic Culture of Indonesia

of the Central Indian Plateau from where the culture and among the Veddas of Ceylon "There is a remarkskulls is Proto-Australoid A correspondence in type is people * revealed by one of the South Indian skulls at Adi

25 J H Huston Census Report (India) 1931 Vol 1 Part 111 DB lav lav L

27 J H Hutton Op Ct p lala,

would seem to have spread southwards " Two fossil able similarity between these and the skeletons found wount seem to have spiteal solutional and a seem to make the maintainty detected lines guit the scattering remains have been found in India, the Bayana crustum in the tumbul of Creat British France and Germany and the Sailkot crustum Dr. keith is of opinion that which exhibit features of a dollchoesphale people Thus they are of a Veddate type which represents the Pre the unformatity in the structure of the monuments is Dravidian (Proto-Australoid) people The excavations marked by a uniformity in the structure of the con of Mohenjo Daro and Harappa reveal that one of the tamed skeletons which belong to a dolichocophalic

While pre Dravidian is their time honoured appellachanallur which is called Proto Australoid by Elhot tion Dr Eickstedt would call them Veddid and Dr Smith " The physical claracteristics observed in the Guha Nishadic Dr Hutton has labelled them Proto skulls are found among the existing South Indian tribes Australoid after Sewell Though the pre Drayidian has for long stood the test of time it is but fitting that the term Proto Australoid should continue

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28 Newh agen Made a Geography pp "03 "04

SHRINES OF THE UNITED STATES

Like all people Americans love their native land Phonouth Rock marks the landing place of the Whether America is a land of their birth or their first cettlers of New England the North Atlantic Coast Lake all people Americans love their native land

country by adoption they have a deep ense of pride states. The Washington Monument in the nations country by Rubband and habding devotors to the way capital recalls the strength of character and directness of hie that are that are the relations of the that are that are the relations of the that of the first U S Prevedent George Washington who States As permanent symbols of they rations seal teld the sar that won the country is freedom. The

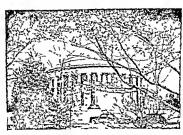


The Supreme Court Building a marble temple in Wastington where the nation's highest tribunal meets

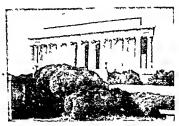
for life liberty and the pursuit of lappiness Americana Supreme Court Building symbolizes the power and venerate shrines that are milestones in the life of the majesty of justice for the judicidial in the American venerate changes that are mitestones in one net or the majoray of justice for the judicid all in the American United States. Oil and joine make pigiranger to the pattern of government a pattern which categorically seened of great events in the struggle for freedom to rejects the decistors ereed that the individual is monuments commemorating outstanding U.S. leaders not might the state excepting and to the halls of their government. All these abunes. Such abunes and others like the State of Liberty, principles of American democracy,

and to the name of the high assurations embodied in the which the people of France presented to the people of America and the Liberty Bell, which realed out the in respectful almost religious mood

news of America's Declaration of Indecendence in 17th secretal a flions from other lands. They draw from have map red generations of Americans who visit them Americans a nonuments a new appreciation of the sacri fice and per-enerance by which past generations so



The Jos to -dom d etc cure Re 4 nd out on the south de goed w r rl n Ro Tilb ing on a memory In ed States and the de of 1 100 R as Int pentence ъ о



The Lanceln Memor at in the heart of Wa hington the U.S. cap tal commonities Abraham Lincoln. The Great Emine pater." who was Pres fent of the United Six or forca 1831 to 1860.

Americans receive from the restions alones a new right endowed the nation in which Americans live, awareness of the data it and the symbol of the free, which has been a per fee for per-

AN AMERICAN ARTIST PRESENTS A PANORAMA OF LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES

A democratic interest in many phases of art has long commissioned to point murals for the new U.S. De-



A group of students at the University of Wiscons n in the agricultural North Central U S State of Wisconsin visit the studio of John Steuart Curry

a renewed and surprisingly wide spread interest in pointing

Young American painters lave turned again and again during the past decade to portray the divers fied aspects of their people and their country Increasing num bers of young people have become interested in painting Individuals museums art schools business organizations and govern ment agencies alike have aided in the democratic encouragement of these arts the endeavors Competitions have been arranged to discover new talent, pictures have been bought and distributed on an unprecedente i scale artists have been employed to write a comprehensive history of the development of design in the United States smaller cities and towns have established art centres and commissions for murals have been awarded to many artists of recognize I ability

been a character ite of the American people In recent partment of Justice building in the capital city of years a large share of this interest has been directed to Washington Curry was already popular for his vigorous pictures of the American Midwest and its people Curry's boyhood in the Midwestern U S State of haness was the inspiration for much of his work. hansas where he was born in 1897 is located in the exact geographical center of the United States, and # an agricultural state with severe contrasts in weather

Curry s puntings are typical of the latest trend of American art Ti ere are no limitations on his subjectmatter All materials are part of the panorama of 1merican life

This democratic approach to art is found in Curry 3 teaching methods Under another important commission as Artist in Residence at the University of Wisconsin le I sinted rural seenes depicting the American farmers life and environment in the agricultural State of Wiconsun in the North Central part of the United States Cutry's studio a plain white frame structure of his own design was a meeting place for students. He held punting and drawing classes there regularly, and each student was encouraged to develop his own individual style Thus he made an important contribution to the riging interest in art in all forms especially painting among American students

One of his major projects at the University of Wisconsin is a mural in the Bio Chemistry building Located on a stair landing the scene is a contrast between a neglected farm and one that is managed by modern scientific methods In the center of the mural life sized figures surge forward symbolic of a healthy, vigorous society led by uniformed research workers and a crew of hucky American youngsters

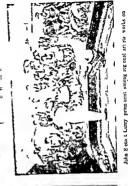
True to his own way of life Curry is typical of the group of American regional painters who attempt to



S Curry works on a mural for the Bio-Cl emi try building at the University of Wisconsin

One of the leaders of American regional art is John tragedies and ambitons of the people of their own Securit Curry Among other important projects, he was sections or in their own sphere of life—USIS









S Curry explans the pinciples of paining to a sudent at the University of Wisconan where he is Art at in Residence

THE AUSTRALIAN LITERARY BACKGROUND

By GEORGE MULGRUE

The literature of Australia is the new literature of a young country Unlike the literature of India with its background of three thousand years of writing that of lustratio goes back minets years at the most And for many of those minety years what was written in Australia was written about the country rather than

I or the first eighty years of the trah in hi tory at was natural that the people as moncers had little time for writing A country where men were preoccupied with the business of exiting in the face of enormous difficulties was lardly the environment for literary people It is surprising that the Australians, of those days found time even for reading but & B Bartons survey of 1806 shows that they spent almost £11,000 on Lingle le periodicile in that year and £50,000 on books tion of instralian literature was laid -amazing sims if we consider that the polithation at that time was about 400 000

But even in thor days men and women were writing in the Colony In 1821 W C Wentworth better known as a jobiteran produced a joem called Austrolana It was not a good poem but it diveloced a feeling of patriotism and indicated a confidence in the country a future that was to unperlie the work of the best of Australian writers in the years to come It was perhaps the first writing of the country

Thirty years later a young Instralian named Catherine Spence publi hed a novel It was called Clore Morrison and it had like other works of hers that followed it a bias towards social reform. In this and in her personal career Miss Speace pointed the road down which Australian literature was to travel for like those of America many of Australia a best writers moved with the social rebellions of their day

A little later the first of the povels about Australia appeared It was Henry Lingslev's Geoffrey Hamlyn and it was the first of a long series that has continued up to the present day. The most outstanding is D H Lawrence's Kangaroo and many of them are good and give a true picture of the country. But they are no more Australian than the works of F M Forster or

Lous Bromfield are Indian

In the meantime a new feeling was an ing in the country In 1862 Henry Kendall a native-born Australian published a volume of poetry Although like Wentworth's his verse was not great it did demonstrate a desire to make poetry of the Australian scene and to set forth his dream of Australia as a Utopia another topic that has exercised the minds of Austrahan poets ever since Shortly afterwards too came Marcus Clarke's For the Term of His Natural Life and Rolf Boldrewood's Robbery Under Arms

The first was a novel of the early convict days and the other a story of the Bushrangers Both of them established for all time the fact that Australia is a country rich in material for the novelest. At the same time Adam Lindeas Gordon still erroneously thought of by many Englishmen as the Great Australian Poet was writing his poems about horses and horsemenship

minner Gordon's work is of little value but it still lives among people who have never heard of better poets.

And then in the nineties writing in Australia brgan really to progress Till then no one lad possessed real stature. It was only then that writers arose who were important when siewed against a world back ground For the first time in its history, too most of the country s writers were native born and it was then that thry began to clasm that they wrote, not as linghel Colonists but as Australians Joseph Furphy, when he wrote his book buch is Life, under the pieudonym of Tom Collins summed up their attitude by describing the lass of his book as being "offensively An trahan" It was in this period that the real founds

SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS .

The two main influences at work wergin desire to write as Australians and a de ire to change social conditions a feeling of rebollion. The writers of the time were critical of the world as they found it. and they believed that it was possible to change it for the bearfit of the Australian common man Moreover, there was at the time a vehicle for their work. For the Sidnes Bulktin had appeared upon the scene

A G Stephens the Laterary Editor of that paper, and a very gafted man believed that if a man could say something worth saying and any it vigorously, his work was worth printing Were his writing not literary enough the paper could apply a little poly h. The main thing was that he should write as he felt. Thus it was that there was no distinctively "distralian activity in those days that had not been discovered or at least fostered by the Bulletin And Il us it was also that Australian Interature developed first, not in terms of the novel but in terms of poetry and the short

This development has continued right up to the present day Even now much that is best in Austrahan proce appears in the short story form It is not surprising then to find that the greatest name in Australian literature is that of a man who was primarily a writer of short stones

Henry Lawson was the grant of his day. He made the Western Bushman real. He nast bothered with neither style nor plot nor pattern. He saw things and wrote down what he saw with humour and pathon and when it was done it had style and plot and pattern He had more effect upon Australian literature than ant other man and it is in this regard that he may be compared with Rabindranath Tagore There is one other point of resemblance too for Tagore like Lawson wrote sumple stories of the simple people of his native

Such as Lafe

Then in 1903 Joseph Furphy's Such is Life was published by the Bulletin and A G Stephens said that topies that could be treated in a typically Australian it was likely to become an Australian classic He was

THE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION IN BENGAL

De Door IDENDRANATH RALL MA

such divisions did not exist. There were a number of for the prevention of crimes Sarkars for the collection of revenue But the officere and comprised the whole of Sarkar Malmatha, four Tamiuk in Sarkar Goalpara The rest of Sarkar Goal- lector in 1837 But after some time the offices were para constituted the Chakla Midnapore, some Mahala combined in 1859 of which have now been transferred to the neighbourcluded within the district of Balasore

Jalesnar were placed under one officer with the desigtion, and also served as a Commercial Agent, Political Officer and Military Oovernor In 1777 an officer known onter and Mintary Governor in 177 an other store as Collector was appointed for the supervision of revenue collections while the other functions were performed by the Commercial Resident In 1781 a tivil court was established for the trial of civil suits In 1787 the offices of Collector, Judge and Police Magistrate Collector was appointed, and the offices of Judge and Agents at Tamluk and High worked under the Collector condition of the Salt Districts and in addition they did some revenue work Their powers as revenue and judicial officers were transferred to the Collector and the Judge Magistrate of Midnanore in 1793 and the office of the to 1836 the revenue collections of the salt divisions were made by the Collector of Hooghly Ghatal and Chandrakona Thanas were also rucluded in the district of Hooghly from 1795 to 1872 There have been several adjustments of boundaries since the district came into the hands of the British As it has been the case with Midnapore so it has been with other districts

Although the Company obtained the Dewans in 1765 the actual work of collection of revenue by the agents of the Company were not undertaken till 1772 Six Supervisors were appointed in 1769 for supervising the revenue and judicial work of the officers appointed by the Nawab But their work was not satisfactory and it became difficult to check the Nawab's men So m tors were recalled and the Province of Bengal was conditions of Bengal divided into fourteen districts, each under an Indian

For administrative purposes each province has been 18 Civil Judees were armonized for apprehending Marsistrate as the Chief Executive Officer When the neurest Fundari Court Then the Daroga of the pragnerate as one once an ecounte orners when the neutral random count then the Distort, the Mari-

Lord Cornwallis considered the combination of in charge of the Sarkers did not possess such extensive revenue and indical functions unsatisfactory and nowers as the District Officers of the present time therefore annulled the judgetal nowers of the revenue Murshid Kuli Khan divided the province of Bengal officers in 1793 For each district there was a European into 13 large Challes or districts which were divided Covenanted officer as Judge and Magistrate, and the into a number of Parsana. Mir hazim Ali surrendered Collector was relieved of judicial work Lord Bentinck to the Company the three districts of Midnapore, found the work of Judge Marstrate for heavy and Burdwan and Chittagong in 1760 Midnapore then con- transferred the manuferral responsibilities to the Colsysted of the faundary of Hull, and the Chaklas of lector in 1831 Since then the head of the Dietret has Midnorer and Jalessay The faundar of Hull was then been the Collector and Magnetrate To assist the Collect not an independent charge. It was attached to Hooghly, fors the posts of Deputy Collectors were created in 1833 Lord Auckland with the sanction of the Court of salt Mahala in Sarkar Jaleswar and the ramindan of Directors separated the offices of Magnatrate and Col-

The district is the pivot of the entire machiners of ing districts of Bankum, Manbhum and Singbbhum, administration The District Officer is the head of the while some Malais of Chaka Jaleswar are now in district and as such his functions are of a varied nature As Collector he is the head of the revenue organisation In the beginning the Chaklas of Midnapore and and as Mazistrate be exercises general supervision over the lower enminal courts and directs the police work. datasar were parced under one ourcer with the decay the lower criminal required and direct many point matter of Resident who had varied functions such as He is responsible for law and order, collection of head of the revenue criminal and judicial administra- revenue, co-ordination of all netion building activities and general administration And the Bengal Adminis tration Enquiry Committee considers that only a superman can bear such a heavy burden The incom patible functions of a policeman and tax ratherer are combined with the beneficent activities of promoting the welfare of the people It has been held that such a combination of nan-homogeneous functions in a single wore coated in the same nerson But in 1793 a separate executive is in normal circumstances unsound in principle and in practice But the members of the Magnitrate were in the hands of one person The Salt Committee consider that Bengal is now in an abnormal

The ratio of the lupber administrative coding to the population in Bengal has been found to be lower than in any other Province in India except perhaps Orissa The per caneta expenditure on government in the pro-Collector of the Salt Defrace was abounded. From 1990, where is been that of the four other major provinces and therefore Bengal has been under-administered Besides there are inadequate communications which make the task of administration not unite satisfactory The chief complaint against Bengal is that it has not the Revenue staff which the provinces where land is not permanently settled powers These Revenue staffs are an important source of information to the Government and they are very useful in carrying out executive orders in the rural areas Another defect of Bengal 13 that it contains a number of big districts The popula tion of the district of Mymensingh is nearly six millione The failure of the executive authority to control the legislature by winning the support of the majority of the members has exposed the hollowness of the Pro-1772 when the Company took up the direct administ vincial Autonomy extended by the Government of India tration of the revenue affairs the Supervisors were Act and the province has been without a regular designated as Collectors In 1774 the European Collec Ministry for a number of years These are the special

The Revenue of Bengal is much less than that in "aujdar This arrangement was set aside in 1781, when the other major provinces although Bengal is the Thanse The area of the district is in many cases consdered unwieldly, and there is no denume the fact that the life within the district is not sufficiently organised except in certain affairs of the administration and for tions within the district are madequate and rarely do of the prorie require that they should organise them selves for certain general purposes excepting for It. education, san ation, economic problems and other districts affairs in which they are all interested. An area, with about 20,00,000 of population may cardy undertake measures for its own development Such an area should form the constituency for the election of representathese to the proximal terrelature. In these circular stances all the activities of the district administration can easily be concentrated in such an area and these areas should be managed by a populatly elected both with a competent staff of executive officers for various all subsect of sovernment with the help of men regularly trained for the purpose The existing machiners is unpopular and in many cases not prepared to accombas rightly pointed out the spirit of aloufness in the guidance of a popularly elected body

The administration of the province is carried on by the Indian Civil Service The members of the Service have in them a sense of superiority and this spirit has been communicated to the provincial and the other services There is no work within the province which an Indian connot perform and in the interest of economy all the savices should be Indianised For efficient administration of the district it is neither necessary to import men from outside nor to pay sirb high salaries An intelligent and well educated Indian will ordinarily be satisfied with a salary of Rs 1000 a month A new cadre of district officers from Rs 500 to 1 000 should be e-tablished and for other services a aubordinate cadra of Re 150 to 450 will be able to carrs on the administration with efficiency A district officer "louid be assisted by a number of men of the lower rank These officers must be properly trained for

One more reform is necessary in this connection. The administrative officers should be divested of all judicial work. For administering justice judges should be recruited from the lawyers. The judges again may be put in two ranks such as District Judges and the Rs 500 to Rs 1000 and the Assistant Judges from Rs 200 to Rs 450 Promotion from the rank of Asses. tant Judge to that of District Judge will depend upon merit and scholarship. These judges should administer

Court and the Executive Authority should not interfere in the administration of justice

the work of administration

According to the scheme thus laid out the judiciars should be made independent of the executive authority and the district administration should be placed entirely under popular control The provincial Government may indicate to the District Council the time of devetor

justice both civil and criminal The judiciary should be

placed entirely under the supervision of the High

ment and there should be ofhers appointed by the Province to guide the almin stration in the differendepartments. All the activities within the district should be co-ordinated by the District Council. The the landlords and the I tigant public The community. District Officer will help it as its Chief Executive Officer The work of the technical departments should the repule neer for any public purpose The interests be cut led by the Proposal Board of Development But the District Council should act as the arent of the near meral board There should be officers appointed by gation. They should exchange their views regarding it Proposed Board to supervise the work of the

For local purposes there are union boards local boards and district boards In many places the Local Boards have been abolished and the functions of the other local bodies have been restricted. If the scheme drawn up here is properly worked out the existing destrict boards shall have to be abolished and in their plue district councils should be established with expanded activities These district councils will elect their own chairman and other office-hearers The Desdepartments The modern system of district administract Officer appointed by the Provincial Government tration should be superscied and then should be in will be the Chief Executive Officer of the Council All elected distinct council to carry on the administration in the officers in the distinct should submit to the control of the district council The recruitment of the officers should be in the hands of the Public Services Commission I've qualifications of the officers should be modate to the modern spirit. The Rowlands Committee specified by the Commission and all rases of insulion direction and mefficiency should be reported to the officers Such a spirit cannot be controlled unless the Commission. The Commission may also be entrusted enure machiner is overhauled and subjected to the soft the work of promotion, dismissal and disciplinate

The district work will go on smoothly under A popularly constituted District Council with an efficient bods of officers and an independent and competent judiciary The technical departments of the adminis tration should be worked according to the requirements of the people and all schemes of development should be approved of by the district council The major works will remain in the hands of the Provincial authority The District Council may be consulted on such works but these works will depend upon the greater needs of the province and as such the determining voice will not lie with the district council

The district thus organised will form the basis for an wetl-organised nation People will be able to parti espate in the activities of the Government and evert step taken for promoting the welfare of the people and safeguarding the interes's of the state will have the benefit of their enticism and co-operation. The work of government will become en y on such a strong foundation

Briefly the rural activities and the work of re construction of the village life should be entrusted to the muon board A number of union boards say twenty should constitute a circle The circle will thus become a fully organised centre for administrative and local purposes There should be a circle officer a development officer an overseer of works a medical and health officer a police officer, a registrar and an Assistant Judge in a central place within the Circle so that the villagers may easity avail themselves of their services Twenty circles should ordinarily constitute a district The present subdivisions will in this case become redundant They shalt be split up into a number of circles and the subdivisional offices should be utilised for the circle offices in the jurisdiction of the circle within which they would fall

The district will be the field for comprehensive

and justice The D street Council consisting of the representatives of the people would become units of tration of the people remains in the hands of a national government. If anything is necessary in India harespeciatic organization like the present Indian Civil at the present time at is a well organized district Service ____0___

work or general administration economic development admirectration based upon popular control. National

INDUSTRIAL PROTECTION DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD

By PROF P C MALHOTRA MA

Tux Indian Fiscal Commission Report (1922) deplor ing the fact that the Indian Industrial Commission was Industry observed debarred from coundering the question of tariff policy made the following agnificent observations

Education can be improved banking facilities can be extended technical assistance can be offered to industries but what is mainly wanted is a policy that will inspire confidence and encourage enterprise and we do not think that the recommendations of the Irdustrial Commission provide this

Over twenty two years have passed since there words were written but the need for a policy that will impire confidence and encourage enterprise has not abated In fact now that the fortutous protection provided by the recent war will have ended the necess y for such a policy is imperative

The discriminate protection of industries in the pre-war period gave over to their rad semimate protection (though accidentally) during the war If the industrial growth resulting from d scriminate protection was halting limited and sporadic that obtaining from war-created shelter to industries was haphasard and had in it the seeds of decay. The industrial expansion in the pre-war period was slow and restricted within a narrow field that m the warperrod was rapid and more wide The problem before the war was to accelerate the page of development and widen the sphere of industrial expans on The problem after the termination of the war is to consol date the game during the war to pre tent we expin on from melting away to stay the collars of war horn industries to restore to health war-wounded industries.

FACTORS BEARING DW THE POLICY OF PROTECTION DURING TRANSPIRON

What should be the policy of industrial protection duneg the period of transition depends upon four factors

(i) The industrial future envisaged for the

country,
(a) The industrial problems of the transition period

(ui) The duration of the trans tion period (10) Protection policy inherited from the pre-WAT Demod

In all schemes of post war economic reconstruction in India, industrialization occupies a promisent place The principle has been admitted that an industrial drive shoult not only make up the existing leeway but also blazon new trails. Closely connected with the question of ind englaction is the matter of tanta

Dr John Mathai m the Oxford pamphlet Tarifis and

"As far as one can judge at present it is likely that in the next few years protection will assume les importance in the economy of the country than in the past.

He opined that during the war and for several years after the termination of hostilities for ign competition in manufactured goods will largely be elm sated The colossal destruction of material assets which the present war has caused would call for a prolonged period of reconstruction. The problem during this period would be how to meet a reviving demand from countries which have been started of goods with the limited supply available rather than restrict sup-ples so as to avoid overproduction and uneconomic competition. This is more a theoretical attitude towards a concrete problem rather than a real one and such a generalized belief may lead to the taking of a false step which would crose detrimental to the interests of the country

THE TOR A COMPREHENSIVE INDUSTRIAL SURVEY

an immediate step which must precedo the formulation of a sustable policy of protection both during the period of transition and in the post-transition penod is a comprehensive suries of the industrial periou as a complete attained to-day Such a survey is newed analytically would indicate clearly three phases of the industrial situation—the pre war industrial position the sodistrial mination attained during the war sod the rost war industrial position, Such an examination would give a clearer perception of the industrial problems of the transition period than any type of gue-s reading. There are certain types of consumers' goods and istrees which would not need imme diale tanif assifance to view of their being a strong foreign demand for their products at present and on account of the temprorary chminat on of fore gn com peld on eg, cloth and sugar In the case of building mater il industries Like cement the pent up internal demand and the developed position of the industry may be reted upon to give a strong buttress to such industres ra the period of transition and even afterwards. Then there would be an omnibus 1 st of consumers goods undustries which found a sheltered market during the war In this category we can group paper glass aluminum ware medicines etc In this field the resurgence of foreign competition is not expected to take grach time Moreover the war-developed and war-born and is ness have been working at a high cost. In some cases the much nerv has been recast to set the curpose

competition appears and with the disappearance of panied by an extension of control over foreign trade government orders these industries would be in the doldrums. The industrial survey suggested would also reveal some war wounded industries which would necessatate immediate attention. The most important group of industries would be the producers goods-light and heavy The manufacture of tools implements, appliance and heavy machinery has been a neglected field and yet these industries would be found to be the corner stone of any wide and stable industrial edifice The chemical industries would stand a class by themclassification

THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF THE TRANSITION PERSON

It is both a complacent and an unrealistic view to lold that foreign competition would not appear for at least some years on the termination of the war of such countries we may place Japan and Germany

tanff policy during the transition period stands em phasised To say that is not to minimise the importance of direct assistance by the State to Indian industries m the form of finance for capital requirements, scientific research, transport, education, etc.

INDUSTRIAL PROTECTION AND ECONOMIC PLANNING Another fear that the necessity of industrial pro-

tection during the transition period may be overlooked arress from the implications of economic planning in post war India Sir J Coyajee in the Oxford pamphlet The Fconomic Background observes that protection in the post-war period will be subsumed in economic planning But even in economic planning the need for regulation of foreign trade (which is more extensive application of tariffs) would remain, "for national planning and the regulation of foreign trade are interdependent. While every new restriction on imports encourages the 'regulation' of the industry concerned, industrial or agricultural regulation is impracticable • Commert without a control of competition domestic and Kations (1942)

In other cases improvised machineries have been used foreign"s Thus, the extension of national planning-o-In nearly all cases the machinery employed has been snowball process each industrial plan postulating for old and would need renovation. As soon as foreign its success the control of other industries-is accom-

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TIME FACTOR IN PERIOD OF TRANSITION

In formulating the policy of indu trial protection during the transition period the likely duration of transition stage is of importance. The period of transition tion may be enything from at least six to ten years. Economic planning if it comes under way may also require the same time for preparation. It is made isable selves in the list of basic industries. Then there would that in this duration there should be a make shift be industries essential for national defence like ship arrangement with respect to the policy of protection building air-craft manufacture and automobile And to be followed While the policy of protection to be finally there might be a miscellaneous group which adopted during the transition period will get its legacy would include industries not coming in the suggested from that prevailing during the pre-war era this policy of protection must be developed with a view to ite being easily dovetailed into the scheme of thinge adumbrated whenever economic planning comes into

POLICY OF PROTECTION DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD

The period of transition must not only be looked Britain's position depends upon her foreign trade. As as a time for readjustment but also an interregnum for a consequence of the Anglo-American Financial Agree a long term policy preparation From this point of view ment Britam needs to increase her exports by 75 per cent any tinkening with the tariff policy in the transition over the 1938 figure and the whole of this increase period is not descrable. The Government of India has must come from manufactured exports. She would appointed a Tanif Board for protection of war-born certainly give priority to such export, industries as industries. The Tanif Board has been asked to accusting would regain prospenty for her and not completely bury use the claims of the following industries for protection herself in tasks of internal reconstruction. Munition non-ferrous metals including antimony, granding wheels manufacturing factories can be switched on with some caustic sods and bleaching powder, sodium throsulphate sdaptation to the production of goods needed in peace sodium substite anhydrous sodium biguiphite, phostime The USA will undergo an immense and a phate and phosphone acid butter colour, aerated water speedy process of this type of adaptation. And countries powder colour rubber manufactures fire hores wood which have lost capital equipment but retain the screws steep hoofs for bating bichromates eteel pipes knowledge, technique organization and what we have and tubes aluminium calcium chloride calcium carbide, now come to call the know how would build their starch But the present astuation demands the re economies within a curprisingly few years. In the list opening of the wider problem of industrial protection in general and determination in this light of the place If the foregoing estimate of economic tendencies is and function of a permanent tanif board It has already correct, the need for a suitable and a planning conscious been suggested that an Industrial Commission should be appointed immediately now that the war has ended, the findings of which would greatly assist the formulation of the correct industrial policy both during the transition and the post-transition period In the mean time an Emergency Import Duties Act should be passed which would be able to safeguard against the bhazard of foreign competition whenever and in whatever form it appears 'Fore-warned is fore-armed' should be the working motto lest we may be facing the task of digging the well when the fire is on

The immediate task before the Taniff Board would be (a) to evolve a scientific Emergency Tariff out of the faggot of Emergency Import Duties Act, (ii) to investigate the claims for protection and other means of assistance to (o) war bero industries (b) war expanded industries (c) war wounded industries. (us) to arrange for bulk purchase from abroad of producers' and capital goods, (10) to explore and recommend scope for bilateral trade agreements

[.] Commercial Pancy in the Inter For Po led, 9 115-League of

The functions of the Tariff Board in the post transition period can be developed so as to include in addition to its ordinary functions of reviewing the working of protection impenal preference, or other commercial treaties and the operation of excise duties the study of the tanil system of other countries, to

2ºnd January 1948, by UPA)

INDIAS TARIFF POLICY AND THE INTERNATIONAL

TRACE ORGANISATION The terms of the Anglo-American Loan Agreement bind England to a pattern of commercial policy indicated by America in the proposals for an International Trade Organisation India s membership of the Bretton Woods also amplies her sequescing in the commercial products abroad to enquire into cases of complaints policy finally shaped at the ITO While Englands products atrond to enquire into cases of complaints powers many shaped at the ITO. While England's reporting non-interesting combination of manufactures of the country diversity and expand industrial production in the total defendence of domestic consumers to extracted extracted and industrial production in the to the detriment of domestic constituers of country linds must be tree to supply linds may be tree to supply linds. to examine cases of profiteening by foreign manufacturers be expected to co-operate in international economic to extann control of the companies of the companies be expected to co-operate in international economic on certain, cremmatance (e.g., the Board of Trades policies but not to an ericant that makes her deviate attention was drawn to the cases of unscruppilous profoun her economic goal for the centiment of interference by Britain manufacturers who were taking as at and liberation. The estimate India frames accomprehensive the companies of the control of advantage of the fart that India was unable to buy hensive tanfi policy the better, in lingering for a from the United States raising their prices at much as decision she might be faced with a chose puber at the 80 per cent—here item supplied from London, dated ITO which would senously restrict her freedom of

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A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE BACKGROUND FOR AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

BY K M GURURAJA RAO LAS Mysore Agricultural Service

Narra in the anush of Indian Agricultural History base it is imperative to reduce the shock of this impact by held out as now when they are seen to descend in through fertilising channels to yield happy results cascades Agriculture with us forms the bed rock of a hours envilonmenton which to quote H C Wells is but the agricultural surplus" Considerable care and sudge ment is called for before any upper of the piscidly moving "apple cart of empirical methods based on patient toil is thought of

AGRICULTURE -A WAY OF LIFE

The flood of schievement of modern science in agriculture in more advanced countries backed up by their national Governments is apt to take us off our feet Except for a few plantation and money crops our agriculture is mostly still run on a subsistence basis. Our cultivation methods are the ones which man found out patiently working with nature These methods have developed elently out of the reach of the blampe dia of modern science into a technique which has g ven the farmer results. What with the vaganes of reasonal conditions alowly impoverishing soil his own pro-gressive poverty and system of taxes from landlords and Government which are mexorable the farmer has adjusted his life and his profession to a fine balancing without rights. Lafe, we are told as essentially center fugal and agriculture has found a fitting base for this expanding life a demands, cusates we have the modern dynamic acentific materialism centingetal in action driving the life-blood of the country into the so far in brilliant futility conjected urban factory life with its enchanting promises of rights before responsibilities competitive pleasures

promues of all-aided agricultural improvements been diverting carefully the flood of modernism in amounture

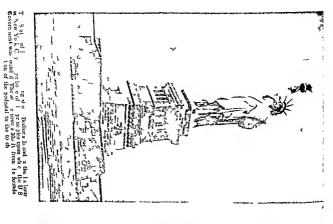
AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS

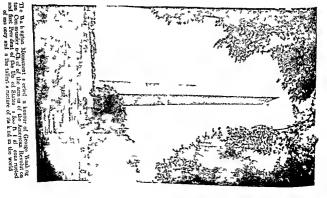
These may be judged from five aspects (1) Scienti Se or technical (2) Economic (3) Educational (4) Soeral and psychological and (5) Administrative

SCIENTIFIO APPROACH

The scientific approach of the improvement of the Agricultural problem may be said to have been in Index from about the year 1905 when the Government of India announced their intention of setting ands appually 29 lakhs of rupees for development of agricultural research experiment demonstration and educa tion Twenty three years later the Royal Agricultural Commission reviewing the work of the agnicultural departments said in their report "that great progress had been achieved by the agricultural departments can not be denied, but their influence has so far reached a vers small fraction of the total area" Professor N V Joshi premding over the Agricultural Section of the Indian Science Congress last year pointed out, that the comfort of deares without hopes and responsibilities yields of crops in India have not shown in general any improvement over what was reported upon by Vocikar in 1891 These are agnificant remarks and show in all the r maked truth that all that science has done for the cultivator barning a few money crops had ended

It is a compelling necessity therefore to seek for the causes and expose them so that scientific knowledge souring ambihous and heelie lessure. Wisdom and may be diverted into fruitful channels Science it must expensive becken us to accept the coming change But he admitted is by nature international Scientists must





Agricultural education therefore becomes, on all fours a training for a qualifying degree as other university degrees are It should be no shame to admit its failure in as far as it cannot be made use of in full in its appli cation to a resourceless poverty relden farming Even the few cases where the trained graduate takes to farming are almost sure to answer to the description of Misrk Twam shout Henry Ward Beachor, 75 years ago Mark Twam said of him He was a very inferior man when he first began and he is now fast rising from affluence to poverty "

Attempts at covering up this failure ere very much in evidence as one can see in the rapid development of the agricultural departments to absorb the stream of successful atudents

SOCIAL AND PRICHOLOGICAL

It is common knowledge that though the profession is one of the noblest, as a man in this profession can live a life of honesty and integrity the farmers occupy in modern society the lowest status Mr W H Moreland, while speaking on the 'Out-

look of the Indian Cultivator' says in the Report of

Royal Agricultural Commission

"It may be affirmed with confidence that the welfare and prosperity of rural population will not come by technical advances alone. The will to live better must furnish the driving power that is rein other words the central problem is psychological not technical The dominant feature in Rural India at the present day is that the

will to live better is not a force to be reckoned with

except in particular circumstances

A deep probing into the case will show that in regard to the older folk their tribulation expenence and deferred hopes have brought on a feeling of frustration. Though for themselves it is too fate to change to modern life they are forced against their will and knowing the disastrous consequences such a step will entail on their age long estates to allow their ambitious 30 ingmen to leave the agricultural profession to seek s better living in urban areas

ACRICULTURAL ADMINISTRATION It would be interesting and instructive to sludy in the Isboratories and experimental farms are made agriculture of another tail to wag and nothing more

to reach the cultivators on the field There are three agencies at work with sarving degrees of knowledge

and power First comes the scientist who with his eye on recognition from foreign workers sets standards and attams results which cannot be made use of fully by the resourceless cultivator Then comes the District Officer and his staff, who is expected to apply these results through propaganda and demonstration to change the age-old methods of the cultivator They find in the majority of cases that in the complexity of the ryots' condition (economic, social and psychological), the amprovements emanataing from the scientific sections are mostly unco-ordinated and fragmentary and so unacceptable by the ryots Finally, we have the mescapable fact that the Agricultural Departments are part and parcel of the huge machinery of Government and are worked by the mexorable and common rules and regulations of general administration Semonty in service must have precedence over ability knowledge and aptitude in giving promotions and commutat politics has of late come no second in making con fusion worse confounded. When the departmental muchinery under such conditions fails to reach efficiency standards as measured by the yard stick not of scientific achievements but of service standards it is not uncommon to see a civil servant from general administration being posted as head of the department who being accustomed to impose administrative author tly relegates research to a secondary place and standardises efficiency through a round of recognised routine of reports and returns Under pressure of administrative exigency it has become common to see officers from scientific sections with no knowledge of agricultura and who have never been on any agricul tural farms being made to play the role of agricultural advicer as district officers to the very men who through patient toil and tribulation have built up \$ system of agriculture which is full of results

With the background sketched above it should make one doubly doubtful if in post war planning agricultural improvements mean merely an extension and elaboration of the existing statem it would not how the improvements which have been worked out merely be holding out promise to the underdog of

LAW, LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY

A Synthetic Approach Br Paor K R R SASTRY

Law Department, University of Allahabad

Alam stands to be aliminated by Alexania and philosophy Law is the "concrete realization of phiosophy" and law and philosophy are ht by literature Law in the "synthesis of speculations of ages as to the rules of human conduct imposed in order to protect not merely society as an organisation but the individual from es il "

Manu a legal philosopher of great renown draws the motive for deasting from enmes from a deep delving into human pature

> सर्वे दण्डितो सोको दुर्लभेडि श्रुचिनंदः। दण्डस्य डि अयातसर्वे अगदभोगाय कत्पते ॥

The schools race of men is kept in order by sunsehment for a guiltless man is hard to be found , through fear of punrshment indeed this universe is enabled to enjoy its blessings"

Philosophy is "investigation and love of wisdom' and wisdom is an achievement. The wise person is beyond the dualism of hope and fear The true philosopher as a 'synthetic thinker and spiritual seer who by knowing Brohmon realizes everything else and com municates his wisdom to others"

"The State" says Aristotle "comes into existence for the sake of life but rt exists for the sake of the good kie" (Pol I. 2) therefore conform themselves in their methods of readded strength when their own national standard of agriculture has reached a high level of efficient ores nisation to make use of valuable results of re earch Sir A Dalsi said This cannot be said of our agricultural methods and Lence while the Indian worker has to too the hine see by other standards the result of research fails to have local values in the main 'Science , as C H Wadding ton says 'is analytical' and is interested in fact finding It cannot assess values. It is here we see the tragic failure of agricultural science in that we are a sessing recearch facts with local values over which it has no manner of control Thus the agricultural worker is set a difficult to k of deciding whether he has to star with the pole of local values for his findings or still with the punt of research on international standard. The result is that, though the research see ions are manned by highly trained staff whose anyiety to Leen meticulously to international standard even to the grease of their trousers and their cut is borron of results in raising the erigues aft at equificance to brebacts (creared

There is another aspect of the working of science which should be noted Science being essentially and that the specialists are made to work in blinkers knowing more and more shout less and less culture to be successful is to be practised as an inte grated whole-a coordinated convergent drive of allied subjects for increased crop production A practical successful demonstration of such farming to interest capitalists for large-ecale farming or to fill the gap of food grain shortages is notoriously conspicuous by its absence which shows the weakness in the grouping and handling of scientific knowledge to sield results. These conditions remind one of the reported custom in China and the otler to teach him how to drage

THE ECONOMIC ASSECT

Ruskin says in his Political Economy chiefly needed in England at the present day is to

Considerable light has been thrown recently on the search to international standard. This outlook grace wint of reliable statistics on the subject of agriculture which should hamper reliable planning Speaking on tle subject in opening the Indian Feonom e Conference,

> This science is the latest and as far as stati ties were concerned not only were there substantial in scenarios in the material samuable but there were plso large gaps even in such statistical material as had been so far collected in this country

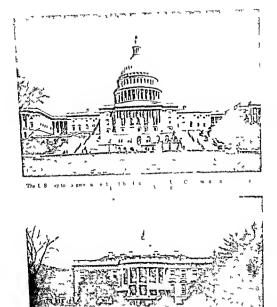
Sir L K Hider in his presidential address nointed out that the field of Economic History of our country her unexplored ' Speaking on serioultural planning in the post war period. Sir Manifal B. Nanarati emphasised that

Rural population was composed of all grades of civilisat on from the primitive man to the highly efficient cultivator and planning must be on a sociological basis covering every aspect of a man 6 life and must Leep in view needs and possibilities of different removal

Bombay Plan makes it clear that agricultural improvement is necessary so as to raise nuchasing nower lytical has given room for specialisation so much so of the farmer to absorb increasingly the output of industrial concerns Those that are in intimate contact with forming will not besitate to admit so far, the word occupance as applied to other professions has no place m the scheme A local Lanuada proverb shows what the farmer thinks of statistics-Setts Lekka Bitts Letta Ryata Lekka Ittu Letta, which means that A actts (merchant) is ruined if he does not maintain accounts abereas a root is nuned by keeping accounts-I am very doubtful if even Government form keep accounts which can stand up to accurate auditing and for striking a proper profit and loss account For A of having two chauficurs for every car-one to drive long time jet the local farmer will have to carry on without the application of economics in the modern scientific sense

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION-4 FAILURE TO TURN LOUNGMEN TO ACRICULTURE

Agricultural Education through its organized instishow the quantity of pleasure that may be obtained tutions began about the year 1905. In keeping with its by a consistent well administered competence—mode'st asster literary education which prepares boys for sconfessed and laboration. We need examples of people, better life without providing with this knowledge as to who leaving Heaven to decide whether they are to ree v hat standard of life he can afford, so also the agricul
in the world decide for themselves that they will be tural education has been training students preparing, Lappy in it and have resolved to seek not greater them for an advanced scientific agriculture without Lappy in it and nate resolved to seek not greater term for an advanced scientific agencitive without wealth, but sumpler pleasure, not higher fortone but, teaching them what exactly the high of the agraculture deeper felecty making first of possessions self means Without labouring much on the point in our possession and homouring themselves in the humiltone he and that most of the men ho have gone on the standard procession and the standard proce pride and colim pursuit of peace." Those that are can successfully from agricultural colleges and schools are yersant with the life of the ladian agriculturist, can to be found in any vocation but agriculture. They are without her ation say that such an ideal which is to be seen in such jobs as Station Masters in railways recommended for Eng and had been put into practice and telegraphists and even in Government service in in old India thousands of years back Even now without the departments like Police Revenue or Magistric) such an outlook life in an Indian village is almost I very agricultural tollege or school while calling for impossible A life dedicated to such an ideal is being applications for admission makes it a point to emphs shakes to make the agricultural ansare to the define use that the applicants must be from agricultural tion of a modern economic man. Sir Maunce Gayer classes and own lands. The minimum standard for d fines the modern economic man as "a person who admission into the college is a pass in Inte mediate acted wielly from motives of self-interest without Examination of the University This almost imposes of self-interests or indeed feelings of other men a cond-tion on the students of their having left all and who took advantage of every opportunity which connection with rural life for at least five years because presented itself to add to his own wealth." Any I see when the boy leaves the I many echool he presented to to the sile kind of economic man we want to make our bads good bye to any agricultural bias he may have as no High Schools or Colleges are atuated in villages



The oldest public structure in Washington the Execut e Manson of the President of the United States has been known as the White House to in Illions of Americans for generations

What are the things that make men banes as distinguished from pleasant? To watch the core grow on the blossome set to draw hard breath over plough share or spade , to read to think to love and to may -(Ruskin) these make men hannu

How bierature serves a handmaid to philosophy?

'All that is really heaptiful is offered to us as a gift from the Maker We are allowed to see the sun arese and set to watch the clouds sealing along the sky to enion the forests and the fields and the clorious era all without enending even a cormer-coil The hirds sing to us for nothing and we nick an wild flowers as we walk along the madude There is no entrance fee to the starlit halls of the night There is so much beauty all around that the thirt for it need never so unslaked or nusstisfied A thing of beauty is a loy for ever "t

WHERE LAW AND PHILOSOPHE MEET

In ancent Hindu theory the temporal soverbign was not the source of law Man made law and revealed

law were incompatibles Where law is a revealed one sanction is a religious and moral one. In ancient Hindu society where religions and secular elements were interwoven and where mysl and eriminal synctions were found in the state of non esparation fear of consequences in the other world was as much a reality as in the present existence certain dread of divine displeasante always acted upon the human mind

The divine origin of law and the great antiquity of it going to a dim nest produced in the mind a sympathetic attitude of willing compliance. Deference to authority and to a superior is a characteristic of all minds steered in tradition Conditional evil a la Austin is not the only force that secures obedience to law Man finds it easier to acquiesce than to resist - (Br) ce Studies in History and Junaprudence Vol 11 p 41)

Democritus (460-360 BC) laid down would not forbid each to live after his own hims so long as the one did not injure the other. The famous appeal of Antigone to the eternal unwritten laws is couched by Sophocles a great Greek trage dramatist in these words

Lea for these laws were not ordered of Zens And she who sits enthroned with gods below ewel assend send tog befrage societa Nor d d I deem that thou a mortal man Couldst by a breath annul and overrede The immutable unwritten Laws of Heaven They were not born today nor yesterday, They de not, and none knoweth whence they sprang

In Socrates we find the identification of justice with obedience to the law He associated with the idea of the unwritten law the notion of the universally val d law which came from the gods

One of the most moving episodes in all literature is that which describes how Socrates in social order and firmly refuses to depart from them Hamburger The Awakening of Western Legal Thought p 111)

Plate laid strongest emphasis on the moral factor m relation to the idea of instice

"Man is a social heing," says Aristotle the faithful disciple of Plato The distributive measuring rod is the personal of feater constits before the law

Lan ann Monarer

Morality has been a source of law a surplement of law a prime test of its interpretation and an ulu mate limit to its sphere and degree of enforcement

CONCEPTION OF "RICHT"

When the claim of each is only limited by the power of each we can have nothing of the nature of Underlying Principles of Voder right _ (3 Room) Lemslation pt 215) But when the claim of each if limited by reference to the claims of others we have mehfe

Memore of Semerad Impreprimence

"Any constructive study of jurisprudence must be bistorical it must be analytical it must face the facts of our present social order, and to be productive of the highest results it must be broad in it. scope"-(Political Theories Merrismal, p 170)

The purposes of criminal justice have deep adver-tance to its philosophical basis. Transgression of the Law which bound king as well as the subject had to be punished The primary principles of nuni hment were lor the protection of the people and restraining them in paths of virtue through fear of numerhment. For according to Manu if the king were not without in delence to punish the guilty the stronger would reast the weaker I be fish in their elements - (Manu Chapter

VII, 20) It is not at all surprising that Jhering should con sider punishment as no unmixed avil but having the effect of purifying the offender and reconciling him

again with gods and men

THE BASIS OF PROPERTY Property is objectified will" Til is metaphysical theory of property is perhaps the nearest approach to the concept in a historical sense The subjective will of man acquires for it an objective existence by approprinting the material objects and others Such an exclusive acquisition and use of material objects that are scarce and describle have been important factors in the life of man. Such awareship or property has been desired and strate for partly for pleasurable consump tion partly as means to further acquisition of consum able goods but also for power over other human being and for the prestige that attaches to ownership and power -(J A Hobson Property and Unproperty

p 13) In such a complete grasp of juristic principles the names of a few legal philosophers emerge themselves out of the archives of time Mann the austere Hinds' Law giver Yogi Yajanavalkys, Solon the Greek Law giver the noble Papinian who ded a martyr for truth and justice stand out as beacon bights for future genera prison when urged by his friend Crito to escape trons In the last century England produced one such praises the laws of his fatherland as the basis of all in Sir Frederick Pollock. The science of law would become an and track if it be not lit by philosophy and though he knows that obedience is death - (Max literature This border land was called the "penumbre It is in such a deen and extensive of legal accence study that the end of all social sciences can be realised If the desires of men are always deserved that society would cons at of lappy individuals indeed

PRACTYOTISHAPURA

By JOGESCHANDRA RAY, VEYANDEL

formerly been a scat of motishe astrolog cal and astro- p 75) Bhagadaita is described in many places as the nomical learning Who why and when gave this old ling of the Yavanas The Yavanas lived beyond the name to Kamarupa? It seems to me certain that Sakadyini Brahmins while migrating to Kamarupa car- BC Hence it appears to have been what was known ried the memory of their father land and applied the as Chinese Turkis'an It is at present a Republic of name to their new home a few centuries after Christ Soviet Russia. These Brahmins are known in Bengal as Acharys and in Assum as Darrajna Their ancestors were devoted pure as the city which took the name later 'Uttara atudents of potuda computed almanaes on which depended the social and religious observances of the now the majority devote themselves to the gludy and nepleanon of syptishs.

from Sakadvina one of the reven countries of Ame aides known to the Indians in uncient tunes A Drips The Ramayans also mentions Pragayotivhapura in primarily means a piece of land having water on its connection with the search for Sits in the four quarters two sides. Simulations is a typical example (Risk 42) The town is east to have been in the Pakadvipa was the country surround og the sea of Aral and extended southwards to the Karakorum and Hiadu Lush ranges There are passes though high seroes the Larskorum the Gandhamadana Parvata of our ancient geographers Hindukush was probably known as the Varsha parvata * Sekulvips contained population of four classes The highest class contained as among the Aryans the intellectual priests crilled Maga They were worshippers of the Sun made his image like a human being introduced Sun worship in India and formed a sect called Saura The Aryans of the Rig Veda wor shipped the attributes of the Sun but did not concerve a human form of the luminary The Maga Brahmins were great astrologers and astronomers. They introduced the Saka ers when the summer solutice took place at the first point of Purhyauskshatra When it recoded a quarter nakshatra space which it dd in 241 years the eo-called Gupta era commenced m 78 +241 = 319 A C Both the eras are of astronomical prizin. Schnlars have searched in vain for historical events which they imagined were commemorated by the dates.

According to the Mahabbarata Pragyotaha was situated somewhere on the southern border of the Saladyips We learn this from the account of the military expedition of Armas who went out to exact tribute from the kings of the northern quarter (Sabha (2) 'He defeated the kings of the countries which lay in the north and those of Sakala-dene Sakaladyipa was one of the seven dripas. With these kings he marched to Pragy outshs Bhagadatta was the king He had armes of hurstas Chinas and the people who lived in the coastal tracts of the sea." The hwatan were the turbulent hill tubes and the Chinan the Chinese The sea referred to here is the sea of Aral about which lay the Saka-dvipa From this account, it appears that Pragryotishs was situated far to the south of the sex

The name Praggyoti-shapura occurs in the Mahabharata This attaining of Praggyotisha is corroborated by and the Ramayana and meant a city which had another passage of the Mahabharata (Assumedha present Western Feontier of India in the fourth century

There was another Jyot shapurs Uttarajyotisha as distinguished from former Prag' Uttarayyolisha lay to the south of Indraprastha and was conquered by Indian and weidled enormous influence thereby on Nakela (Sabba p 37) In the absence of connecting the society. Every king had his astrologer as much as hals it is impossible to identify the two Jyots-hapura's the family prived as a mucher of the royal court. The It is however obvious that Pragyrotshapura's more family in the property of the royal court. The It is however obvious that Pragyrotshapura's performance of Grabayana the Tantriks nt- of propt famous for the pyotisha lestning of the Saka Brahmins performance of disamples was their exclusive function Even The date of the chapters on the conquest of the four quarters may be put down as the fourth century BC It is to be noted that the poet knew the river Lauhitya remon of pyotishs.

It is to be noted that the poet knew the river Lauhitya.

The ancestors of these Brahmins originally came modern Brahmaputra but not the country on the other

> western quarter in the Varaha mountain which was roled by wicked Dansys' named Narska The moun tain is however placed in a deep ocean though no instruction was given to the acouts to cross it

The atustion of a place indicated by the points of the compass can not be fixed unless the central place to known In the Ramayana secount the central place is apparently Ayodhya Luckbow Now if two straight has be drawn from the place one slong the south west and the other slopg the north west point the region included between the I nes would be the western quarter In the Mahabharata account the central place is Indraprastha say Delhi which is far away to the worth and west of Lucknow The north quarter will include the remon between the North West and North-East points It thus appears that Pragryotishapura lay somewhere in the North West Frontier of Ind a It mucht be a place like Chitral. The sea mentioned by the poet of the Ramayana was probably a wide river

In the Mahabharata (Vans p 241), we are told that as the Pandavas were approaching the Gandhamadana mountain they saw a white hill formed of the bonest of Naraka Agura mixed with stone This account also shows the position of Praggyotisha on the North West Frontier of India . In he Arthosoutra Laulilya prayed the white silk of Suvarnakudya in Assam Apparently be did not know Pragiyotishapura

^{*} The election raises on aspectort question. Was Procrectishe pean the place of the Vedexge Specific the selebrated astronom cal bract for computing the dates of Ved a partifice. " The lateteds was 25 deg. N and the date (so shown by me in 'The First Point of Acring Probant Press Calco a) was 1372 & C. The lastede of Carral is 35 deg. N Therefore, she place of the Vedance Irotube was Chiral as somewhere about it if this conjecture he sorrect aggreenhapens had been a peat of astronomical learning of the Vedle Aryane as well as the Saka Brakmine, before the Makabharate

The Brahmandapurana (48 50) has Praggyotshapura Boar, the sacrificial Boar, all well-known names of the 13 of isha except those that were interested in it?

and additions about the tenth or eleventh century It and Sambura Naraka Kumbha and Nikumbha as a gives a fantastic explanation of the reason of the name magic mantra to cause slumber of Praglyotishapura given to Kamarupa It says that in a previous age staying in this place Brahma left out counterpart of Nareka There are many examples of 38 119 Bangabasi edition Calcutta) Evi समर्जेह dently this refers to the omission of Abhust from the circle of Nakshatras of the ecliptic There were twenty eight Nakshatras The number was reduced to twenty-seven when the vernal equinox used to occur m Rohini (Mahabharata-Vana p 228 or 229) The date is shout 3250 BC at any rate before the composition of the Yajurveda (2500 BC) If the reading of the Sloka Nakshatras, is, if the formation of the circle of twenty. seven Nakshatras were meant its date would remain

This does not of course mean that the Grahavipras of Assam were not ardent students of Jyotisha since their arrival in that country I understand a large number of manuscripts on Jyotisha have been collected in Assam There are undoubtedly, many still lying neglected in remote parts of the province These should be collected and all classified with dates Among them may be found original works of importance I am personally interested in tracing the existence of a manuscript dealing with a remarkable Yuga f 247 1/12 tropical years probably known as Mahesvara Yuga Fvery luga commenced on a Sukla Saptami of the month next to that of the preceding Yuga The Sukla in use for the daily affairs of lie It is a remarkable fact that the solar calendar is followed in all the eastern provinces of India from Assum to Madras unlike the rest of Indis. Who introduced the solar calendar is a question that his not been answered I ight may be obtained from Assam

author certainly knew that the Nak hatras of the of Rudra celiptic were designed in the Punjab and not in Assam. Burring similar instances of partiality for Kamarupa he many stones from the Matayapurana Among these is

for hamarupa The Purana is said to have been taken constellation Minga (The Orion of European Astroto Java in the fifth century AC It is therefore, as old nomy) Vishnu assumed this form to raise the Earth at least as the third century AC There was a colony from water which submerged her. The constellation of Sakas in Upper India giving the name Saketa o while rising in the east appears to come in contact with Ayodhya They were defeated by Bhima who went the Earth This is poetically described as sexual union towards the east Probably the Saka Brahmins migrated of the Boar and the Earth The union took place on the from Upper India, entered Kamarupa about the second day of the summer solstice when the Earth receiving century AC and made their influence felt by trans the first showers of the rainy season is supposed to be planting Pragiyotishapurs with all its old traditions in menses end unclean The union took place at mid and geographical names from the north west to the night We guess it from the fact that Naraka was born north east corner of Indra Examples of old names given at midnight A httle calculation will show that this bap to new places are common And who would think of pened six thousand years ago Naraka the issue of the isha except those that were interested in it?

union was an Asurs like Bali whom Vishnu in his
The Kalikapurana was composed in Assam about dwarf incarnation placed in Patala (southern sky) the eighth century AC But it received interpolations Kautilya in his Arthasastra invokes the names of Bah

It is however, quite possible to have an earthly a Nakshatra hence the name Pragyyotisha (Negro Such double representation indigenous, of Oriest a sturds rece and happened to be the ehieftain ruling over Kıratas The heavenly and the earthly traits have

as usual been mixed up in the legend

(2) Apart from the story it is noticeable that the author of the Purans takes particular care to tell us the dates of events showing his fondness for astronomy We know there were two systems of measuring time Daiva and Manusha A Daiva Yuga is 360 times longer than the Manusha Yuga The Puranas as a rule make अवनक्षत्राति सहात्रे, Brahms created the no difference between them and speak of Yuga without the qualifying edjective The author of the Kalika purana often specifies the Yugas stating them to be Menucha For instance he says Rama slew Ravana in Manusha Treta yuga Devi Dasabhuja manifested her self at the beginning of the Manusha Treta yuga of the first Manu This habit of limiting the period is characteristic of one who deals with measurable time

(3) Several Puranas have described the hirth of Parvate But the Kalikapurana appears to he the only Purans in which the date of the birth is given (41 41) She was born at midnight of Sukla ninth with Nakshatra Meigae ra in the Vasanta season. The date appears to be the Sikla minth of Chaitra, the first month of the Vasanta season when the preceding summer solstice happened on the Sukla first of Sravana In the same chapter we learn that Mena the mother of Parrati observed vows for twenty seven years Suprami of every month thus became sacred to the Evidently the Nakshatra cycle of twenty-seven years was m mmd.

(4) An interesting instance of the author's insight into the facts of legends is found in the statement that the buffalo which the goddess Durga slew was the body of Rudra (60 156) Perhaps no other Purana would have ventured to tell us the nature of the buffalo Rudra in the Rig-Veda is said to be as terrible as a The Kalikapurana as even above felt called upon wild buffalo a boar a hon. These animals could be to explain the ongin of the name Praggyotzhapura Tho pictured in the Mriga Nakshatra representing the body

many astronomical cycles and had remarkable ineight of Himalyas The date of the marriage is not found into it, unlike most Purame writers A few instances elsewhere It is thus defined in the Purams (44 41) "It was a Thursday, the Sukla Fifth of Vassakha the Moon in Utteraphalguni and the Sun at the beginning of Bharam' Uttaraphalgum appears to be incorrect

for marriage and perhaps some astrologer wrongly was a Grahavper He was a famous astrologer and on matriage and periasps some actiousper servago was a transverse. He due to anyone action introduced it On the other hand Ardra whose preceding astronomer of old. It was be who gave the name delt) is Rudra would have been more epopograte The Aral as to Nandas son and alone knew who he was doubt of the thurteenth Vassakha having hera once the New Years Day exactly like the first of bassakha with the name of Garga ! observed at present In a legendary account Raman Pandit the founder of Dharmapupa in West Bengal is said to have been born on this date which is defined by the same terms except the Moon's Nak hatra His followers observe it as a holy day. As far as I am aware no other part of Bengal not even perhaps Assam remembers this date.

The year satisfying these conditions is found to be 571 BC when the vernal equinox happened on a Wednesday the Sukla Fourth of Varsakha Therefore the new year began on the day following * Varahamihira

and should lave been Ardra if the other data are ways that the astronomer Garge reckoned the Nakshalras accepted The Nakalastra Uttaraphalgum is suspectous from Bharam There is reason to believe that Garga Son enters the Bharau divinon on the threenth-day [The boy Krishna who performed the wonderful feats of Solar Assakha Strange to relate traders of this was the sun He was faler mixed up with the historical district of Rinkurs in West Bengul at least the older Krishna l Probably Kalikapurana and the astronomera generation observe the date for opening new account of this district one the date to some common source books called Hal Ahata Business account books are Dad the author of the Purana know that the date of changed on ile New Years Day There is therefore no Savas marriage was too near to be helieved? Was he tempted to quote the date because of its association

Being ignorant of the social history of Assam I am unable to adduce evidence of the inflience and status of the Grahavipras in olden days Much can be eathered from the examination of the surnames of the Brahmus These surnames were at one time titles empoyed by their forefathers For instance the surname Dalas is a corruption of Sanskrit Dalapati', the captain of a company of troops a trile found also in Midnapore Baradalas is a bead captain Grahavipras officiated as trests of temples Tley still retain the privilege in some parts of India It will be interesting to enquire who tie priests in the Kamakhya Temple were before tile pre-cut Vaidika Brahmina came and took up the d it a cf te priests of the temple Was the author of the Salikap mana a Grahavipra priest of the temple? If not it becomes difficult to understand why he at tem; ted to justify the name of Praggotichapura for han arus a while he displayed enough knowledge of astronomy and why he devoted so many chapters to the description of Kamarupa

as the starting year we come to (-889+499) = -390 VC - 391 BC when the cond tions are not satisfied

BEETHOVEN AND HIS MUSIC

By J & GUBA

composer has ever resched such protice height no not even Brahms or Wagner as Beethoven has in his in comparable sonates symphonics and later quartets In fact it can be rightly stressed that had there been no Beethoven the world would never have had Brahme and Wagner The latter are so much steeped in the spirit of Beethoven that Wagner had even been heard to temark "If one studies Beethovens much symphony everything that is in music and it is a well known prinoforte overtures and chamber music fact that Brahms first symphony was huled by everyone as Beethoven's tenth

symptomy and first praine concerns to prove is as an analysis of the prainting of the west by a observation bearing it is very deficult to differentiate them and the Philadelph a Orches to as sayif up but a sefrom any similar works of Haydn and Morart although, factory

Iv the mutterl world Recthosen as as much a gen to I must say both the works datunctly hear the masterly as Sakesporte and Leonardo da V nes are in the stamp of Beethines I he fifth symptomy stands out as on contraperty and Leonardo us a ser are at a hadnest in the symphone world, for the first time domains of literature and art. I do not think any other a hadnest in the symphone world, for the first time pictely to the age-old traditional style and forms of classical works All his subsequent works show definite signs of the romantic elment which greatly refluenced the later generation of musicians. In other words Beetheren was dyname and versatile and never was afreed to a lopt new and revolutionary methods.

In all Beethoven composed nine symphones five riano concertos a good number of constas for colo

The most popular symptomes of Beethoven are third fifth sixth (pastoral) seventh and n ath (choral) The last one as very reldom performed as it requires a large orchestra along with a trained chorus to sing the The rescon of Beckbeven's gradness ten in his many corrects along with a transed chores to any teppedices of mind and egan. Beckbeven's bat fash Schilder's pour "Ote to Joy" Wagnes can set dependence of mind and egan. Beckbeven's able that not in his life time land he ever heard a faulties sail or composed nos followed the Man and has been followed the north whether the man and the sail whether the man and the of Mosert and Haydo-one has only to hear he first performance of the math which is indeed a mant among or Mosart and Haydo-one has cuty to near an area processed as the state of the such a plant among symptomy and first pumo concerto to proce at At their symptomics. The recording of this work by S okowski.

According to many Stidlishtas the rate of pre cession of the equinores is 51 seconds per year equinox therefore takes 869 years to recede one Nakshatra epace In 319 AC the epoch of the Gupta era the equinox was at the beginning of Asvini Hence it was at the beginning of Bi wam in (-889+319) = -570 AC = 571 BC Here is a proof that Saka 241 = 319 AC was the year when the Naketatra circle commenced with Asy ni If we take Saka 421 = 499 A C

The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows

1 "To assess the work to be done by the Government of Bengal both now and in the foresecable future in order to ensure the efficient govern ment of the province of Bengal on modern and progressive lines

2 "To report to what extent the existing administrative machine is adequate in atructure, extent and quality, and to recommend methods of improving it at all levels to render it ad quate, for

the efficient discharge of that work. 3 'In particular to examine-

(a) the suitability of the present territorial jurisdictions (e.g., Divisions Districts, Subdivisions Thanas and Circles).

(b) the extent to which, and the directions in which local self-governing institutions may be utilised as an efficient adjunct to the administration with special reference to public health .

(c) the desirability of employing technical personnel and its co-ordination with the existing structure of district administration . (d) sources and systems of recruitment to, and

conditions of employment of the public services with a view to

(i) securing the best-ruen with due regard to the declared policy of Government in respect of Communal reservation, and

(a) precluding discontent arresponsibility and temptation to corruption 4 'Generally to make recommendations for the

improvement of administration "

The Committee themselves understood their task, to use their own words.

'as that of a machinery of Government Committee and as not requiring us to concern ourselves with questions of policy Broadly, therefore we have confined ourselves with the questions of principle, eq, while on the organisation side we have devoted considerable attention to the structure of the Government machine, both at Headquarters and in the districts, we have not attempted to go into economic or the social field would requirethe detailed organisation of individual Depart menta

So the Committee worked under an initial handicap which hmited the scope of their enquiry and we have to review their recommendations in the full knowledge of this condition. As we have already pointed out within the existing framework of government not much improvement of a substantial nature can be expected by merely dotting the 'is and crossing the 'ts of the existing machinery

Another handscap under which the Committee 1 ad to work and to which they themselves have referred is that although by their terms of reference they were required to take into account both the work to be done in the present and in the foresceable future yet they were not given any idea about the Government's policy in tle future or in their post-war plans 'In the absence of any such indications" they observe

We endeavoured to obtain from the several departments a statement of what they had in mind for the post-war period. The replies we received were with exceptions not very encouraging or very helpful It appears that for the most part, the plans are far from being completely digested and have been drawn up in separate compariments without any attempt to relate them to the schemes of other der criments and without any reference to the financial or technical resources likely to be available '

It was jet clear, however, that the main emphasis in the activities of Government would in future he on the development field and so they applied themselves to the task of overhaultog the machinery of Government with the requiremnts of development kept in the forefront From this angle, in their view, the most urgent requirement was to work out as soon as possible an ordered plan, properly articulated as to its constituent parts and phased as to its rate of achievement within the limits of technical and figancial practicability This gives rase to the question of priority among different schemes which is a matter of Government policy On this question the Committee takes the view that advance in the economic field should take precedence over development measures in the sphere of social services such as promotion of educational and cultural activities though not minimising the importance of the latter in any way

Indeed," they observe 'the full potentiality of the physical and human resources of the province can not be achieved until education is much more widespread than it is at present. It is merely a remander that first though must come first, and the advances in the economic and social field must be properly phased "

We have, however, doubts in our mind if they have correctly judged about priority From their own statement quoted above it would appear that education should have priority over advances in other fields. It seems to us that items in a comprehensive post-war development scheme can not be tackled precemeal, they are so co-ordinated and inter related that advance in one field can not be made without advance in other fields It is like team work, the whole esmyan must move along together or it would come to a stop The question of priority apart honever, we quite agree with them that any material advance in either the

(a) "the provision of a large number of trained personnel and (b) "the elaboration of methods and procedures m the realm both of technology and ad

ministration"

They are equally justified in holding that these requisites are at present lacking in Bengal and therefore their main task is to evolve a machine which will be adequate to the end in view At the very outset they recommend as the essential pre-requisite of giving effect to their proposals for overhaning the machinery the scrapping of the outworn system of land tenure in Bengal and the adoption of the majority recommendations of the Floud Commission

It would appear that the Committee's analysis of tle nature of the problem confronting them is on the whole satisfactory We are afraid, however, that their diagnosis of the fundamental evil of the existing administrative machine is not so happy. This they find in the comparative cheapness of administrative and madequicy of staff in relation to other provinces. The ratio of the higher administration cadre to the population is in their view, the lowest of all provinces with the excep

Benesi has not been so much badly administered as of administration. They say under-administered' Many will not see eve to eye with the Committee on this point Chespness or dearness is always a relative matter, but it should be appraised on the basis of its relation to the per copie income of a people, and not to the per cauta expenditure on administration incurred on deferent areas Merely saying that Bengal's per capita expenditure on administration is less than that of Bombay does not prove the cheapness of Bengal administration of her resources are much poorer than those of Bombay The amount of expenditure by itself does not offer any sound basis for comparison of cheapness or dearness. Moreover the comparson should not be restricted to the provinces among themselves but to the progressive countries m the west due allowance being made for the dispants in the level of wages and prices But cheapness by steelf need not lead to bad administration necessarily Benefit of administration can be maintained by proper and wise distribution of the expenditure emong different heads To be in a rection to state that Bengal has been underadministered it is necessary to make e comparative study of the relation between the output of the administrains work and the staff employed m a number of countries which has not been done by the Committee Such undemonstrated statement by the Committee is hable as it has actually been subjected to the charge that it has been put forward as a pretest for further expansion of superior services thus adding to the opportunities of further European employment. Actually, the recommendations made in the report go to e great

extent to confirm such suspicions . . . I'm would find fault with the other factors which they regard as special bandicars in the way of administration in Bengal They are

- (a) Inadequate communications
- (b) Unweildly size of some districts (c) Lastable support et the command of the Government since the introduction of provincial autonomy, and

(d) The abrence of a revenue staff which in other provinces provide a personal link between the Government and the people right into the villages.

So far as madequate communications are concerned that has gut to be d all with in the postwar period not , only as imped ng the speeding up of the wheels of the administrative machine but also as a means of economic

regeneration of the province The Committee has made some recommendations for offenng Government officials speem! Inchibes for touring and establishing speedy contact with molusal ares, these are quite good But these slone will not

tion of Orissa and the per capita expenditure on Govern regards the unwelldy size of the district as a factor ment in Bengal since the beginning of the century has standing in the way of good administration, the Combeen lower than that of the four other major Indian matter stell recognies the difficulty in laying down provinces Ther conclusion is, therefore, "in the past, any precise himit to the ideal size of districts as units

> "What me manageable size of a District is a matter of sudgment rather than of formula"

Let they have recommended the splitting up of some of the existing districts and this recommendation has already been taken up by the Government in regard to some of the districts concerned. We agree that administrative convenience is a very important const deration here, but it is not the only consideration. The political financial and economic implications of the partition of the districts should also be carefully considered before any action is taken. Already in some of the districts representative bodies have voiced their opposition to the measure It is not wise to carry through such measures in the feeth of popular opposition. So the Government should take proper notice of the intensits of nopular feeling on the question and weigh it eganst the administrative edvantage to be derived from the partition before taking the final decision. To our mind the consideration of the nucsion should be better postpoucd tall the coming into office of e popular government of the province as a result of the forthcoming elections It is not so very urgent that as must be attended to immediately. A Government enjoying the confidence of the people and responsible to them is better competent to don't with such problems than an irresponsible bureaucraes

So for as the third difficulty are unstable support behind the Governa ent goes it may be hoped that the new elect on will do as ay with this handjeap by placing a Government with a stable majority in power

An regards the fourth difficulty siz, that strong from the absence of a revenue staff in the interior to serve as local representatives of Government the Com mi tee has suggested that the Government should have the earlest possible effect to their decision already taken to adopt the majority recommendations of the Floud Commission. This is also a confrovered issue and we should think the responsibility of giving effect to it should be left over for the popular milistry to undertake Without anticipating their dec sion we may make an atternative suggestion for the creation of a local agency. This may perhaps be found in Union Boards revitaheed on the lines suggested by the Com mittee and also the merelied number of Circle Officers as recommended by them

It as no rose-ble within the compact of this short paper to review their detailed recommendations on various heads such as the s ructure of the machine (a) at hendquarters and (b) in the districts personnel questions speed ug the machine service conditions and local bodies as adjonets to administration which we propose to do on a subsequat occasion. Here we have meet the needs of the actuation unless this general confined ourselves mainly to the preliminary problems communication system of the province is improved As facing the Committee



STMPHONT OF VICTORY

The fifth symphony is of course, well known to the present generation for its majestic opening bars, which represent the symbol of victory over tyranny In the third movement grand 'appreggios' by the Cellos and Double Basses very appropriately reminded Berlioz the great French composer and music-critic of kind ever composed "the gambolling of elephants' The sixth (pastoral) is phases There are divergent views on the 'Pastrol' being played with animation in Walt Disney's 'Fan tasia" Personally, I thought it was grand The seventh shows the master in his dominatingly gay mood and Wagner aptly calls it "the apotheous of dance" Of the eighth Beethoven used to call it 'my little symphony " There is an episode on his third (Eroica) After the French Revolution, Napoleon's rise to power Orebestra conducted by Bruno Walter infused great hopes in the masses of Europe but alas he turned out to be a Dictator Beethoven originally dedicated his third to this saviour of roankind but when it, adding a funeral march as one of the movements

All the above symphonics are brilliantly recorded by H M V under the mimitable conductor-bip of

PIANO CONCERTOS AND SONATAS

Among his piano concertos, the most favourite are the fourth and fifth (Emperor) The last one-curely it can be called "Emperor" for its majestic movements—is brilliantly recorded by both Artur Schnabel and Walter orninanty reconcert of both Area Schmool and trans-diseking while the fourth could be heard on records played by thit eminent pianist. Wilhelm Backhaus Beethoven a first concerto is also a favourite piece with music lovers but as I said before definitely Mozartian

Beethoven composed a lo' of sonatas for pianoforte Ho lumself was an expert virtuoso pianist and therefore his music for pianoforte is always grand and inspiring, His famous sonatas are as follows

'Pathetique', 'Appassionata', 'Hammer Llaver' Weld. stein', 'Moonlight' and a host of others. The finest slow movement of all musical works is I think the Andante from Hammer-klavier Grisking's recording of this is worth collecting while Edwin Fischer interprets the

Defines time pains cumular there are somatias for spinored paintenancy when one heavy the accuracy to the control to the control module clow movement with which the conta opens in the control to the co skilful interpretation of which is given by that wonderful virtuese violinist, Yehndi Menishio and his enter Hephriba. One of the finest chamber music pieces ever composed s "Archduke" Trio by Beethoven Brilliant recording of it has been done, the players being Solomon (piano), Holst (violin) Pini (cello) At least this is in no way inferior to its previous reodering by Cortot Thiband and Cample

etranded in a lonely island in the remote corner of the Globe?' Dr C E M Joad, the philosopher, answered, Beethoven's later Quartets" This is the highest tribute I think, one can give to this sublime music of celestial beauty Likewise, Beethoven's Mass in D Minor shall be always considered the most heavenly music of this

Last but not the least, mention of Beethoven's the first of its kind to depict nature in its different grand and majestic overtures must be made. The most prominent of these are Neonara Nos I, II, III, Egmont, Corrolanus Prometheus, Ruins of Athens, etc

Leonara No III, according to Sir Charles Grove, the erudite music critic, is the quintessence of all rousie, and musically it is a piece of music more perfeetly composed than any other And we are given a superb recording of it by the Vienna Symphony

BEETHOVEN'S LIFE SKETCH the French army beeriged Vienna where Beethoven land, of a Dutch father and a German mother He showed aptitude for music from his childhood and was given early musical teachings by his father and tha local musicians. Then he was when very young, brought to Vienna the hub of the musical culture in those days Mozart was then at the peak of his fame When he beard Beethoven for the first time playing a piece of his own music be embraced him and publicly kissed him on both cheeks and prophesied that the young boy was the budding Prophet of the musical world Mozart's words were not uttered in vain-Beethoven did become the Prophet in the art of music

For the best part of his life Beethoven lived in Vienna He was mostly poor excepting in the later period of his life when he had a few years of com parative comfort He had among his friends a few of the then European nobility, such as Kreutzer, Wald etein ete in whose names he dedicated some of his works Beethoven a contemporary was another great man, Goothe, and their meeting is still regarded as one of the great historic events of the world

Beethoven's love-life was not successful It is a fact that be fell in love with three ladies but each time his love was turned down. The G sharp minor sonata so commooly known as 'Moonlight", was composed wheo Beethoven was under the influence of violent love-it Besides these piano sonatas there are sonatas for eprode, particularly when one hears the screnely

LIFE'S GREATEST TRACEDY

It is easy to divide Beethoven's life into three stages, of which the middle part is very rich with the fioest music ever written by him or for that matter, by any other composer

The greatest tragedy of Beethovens life was the infliction of gradual desiners and afterwards complete desiness which denied him hetening to his wonderful muse composed at the full height of his genius At the first public performance of his immortal masterpiece, umth symphony (choral), Beethoven was present With the last bar of music, the whole house rose to offer the master its tumultnous cheers but slas I he did not even know that the symphony was finished Then whee he was told of the vocaferous joy and thunderous appliance of the audience he rose from his seat and acknowledged their greetings. Such is the irony of fate

It has been arrued that Boethoven's slow move- has third or final movem nts when he always emerged

ments are so screenly beautiful yet so full of pathos untorsous" that only he, being so and and disappointed in life That a could have written such music Against this contention has life be fought his adverse fate squarely and always could have written from multi- Argume, the contensions as not are using the address an expensity and an expensive part of the preferre of his book, entitled Residence, "Bit a true insugnificance that environ his mortist, lake Shaker-Bectloon was and at heart and his slow movements pears and Leonardo At Vince his contributions will ever only too clerify reflect this, Dat he never let himself hung forth, by and solve to the multitude of human

That was Beethoven the conqueror Throughout succumb to this low-down feeling as one finds in all beings throughout the sast expanse of this universe

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PREMAURYAN ART AND ARCHITECTURE

By AVINASH K SRIVASTAVA

The subject is pretty comprehensive and the field 12 of spinus (even shinoceros), and a blue faience tablet extremely wide. The term pre-Mauryan includes an area, with a cross-legged figure, kneeling worshippers a maga, extending from a historically concerveable period up to say that of the artistic and architectural achievements of Asola Mauras Art and architecture both form a "matrix" of civilization, which, when viewed from a historical atandpoint, appears the main material evidence preservmg the story of man a intellectual evolution, his aspirations and his trend of his and thinking through the

Excavations at Mobenio-Dare and Haranna have revealed the existence of a full fledged civilization (c 32.0-2750 BC1, sometimes called Indus civilization supposed to have ones apread over the whole of orthern Ind a including the land watered by the Ginges and the Jumpa. This civilization reveals the earliest known phase of the building art in India. The finished quality of the material used, the high standard of their manipulation and the astonishing stability of the architecture as a whole is simply marvellous. But arsibet rally this paried is branded as burren as would be the remains of "come prompt-day working town of Lancushiro a few scores of years hence There were mainly a trade-loving people whose style is aptly styled as one of "statk utiliterianism " With the bap of mud morter burnt bricks were used in the way which so

The Indua civil action is also noted for the coun-

and some pictographic characters. Painted pottery and seals with various kinds of animals and pictographic fetters uestly inscribed are found in abundance Similarly there is no dearth of beads, proaments of chank and carnelian, rings, atones bangles, pesties, gold jewellery, come amplements and tools Iron from metals and the horse from animals are of course wanting

Dr A Banerii Sastri had carried out some excavations at Busar where he brought to light runs of a chalcolithic city (3rd millennium BC) and a series of terracuttas some showing affinity with those of Sumer and Sindh and some comparable with those of pre-Sumerian Endu and Access "These two strate of terracotta preceding the primitive atone lakebas of the fourth century BC point to the pre Arvan culturecurrents **

To the Drawidians Indian art is supposed to be mdebted for the cult of phallus mother rodders and other murular desties and nature spirits. Their bamboo construct one and templer also played a great part in determining the origin of Indian architecture. For, after the decay of the Indus civilization when the art of build as again comes into view in the Vedia period of the Indo tryana it no looser connets of well laxhout known as "Logish bond" Woolen hatcle, afour berms cities of finished misonary but takes a start afresh in and planks have been recovered from the runs which the form of mitmentary village buts. A parallel were apparently used for the upper storey constructions, instance of this type is also to be found in the West when the Afgrenaeanized Greeks or the Romanized Gaula truction of a variety of buildings such as decling had to a linguish methods of their permanent construchouses market halls store rooms, courtyards and tron and revert to the temporary habitation of wattle

hymna

M Dubroud also deserves the credit of descovering at Lerala and near Tellichery in Malabar certain rock out tombs of which the most typical example is the tomb with a circular chamber and a very slender central pillar A Vedic fire altar is also traced in a hollow cave hemispherical in shane discovered at Cananore in Malahar

Some of the minor arts of the period may be inferred from antiquities unearthed in the Taxila excavations at Bhir mound These include heads articles of stone termentia reliefs and polished sandstone dress testifying to a high and technical level of the art of class making and cultume and polishing stone. These and such other antiquities found at Bhita Basarh Pataloutra and Nagari are the precursor of the great artistic developments of the Mauryas and are assignable either to the latest phase of the Vedic period ar just to the age of the Buddhistic activities

The regular political history of India begins with King B mbisar of Magadha belong ne to the line of the Saisunaga Lines according to the Puranas and to ap independent imperial dynasty of his nwa name according to the Buddhist canonical literature I tmanua thu Commentary (p : 82) mentions the name Mahagovinda sa B mbisara s' architect and town planning engineer Bimb sara is said to be the founder of Ginbraja hillfort Later he had also moved his capital to New Rajagribs His son Aratasatru is credited with the erection of a splendid mandal at the entrance of the Sattapanni Cave in the hills of Rasgir on the occasion of the sitting of the second Buddbist Synod In the Mahaparanbbanasuitanta we find ment on of the names of Sunidha and Vassakar the two ministers of Ajatasatru who were specially deputed for laying the foundations of the historical and holy city of Patali

The only remains extant of the Bimbisarian period are the walls and ramparts of the old city of Rajagnha s few houses and a few rock cut caves The fortifications are of cyclopean proportions and are of stone masonary Rough piles of undressed stone and boulders are care fully fitted and bound together for up to a beight of 12 ft Small blocks with cores compressed are less care fully prepared and mortar has nowhere been used The example of the Pelassian architecture of the Acropolis at Athens of the same age suggests that there mucht have been a superstructure of wood and brack or stone and brick upon this cyclopean stone masonary as well

Another interesting pre Mauryan monument is the Piprahwa stupa on the Nepal frontiers with the follow ing inscription inscribed on the urn recovered from with n it. This shrine for reles of the Buddha the August One is the pious foundation (Sul-its) of the Salyas His brethren in association with their saters their children and the r wives It is believed that this is one of the eight original stupes in which were enshrined the last remains of the great Sakya by eight different claimants and among whom the Sakyas of hap lavastu were also one That there were slupus in ex stence before the reign of Asoka is evident from his Nigali Sagar Pillar Inscription where he records the enlargement of the stupe of Buddha honagamana which thus must have been in existence for some time before his rule The Piprahwa stups when opened was found to

be a solid cupols of brick work having a dismeter of

supposed to be the Earth Goddess of Vedic burns 116 ft at ground level and standing only about 22 ft high The bricks were him alaha the largest measuring 16 ins × 11 ins × 3 ins The stung was built round a massive stone coffer of grey sandstone 4 ft 4 ins. X 2 It St ms X 2 ft 21 ins in size containing the sacred rehes of the Buddha. "The masonars of the s upa" says V A Smith 'as excellent of its kind well and truly laid, the great standstone coffer could not be better made, and the organizate of gold silver coral ervatal and precious stones which were deposited in honour of the hely relies display a ligh degree of skill in the nrts of landary and goldsmith

In Fergusson s counton a stone structure at Raigir called Jarasandha Isa Baithak is also anterior to Asoka The remains of a exclopean enclosure wall of a chance dedicated to Vasudeva Samkard and at Nagari in Ray putana also belongs to a period slightly earlier than

the great Maurya builder

In the end mention must be made of some laksha statues of pre Maurian or early Maurian period whose plastic form and elements of decoration set up an iconographic type which inspired greatly the later statuary of the Sungan and the Kushan periods This was the cult of the lakshes one of the many demicods of popular belief which led to its artistic expression in the

construction of the statues carred in the round Two colorsal detached figures of reddish grey sand stone were excavated by Dr Buchanan Hamilton from the vicinity of Patna in 1812 and presented to the As atte Soewty of Bengal by J Tytler in 1821 These are now kept in the Indian Museum Calcutta Both are fat-bellied stand og figures of 5 ft 5 ma and 4 ft. 9 ms each In the first one head and arms are lost and in the second the countenance is defaced and limbs are missing In drapery and decoration the second one 15 a replies of the first, which wears armlets and a heavy necklace of several strings of beads Drapery is marked by lines in relief and consists of a to neloth tied by means of a long belt with a somewhat stylistic Lnot below the navel and a scarf passing in an oblique fashion over the left shoulder There are traces of a fly which and the so-called Mauryan polish on these statues Behind the shoulder on the scarf of both the statues are inscribed inscriptions in the characters of about the first century AD recording that one is the figure of Taksha Sarvatra Nandi and the other of Bhagaman Akabatanutika to Kubera of incommittee riches Considering the archaic features of the statue at appears that the sculpturing belongs to the second third century BC and the inscription was added later

From the sconographic point of view it conforms to the Yaksha Manibhadra from Pawaya in Gwaliof Museum The drapery lines are comparable with those of the female chaum-bearer from D dargan; now in the Patna Museum assignable to the age of the Mauryas

Areording to Smith the earliest example of 'early sculpture as definet from Mauryan is found in the laksha statue labelled Manibhadra obtained from the village of Parkham 14 miles south of Muttra on the vinings or fairness 14 miles south of adults on ine Grand Trunk Road and now kept in the Cursoo Museum of Archaeology Muttra Some scholars in cluding Jayawal opine that this and the Patine sculptures are the contemporary portraits of the knowledge of Magadha in the fifth century BC e.g. Amissattiv Brossney State (1900) and the Contemporary portraits of the and a Nanda King (cf JBORS Vol V Part IV. December 1919)

Anybow, the overlife-size Parkham Yaksha is a pillare The height including the pedestal is 8 ft 8 ms and the breadth across the shoulders in 2 it 8 ins The excessively massive body possesses counderable grandeur and it impresses one by the sheer force of its volume It is clothed in a diots with so elaborate full hanging in front, the sheet being tied into a looped knot by means of a flat girdle A scarf is tied round the by hunds chest and the ornaments consist of heavy ear mags a transular occlude, and a flat torque from which four tassels hang down on the back

A female standing figure in the round (6 ft 7 ims) probably of a lakshi found at Besnagar near Bhilsa in the Gaulior State was presented to the lodian Museum by H H tie Maharata Sindhia in ISSa Though the statue has suffered considerable mutilation from violence and exposure its strictly frontal now indicates a naturalistic modelling and recalls the Sanchi brackel figures to our mind. The double breast chain heavy head-dress linked belt of besded strands and heavy ear mags de cres particular notice Drapery on this and the Parkham is indested at the back by horizontal lines messed unlike the relief of the Patra statues

Other examples of such colossal stylues are (1) Barods (Mut ra) laksha (2) lakel of another Muttra village worthipped as Manasadess (3) Another Muttra Yaksha noticed in the U.P. Ristorical Society Journal May 1933 (4) Fragments of a Yaksha stalue from Loum (5) Another Beensgar Female Statue locally known as Tels or oil woman described by Cutaningham who also mentions the existence in his time of a polished saxistons elephant and r der

The Beensgar Kolpg-emishe with fulfilling tree of which the Kalpa unlishs is believed to bestow upon its of time so the artistic history of India worsh prers are banging from its branches.

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The foregoing desemption of the various Yakaha conspicuous and archaic statue of polished grey sand statues is indicative of many important and interesting stone almost similar to that used for the Asokan details We have here the evidence of a distinct school of sculptors with Muttra as its central producing market The Besnagar Female Figure bears the inscription that its sculptor was one Nala a pupil of Lumila The Parkham Yaksha mentions another pupil of hunika named Comitra thus semiving to the various sub branches at distant places of one school of sculptors fed

These detached statues should be taken as earliest examples of indiregous Indian art This art may also be antiv styled as popular or folk-art prevalent among the masses and devoted to the worship of godings or setu davine beings like the Yakshas Nagas and Treespents whose portraits were also sculptured The existence of an ind genous folk art as distinguished from the art of the cultured classes is also evident from the mention of two different terms for artists by Panini era Rayasilpus se Court artists and Gramazilpus so., the artisans in the employ of the sillage communities /V 4 95)

The halsha statues are not entirely desoid of arts to ment Dr Coomsraswamy remarks how they are informed by an outstanding physical energy not obscured by their archaic stiffness and expressive of an immense material force in terms of sheer volume . representant so art of mortal essence almost brutal in its affirmation not yet spintual sed without any sug gestion of intro-pection subjectivity or spiritual separat on Stylistically the type is massive and voluminous and altogether plastically conceived not bounded by outlines'

This oldest schographic formula of Indian art served Indian tradition, is also sometimes assumed to the as the forerunner or the grand ancestor of all sub-pre-Visuous period. The sculpture shows the stored sequent Indian statusry The Hair for representing tree Figur Indian encased by rating at the base and a grant forms of the Bodhastinas and the Paudda network of bamboo fencing a hitle higher up Certain which followed the laksh statues and the taste for objects symbolical of riches prosperify and affinence exaggeration in art persisted for a considerable period

BOOK REVIEWS...

Books in the principal European and Indian languages are reviewed in The Wodern Review But reviews of all books seot cannot be guaranteed Newspapers periodicals school and college text-books pamphlets reprints of magazine articles addresses etc are not noticed. The receipt of books received for reason cannot be acknowledged nor can any enquires relating thereto answered to entirerem of book-reviews and notices is published. Letron The Wodern Return

ENGLISH

NON VIOLENCE IN PEACE AND WAR NONVIOLENCE IN PEACE AND WAR Ba W. K. Gradhi, Published by the Notas bon Publishing House, Ahmedobad Scond Enlarged Edit on 194, Pp. 539 Price Rs. 7

In the present edition there are 166 chapters and 11 appenders. The new insternal incorporated consists of 21 chapters and one appendix. The former consist of articles which appeared in the Horizon during the period 184 1942 to 9-8-1942 while the appendix at a minimary made by Gandhus of an exposition of non violence by Dr h . Lates which appeared in the Hanjan on 25-4 1912 Excepting about a dozen sections contributed by the late Shree Mahadev Desai and Shree Pyare al the book as a whole consists of the writings of Mahating Gandla published in 10 mg India and Hangan,
The mastern satroduct on by the late Shree Maha-

der Dean constituting at once an interpretation of the do frise of noo violence and an explanation of the inconsistencies in its application with which Gandhi has been charged, has to be studied carefully so that the aerious reader who only would enjoy a book like this may be in a position to follow intelligently the evolution of the doctrine A factor which facilitates such atudy is the chronological order adopted in the arrange ment of the material which, starting from the middle of August, 1920, ends with the beamning of the same

month in 1942

The wealth of literature thus made available, the various aspects of the problem handled the illustrations to clear the philosophical ideas and the ethical ideals underlying non-violence make this book invaluable for the purpose and those responsible for both the selecthe purpose and those responsible for both the selec-tion and the arrangement of the material deserve con-gratulation The Navajivan Press is doing a great service to students of Gundhism by the publication of books on its different spects. A suggestion the reviewer would like to offer is that it should seriously consider the desirability of publishing in book formall the more important pronouncements of Gandhin of his theory of trusteeship which one may well regard as the corner stone of Gandhian economics

H C Masser

WHY VOTE CONCRESS Ru B Pattable Sitaramayya Hind Kilabs, 107, Makalma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1945 Pp vi - SI Price twelve annas

This timely publication presents the Congress care briefly yet very successfully. The author has dealt with how different classes of people like the peasant, the eralteman the exporter the industrialist or the merchant will be affected if the Congress comes into power The achievements of the Congress Ministeries during 1937-59 are also described imparitially, while the Fundamental Rights the Congress Election Manifestors are both

Biven in the Appendix

We are sure the booklet will serve a very useful purpose in educating the people before; the coming elections

MANATMA GANDHI AND THE MODERN WORLD "By 'Amya Chakrownty M.A D.Phil (Oran). The Book House, 18, College Square Calculta 1928 Pp. 18, one portrat on cover Price twelve annot

A penetrating analysis of the significance and infiguree of Mahaims Gandhi on the modern world Dr. Chakmyarit ends by an extract from a letter of Mahatma Gandhain which he wrote that the method assausma Lusunius in which he wrote that the method of organizing good must be opposite to the method of organizing evil "What it is," antes Gandhip "I do not yet know fully I feel that it lies as far as may be through perfection of individuals. It they acts as the leaven rusing the whole mass But I am still gropics.

The get up and printing are good, but the pumph let seems to be very heavily priced.

NIRMAL KUMAR BOSE

TPOCHS END: Tarashankar Benergee, tem slated from Bengak by Hiradronath Mukherjee. Mitrologu 10, Shjannacharan De Street, Calcutta 1745 Pp 314 Proc Rs 8

Ont of the turmoils of Bengal famine and Listern Wars backwaters the creative energy of Tarsthank's Burejice a leading rame among modern Bengal noted is has lashound this road. The noted that the ro introduction to the Benguli reading public todes but it was quite in the fitness of three that he should be introduced to a water reading public, and then Hirentranath Mukherjee's venture has been in the re't direction

through this book Tarashankar Babu's characteristics, his skill in portraying the decaying aristocracy and his power in showing the fire that still smoulders in it, have heavily lost in their migration from the village to the charce

The translator's note shows his awareness of what might or would seem to be blemishes in the eves of the orthodox reader Konai, Neela and Buanda emerge from the pages a happy group, looking forward to the future; the old revolutionary in Bajayda is passing through new experiences, or getting ready for them There is genuine power in the delineation; there are, at the same time-unsatisfying unmotivated encodes which slightly hamper the smooth working of the machinery as whole But perhaps that also is a part of the general design and the reader will recall the comment made by

Virginia Woolf on contemporary trends . "Aluch of what is best in contemporary work has the appearance of being noted under pressure, taker down in a bleak shorthand which preserves with astonishing brilliance the movements and expressions of figures as they pars across the screen But the flash, is soon over and there remains with us a prolound dissatisfaction."

The novelest has tried, and tried successfully, to catch the mood of the transitional period, a mood of lis'lessness and charge over, when we are movior or are moved from one age to another

P R Sev

CONSOLIDATING BANKING LAW: By Mr K. T Shah Vora & Co Publishers Ltd, 3, Round Building, Kalbaders Road, Bombay 2 Pages CO. Pres Re 112.

A hill to convolidate and to amend the laws relat-A hill to consolidate and to smend the laws relating to bushing companies was introduced in the Contral Assembly in November, 1941, and it was circulated for public opinion. The proposed measure, has been terr, widely discussed and criticized from various points of vere and that not always favourably The small bank have their apprehensions as the proposed measure would greatly hasdeep ther work and existing and it would adversely affect the growth of indigenous banking particularly in the districts Besides the measure. 3° meant for commercial banking of British type learning and co-operative, land mortrage and other institutions Indigenous banking and their special nature of business requirements and necessities are ignored by the authorrequirements and necessities are ignored by the author's of the measure. In no sense the hill can be called at all comprehensive enteliment. There is no provision for the econquisity tampetion of Rowaks by Goorcement. Impectors periodically as in some foreign countries, while the bill proposes to enlegated the interest of depositors no provision has been made for directors from among depositors have policy holders directors. Insurance comprises under the Insurance Act, 1833 and the bill that was blind to good measures proposed as the bill that was blind to good measures proposed.

in the bill but wants a more comprehensive Act rather than a half-hearted measure which betrays suspicion of the authorities towards Indian Banking. The suggestions in this brochure will be helpful to the members of the next elected Central Assembly when the bill will be taken up for final consideration

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH EAST ASIA - By K. W Familiar George Allen & Union Ltd., London 1925 Pages 124 Price 5th.

following on the use of the atom bomb against two Japanese cities, but the problems envenged by the author with which the United Nations would be con fronted have actually made their appearance and are still crying out for solution

The author who has made a special study of the cultural and strategic problems of this wart region in habited by nearly 150 million people, has analysed in this book the historical political and economic aspects of the nationalist movements now sweeping these linds and has errored at certain conclusions. He is of the opinion that a return to the status quo is not possible under any encumetances. According to him the problem of security in South East Asia is essentially connected with the problem of freedom and unless the post-war arrangements bring freedom to these countries arrangements bring irectom to these countries the defence cannot be assured even if the strongest foreign armies and navies could be mobilised for the purpose. The population are likely to be actively hostile and help the minder as the extremest sections of nationalities. in many of these countries are reported to have done during the Japanese occupation. The intensive national ism that has grown up in South East Aga will not compromise on the question of freedom and will underbuilt upon national foundations which are not

So far as the overriding question of defence is con cerned the author advocates a system of collective seventy though manuly on the co-overetion of America and Britisa with food sultimity and responsibility shared manily between Itodia on the one hand and the summary between Itodia on the one hand and the summary of t security based mainly on the en-operation of America

to be under all circumstances one of the best customers to be under an circumstances one on the best producers of South Acate produce The cotton of the Philippines the oil and rubber of Maisya and Netherlands East Induces rice sugar being and quante in fact at the products of this area find a ready purchaser in Japan The exchasion of Japan from the economy of South-East Ams is perther possible nor describte skhough before Japan is allowed acress to South Eart Auan markets she will have to provide concrete proof of her peaceful intentions and be prepared to co-operate with others for the prospenty of Greater East Asia author rounds a note of warming that any scheme which permanently excludes Japan from these areas will have andrede shares of meres

The fundamental standpoint of the author about the political organ whom of South East Aga is sound but some of his conclusions regarding the problem of defence have become stightly out of date by the dis defents have become signify out of dute by the dis-covery of such epoch making weapons of warfare as the atom bomb. It is id e to look for the security of national boundaries when life itself is hanging in the balance

MONINGE MONEY MOTTER

HANDBOOK OF SUCAR AND GUR INDUS-TRY H Bhattacharpa Published by the author from 11-B Fern Road, Calcutta Price Re 1-8

In a short synopes the author has made this tech nical subject quite interesting The book is specially

This book was written before the Japanese surrender useful for the new enterprisers. It contains valuable owing on the use of the atom bomb against two information and data concerning Sugar and Gur industries of India and its neighbouring sugar producing countries Only the augarcane, date and palmyra varietres of gur are prevalent in Bengal The author has thrown some beht on the possibilities of some other species of palms which can be utilised for this purpose

RENGALE

GOPAL CHANDRA BHATTACHARTA

JACATIA PARIBESH O GANDHIJIR ARTHA NIT1 By Anathgopal Sen. Ind.an Associated Publish ing Co., Ltd., 8 C., Ramanath, Majumdar Street, Calcutta. Pp. 110 Price Re. 1-8

It has been mainly as a sequel of the War and of the famine of 1943 that people a interest in the economic and political ideas of Gandhiji has at last been really roused Before this he was looked upon only as a moral or religious leader and as a leader of political action . he was supposed to have nothing new to offer by way

of economic or political thought

Or the few orthodox economists among whom Gardbuj found a sympathetic response, the name of the late hanthgopal Sen abould stand as one of the foremost. Mr ben used to write a fine, lucid and pleasant able and latterly he had devoted himself breashe and a sum of Gandhuis ideas in Bengali with conspicuous shility The present book is a collection of essays on the subject which first made their eppearance

in the Sambarer Chitha In these essays Mr Sen first dealt with the present crists in Capitalism and then examined the various solutions offered out of the crists by the various ideologics of the West He then proceeded to show how, ideologics of the West He then proceeded to snow how, in actual practice many of the localide progressive forces ended by tightening the hold of the State or of a bureaucray ruling the State over the lines and destance of the common man Asymat this background of shattered hope, an Europe, he re-extrained Gaudhing economies of decentralisation and found in it the only hope for a world brought to the verge of run awye tor a word prought to the verge of ruin by centralisation of all authority under strong guises Mr. Sea was of opinion that detentialization of political authority, Lee real democrary can only coma as a result of corresponding decentralisation of the produc-tive gatem. The last chapter of the book as deviced to

an examination of Candhina theory of irretecthip.
The book forms one of the best introductions to
Gandhium in the Bengili language, and as hope it Gandhum us the Bengah language and we hope at will also be made available by the publi her to readers all over India by translations into Hindustani and other provincial languages of India

NEMAL KUMAR BOSE

HISDI

DAKSHIN KI KAHANIYAN Compiled and published by Dalshin Bhara, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madar of of Pace iterits annas

Though integral parts of the same Indian sub-continent North and South India have long been kept continent north and South Louis have long Deen kep-part for all practical purposes by the language barrier Even English has not been able to bresk it in spite of its importance and predominance over all the ladian languages Sonce the last three decades to some extent, hands has faurly attrien to accomplish this fremendous task of cuttural affaurly and national integrity Having learnt Hoods South Indiana have lost no time to that the literary treasures of the North and in return have added many more from their own to it This collection of Tamit Telegu and Canarese short-stories is a contri bution of the latter type The short-stones selected for translation are quite good and tend to give a fair idea

South Ind an languages. The translation is fairly good and makes interesting reading

MADHU MANJARI Commled and published by Dalshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha Madras Po 240

The book under review is a collection of represen tatus Hunda short-stories compuled mainly for the COR sumption of the South Indians Brief introductions of the authors have added in the importance and useful nest of the collection

M S Sever

CHIDVILAS By Sampurnand Gian Vandal Comited Loshi II P Pn 279 Proce Rs S-S Here is philosophy brought down from the clouds on the one hand and out of the closet from the other For it is the thesis of the learned author that phila sophy should primarily enable an individual to under stand aright the world in which he lives as well as to anchorate it integrally. It is a link between the vis ble and the invisible the inorganic and the niganic and the material and the spiritual. The book is compe mentary to the author a previous publication partiaining which he raised a number of Philosophy and Life in which he raised a number of problems but of which he did not essay then a detailed interpretation or explana dd not essay then a detailed interpretation or explana-tion. The pre-cent values has done this new It is divided into three parts. The first lays down the postulates and premises in plaintopyly, the second deal provides the broad context in practical good conduct. The emment reholar holds rightly that philosophy should be substantiated by spiritual self-discipline el et it will fail in be finish just the substantiated of the provided in the time of the provided in the life of the individual in who pursues its study and in that of the society of which he is a member He has fully drawn upon the works of the philosophers of East and View for as he works of the philosophers at East and Neet for as he manufants to d vide philo oph,—which is a seatch far the supreme Truth—is as mis eading as it is to parcel out that Supreme Truth min bits bearing discretal labels Childrids; it the play ground of pure, consensus—means in the study Cuty of the Mind. It provides therefore a ratt of open space with its vision at the sky to all seckers loss in the manufant mercel methods. we as seekers fost in the maze of merely intellectual concepts and conclusions. The Index at the end of the book is very helpful indeed, while the printing is a pleasure for the eyes.

of the trend of contemporary fiction in the principal peculiar characteristic of Mr. Joshua writings lies in the fact that he gives a new orientation of outlook in the study of dry as dust grammar and etymology of hannada

language In the book under review Mr Joshi has tried to and the book under review air Joshi has tried of swaken the hannadigas to the increasing need of understanding the genius of their language and its putentialities. He has shown how the disuse of our inquisitive instinct has blunted the edge of our intellect in the detrement of our growth and imposer hment and he detriment it dur growth and imporent ament about Mr Jn hi has aptly put it that the penury of vocabulary is an index to the mental deficiency. The knowledge is an innex to the mental denoteincy. The knowledge of the munite shades of mening attached to words in the sine can non of a good concation. Unfortunately in this respect Lannadi-speaking public is lagging for behind. Mr. Joshis present book bears the imprint of the patient and echolorly study of a decade or so and gues us ample testimons of the elastic potentialities of hannada word building and use of race idioms to suit even the expressions uppertaining to modern requirements—provided of course there is a genuine will and a true perspective to see things and under-stand their significance in the last chapter Mr Joshi has d velt on the mellifluence of hannada and has cited sarious instances to prove his theus. The style of the hink is homely and simple. For students of the Kannada language the book is indispensable

V B NAIR TELUCU

JAGATTUJEEVAMU By Vasantrao Venkala Rao M.So Published by the author Printed at Veda-tivas Press Vinannagaram Pp 68 Price Re 1

The author has given out in an easy clear and understandable way the main aspects contained in the well known works of Sr James Jeans Sr Eddington and Maeterlinck

Mr Yenkata Raoa contribution to Telugu litera ture on scientific thoics is commendable ...

HINDUDESA CHARITRA Parts IV & By Veluri Satyanarayana B.A. B.L. Printed at A.. G. Press. Berwada 1 p. 69 d. 100 Price five arras and six annas

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INDIAN PERIODICALS



The Place of Small and "Backward" Nations in the New World

In an article in The Argan Path Fenner Brockway evamines the prospects which federation offers to the underprivileged—nations and peoples—in the United Nations Organization in which they individually have so weak a voice

The international pattern for 1200 was driven by an American professor a hot although be had become Pendent of the United States, had a mord which was addening rather than administrative. He set down fourteen points which he helleved represented abstract quitter in international religious and built on them as international structure the League of vations which theoretically embedded the disc of the equality of all theoretically embedded the disc of the equality of all

Despite the merket place character of the Peace Conference bowever the League of Natours embodied in its Statutes many of the Mealatte prince lose which the disappointed President had formulated. The nations whather large or small were regarded as equal and a plan was promulgated to bring about ethicition executly and discrements and for mobiles the combined

security and disarranment and to mobiles the combined strencth of all the nations against an agreement because the story of the progressive failure of the League need not be told in detail I, failily disappeared in the because it was futile to erect a dome of Pence on a building whose svery section from the loundation stone upward was apilit and epilutered by particles when the form of the and who ground one against the

In a world which is capitalistic and imperialistic it is impossible to maintain an international political structure of peace

The statemen and a great part of pubbe opmost base learned from the expenses but setted of setting order on which they could confidently half as metalenal policies of the state of the sta

aggressive no part of the United Nations Organisation will move an inch to hold it back.

Judging from present events there is httle hope that the B g Three will not fall out. The collapse of the Conference of Foreign Ministers is a warning. But the

potential conflict between them gave further than even thus dire exist frombaldowed There is a floridinarial satisfacium between America and Russas which goes deeper than the antiagonium between America and democracy and Germany was a political decidinaries and democracy and Germany was a political decidinaries of the comment of the conflict of the comment of the conflict of the

Bria a occupiea a midway point on It stands for political denjorare bile America but it aims to estabish a socialist economic basis like Russis At present because political issues are dominant and perhaps because Britain is economically dependent upon America for a connecessity of the Britain is adding with its

to a connderable extent. Brisin 12 saing with you wastern taket than at Extern 10 real and "back word" statum; and the word" statum; in the relation care world I formed; there is one fact which make the distreme between the small ned great nations less than it was before the world near Them is the fact of the stoome bomb. When the world near Them is the fact of the stoome bomb. When the statum is the statum is the statum is the statum in the statum is the statum in the statum is the statum in the statum in the statum is the statum in the statum in the statum in the statum is the statum in the statum in the statum in the statum is the statum in the statum in the statum in the statum is the statum in the statum in the statum in the statum is the statum in the statum in the statum in the statum is the statum in the statum in the statum in the statum is the statum in the stat



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SORCAR?

A small nation with laboratories and factories to produce atomic bombs is a greater nies the centre of the stage nower than a preat nation which is without the roozot.

If it is true as reported that Sweden is close on the beels of America and Butain in the production of the atomic bomb this small nation is at this moment one of the great money of the world. He reseconnelles will not last, but this pivileged position if indeed it be a fact, gives Sweden the opportunity at the point of time to talk equally with America Britain and Russia and to vive a lead at least to the beginning of an international highlighton for the use of stomic energy for constructive rather than destructive nurrosce

Sweden illustrates not only this immediate atom c situation but another possibility for some effective representation of the small nations in the world despite the domination of the Bg Three Sweden is the leader of a group of pat one which are tied c'ovely by racial and of a group of that one writen has then covered by received and cultural affinities as well as by concern theres—the Scandmayten group including also Norway Denmark and Tinland Litch of the c nations ecpatately is of small account, but together they can be of considerable small account, our together they can no or consucers influence. In some respects they are a model to the modern world. They are politically democratic and whilst not fully secialist have a standard of well being which is the equal of that of any of the Great Pewers They are important to one at least of the Biz Three-Britan-in supplying necessary food-stuffs and timber They are important in the moral leadership of the world - in their belief in I beristranism, they are moving towards a see al economic basis but political dictator ship is the last thing which they will accept Because sain is the 18th think which thet will eccept Becalited of these thangs the Sandharvan Group of nations could have the gree set refuelve in Fulope and they mgill have up with Holland and Bolgium and particularly Switzerland, which have many of their character sites Separately there was 11, nations may seem in sgainfeant but together they could be a big power

It is in the principle of federation that the hope of small nations' making their influence felt in the world rests

One turns further East and already the Arab League, despite the undeveloped industrial structure of its States is becoming a power Aliesdy Britain is showing that the League cannot be ignored, and if the knowing that the League cannot be ignored, but it the League will co ordinate the Arab nations of the Near and Middle East and of Northern Africa it will within a decade, be able to challenge the domination of the Big Three One thing the nations of the Arab League need supremely if they are to lufil this possibility modernisation—modern agriculture, modern industries, modern docks modern transport and modern education

In Palestine there is a model for the whole of these territories Jewish industry and Jewish agriculture are not only as efficient as any in the world they have not Invention, of Kaviraj Churamani Birendra only been successfully applied to conditions which are typical of the offer Arab countries but they are based on a spirit of co-operation and equality which if ex tended to the neighbouring countries could make this corner of the cath not only mate tally efficient but culturally noble and spiritually high

Before we go further East let us look at the Continent of Africa Its Negro peoples inhabit not only most of its territories but through the deportation of slaves in the eighteenth and nineteenth centimes have spread to the West Indics and the Americas In Britain spread to the very indices and the Americas an Drivana a few weeks ago a Pan African Congre s was held at which representatives of the Negro peoples of all counters met, and with unamity, they formed a Federation to assert their equality with any race on earth and to challenge the impernations which dominate them.

Let us no further East Here, India occu-

It may still have to pass through a period of struggle, but every far-sceing person realises that the active emeat of its independence is inevitable. It will not be alone The present struggle in Indonesia and Indo-Chma the less diamatic struggle in Ceylon and Burma and the Malayas, are the promie that Fice India will be the leader of a group of nations who e peoples are be the season of a group of dations who e peoples malready becoming one in the emotion of their common fight They are clearly a Tederation of Nations of the future No one who looks min the coming years can doubt that there are here g oup of nations which will not tolerate domination by the existence of Great

We come back to the atomic bomb It is possible that the civiled world has become so artificially civilised that it will destroy itself America and Russia may in their madness reflect their antagonism in war and drop their atomic bombs upon each other and upon the speading gilles on either a de until life is obliterated on mass scale and the civil sation of the 'developed'

nations destroyed

If this last madness of civilisation occur, it will be the duty of such backward nations as creape the fals of their more 'advanced" fellow peoples to begin once more the long story of the unward progress of the human rece

Sir William Jones 1746-1794

The following is an extract from a lecture (as published in Science and Culture) on the life and work of Sir William Jones delivered by Prof Sumti Lumar Chattern at the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, on the occasion of the Bi-centenary celebrations of the birth of Sir William Jones, on January 7, 1946

Sir William Jones was born in London on Septem ber 20, 1746 His father was Weibt, of yeoman sinck, who came to London from Anglesey, and became a well-known mathematican and acquired the friendship of Halley and Newton Itis mother was the daughter of a London cabinet maker and she was a remarkable waman who helped to build her son's mind and character she will live in men's memories by her words to her inquisitive son—Read, and you will know ' best education which the son of an intellectual father could receive in e ghtcenth century England. He was

Kumar Mallick, President, All-Bengal Ayurved Chikitsak 6th Mahasammelan, Hony. Member, G C & Slale Faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine, Bengal

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proved Inefficacious KAVIRAI BIRJENDRA MALLICK, B.Sc., Avurved Baimanik Hall, Kalna (Bengal)

sent to Harrow where to Latin and Greek he added some knowledge of Arabic and Hebrew and some ec ; ed all h.s fellows In 1761 he entered the Universay College Oxford where he assoduously read the any control of the standard of Hebrew and learned Person and Arabic shoroughly well, and employed an Arab meaker from Alerno who happened to be in England then, to teach him Arabic pronunciation. He also arquired some knowledge of Turkish.

In 1765 in his mineteenth year, he left Oxford to become private tutor to a young nobleman, Lord Althory of greated Lord Spencer (with whom he Allhory at errarias Lora specier (with Room) he intra-cled to Gerrany France and Italy) He graduated in 1733 and became an M.A. in 1773. A fellowship at Oxford releved the young schoar from pocuniary worner. He became a fini hed Lastin and Greek scholars and he learned freach. German Italian Spannia and Portuguese

In 1770 at the repeated request of Kine Christiso VII of Denmark Junes (at the age of 21) translated into Flench a Per ian biography of hadir Shah with a fearned introduction which constitute a short history of Persia and an admirable description of Asia of reast and as summatic deception of Aris im-manuscript of which was in the polession of the Ising He at a public of a Irenu metrical translation of the Diversi Hards and he Traite but I Power createste In the same year 11770) he got himself entered as a student of the Middle Temple and was finally called to the Bar in 1771

to the Isar in 1774.

In 1771 be published his famous and an exceedingly, well written work. Person Grammer Irepublished later with corrections and additions by the liste Professor Leah is Irench Tisite a French distortation and in 1774 his Latin commentaries on Assatte poetry and some translations of oriental poetry.

Recognition for his linguistic attainments came to him in 1772 when he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society

Le consorted with the intellectual clite of England who had gathered round Dr Samuel Johnson and he was an int mate of both Burke and Gibbon He and he was an int mate of boin thinks and temporaries took up have for his living practiced at the Bar and was finally appointed Commissioner of Bankrupis in 170 In 1,81 he brought out his essay on the Law of Bailments which became a clarge on the subject being frequently reprinted in England and America

In 1778 I e published a translation of the orations of fearus from the Greek and in 1781 his famous Alexe ode He strongly opposed the American war and slave trade

His Arabic and other oriental studies he had not negligible and in 1783 he published his English Leansla tion of the seven Arabic poems known as "Mubat agat

In March 1783 Jones obtained a much-coveted appointment to a judged up of the Supreme Court of Judgeature at Fort Will am in Bangai He was knighted Judeature at Fost Will am in Bangai He was Amphred at the same time at the early age of 37 In April 1733 he married the chiest daughter of the Bahop of St. Asph (a lady who proved a very devoted wafs to him and brought out a sumptuous edition in e.g. bg wolumes of the complete works of her hybrid as the best the sum seement three years siter his demite) They see sail for ladia in the sums mouth arriving in Calcutta in September 1783 Ha joined his official duties in December 1783 and at once set about the acquisition and promulgation of the knowledge of priental lan gauges, kterature and culture



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In January 1784, with the collaboration of few Englishmen like Charles Wilkins, the st Englishman and one of the first Europeans study Sanekrit, William Jones founded the static Society (later known in 1839 as the Asiatic Society of Bengal')

He founded it in the presence of about 30 distin suished British people resident in Calcutta for nyest gating the history, antiquities arts sciences and

the literature of Asia Un to its death for ten years successively Jones took a leading part in the investigations of the Society and he contributed a number of papers to the transac tions of the Society (Amatic Researches) He also com municated papers on Dotary Zoology and Medicine sciences which he had taken up for serious study As President of the Asiatic Society his Anniversary

As President of the Assalus Soucity his Anniversity Discourses ance every year from 1735 to 1794 in the month of February made a survey of all that was then known and a the following the house the second of the following the f natural (1723) and on the Philosophy of the Asiatics

Soon after hie ernial in India, he took to Sanshri studies with all senousces and a mind nurliered in the classical longuages of Europe Latin and Greek—and in Arab a and Perjian which he had also made his own while in England found a vertished mine of previous tones in Sanshri It was he who first comphanical controlled to the controlled of the controll cous stones in Sankart It was he who first comphistical test clore resemblance to Greek and Lain becomes these one of the femnders of Comparistive Philosophers of Comparison Ph

Sanskri classic Charles Wilkins, later Lnighted (1749 7-1839) who Charice Wilsins, later ampared (1743 1-1839) who deducted the East India Company's service in 1770 and who assisted in catablishing a printing press for oriental languages in Bengal in 1778 was sent by Varren Haslings to study Sansi rit in Benares Wilkins became Hastings to study bans it in neurose within became unte proficient in Sinchrit and be translitted the Bhagawa Gita (published 1785)—the first Sunshri work to be rendered directly from Sunshri into a European [101] [arc - Hitopodesa (1787), Sokuntela Luropean (1705) and Sansknt grammar (1808)

Wilkins was joined in his great work by Sir William Jones on February 2 1786

William Jones on Feuruary 2 1786
That day in his Third Annual Discourse before the
Asatic Society his subject being the Ristory and Culture
of the Hindus Sir William Jones Jornally are
nounced so to associate the European world the great nounced so to say to the cutopean world the great fact of Sanckrit being in India as the repository of Indian literature and quilization and the fact of its being closely related to Greek and Latin

The following pronouncement was epoch-

The Sansent language, whatever be its animously making The banserit ianguage, whatever be its antiquity is of a nonderful structure, more perfect than the Greek more conous than the Latin and more exqui Greek more comous man the Leaun and more exqui-sitely refined than other, yet bearing to both of them a stronger silve, both in the roots of verbs and in the formers of governmen, than could possibly have been produced by accident, so strong indeed, that no philo-produced by accident, so strong indeed, that no philo-

loger could examine them all three without believing them to have sprung from a common source, which nem to have riving from a common source, which perhaps, no longer exists, there is a similar trason though not quite so forcible for supposing that both the cothic and the Celtic, though blended with a very different idiom had the same origin with the Sanscrit, and the old Persian might be added to the same

Sir William Jones brilliant suggestion put linguistic scholars on the right track of concerning human speech scaolars on the right track of concerving human speech to be groupable in families members of which were derived from a common archetype. A new human science, that of Comparative Philology or Linguistics with its numerous ramifications linking it up with other sciences both human and physical came into being as the mmediate result so to say of this respired statement of Sir William Jones

Sir William Jones poet and hterary man as well as judge and jurist did not celipse himself in the oricotalist His translation of the Sakuntala of Kabilasa (1789) has been one of the most significant services in the cause of international literature translated into the cause of international Interative translated into German by George Forster in 1701 was reed with genuine pleasure by Goothe The same may also be said of his translation of the Histopeters and of the Mann Sombita 11791. The Institutes of Vienu (Menn) of the Mulmi Law of Succession to properly of the Mulmi Law of Succession to properly of Intestates and of the Surgnyunh or the Mushim Law of Inheritance, (1772) have their value both in the administration of justice in Indian law courts and in the Catalance when the Editories makes the Administration of the Editories makes and here the Administration of the Editories makes the Administration of the Editories and t

At a time when the European merchants had been out for the material exploitation of the eastern coun tnes Sir William came here with a great cultural ideal A born Englishman he transcended the parrow national istic outlook and turned the attention of the West from the material to the spiritual and cultural side of India



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In a sense we have no choice either We must all work with our hands and I mbs in any just social order work with our nance and times in an just social order. That work must be relegated to certain classes an society is an old bourgeous idea now thoroughly exploded. The just social order conceived by the West is one of a class-less society as in Communium. The East in India is conceiving such a just social of it through Satyagraha But, in both work by all for all holds the centre Now then if we must all work and cannot in any manner escape it at all is it not just the part of wisdom that we seek and obtain from the work e must do all that it can give its body and its soul? we must do all that it can give its new war as we select to do
To seek and obtain from such work as we select to do To seek, and obtain from such work as we select to do take holdly gifts in the shape of material products and its apintusi gifts in the shape of a rich and vital edu cation is the purpose of Nai Talim Not to allow the great stream of work to run away into an occun of meter material production but to obtain from it sill that is of value to the human mind is its central idea. So long as this is not realised. Nai Tahim will appear difficult and puzzling. But once this central idea is grasped. Nai Talim will be like a full masted ship with all its sails set sailing smoothly and swiftly with the wind

How shall we approach work in the spirit

of love? How shall we win the soul of work? The seeds of all our likes and dislikes loves and hates are sown in our minds when we are children All our prejudices for and against everything legin their yourney in up as we ourselves begin the journey of our life So love of work must begin when we are children. If for any reason children learn to dishke work then all through liber life in youth and in old see that dishke will persist in them In such case more and more education will mean more and more numning away from all work with the fingers and the lumbs Is not thus very largely so toods? In what passes all around us for education I Ever's and the large and the large and the large and the large things more than to learn things. In present, every education, the done," and the "learning are two different processes and children are compelled to make a choice between the live which really should come to them as one integral unit. How often do parents and therebers way kernly to children who are "selves" in them In such case more and more education will mean teachers say Merniy to concern who are sens-the garden or handling some instrument or other object. 'Now leave off and go to your books' Books! books! they have become a curse instead of the blessing they should be in a proper educational system.

Most of the learning in schools today begins and ends with books. It is this Chinese wall of books that shuts out the healthful touch of the earth and of work from our children

Books in their proper place should belp to quicken and deepen the contact of the mind with the reality of life, but when they come leaping at us over the limits overwhelming us on all sides they build a prison around us filling our minds with frustration and benumbing our fingers and limbs into devitalising in action adversely affecting our life and culture as a whole So when we guide the child away from hooks in Var Talim and turn its eyes towards such creative work as it can do, we are doing no harm to its autonomy but only rescuing it from a prison and enabling it to plunge joyously into that very autonomy which is its birth right. In Nai Talim we recognise unreservedly that children love to do" things and that it is good that it is so We therefore encourage children to develop their love of 'doing' things and show them that the best way to 'learn' things is to "do" things Doing the best way to 'learn' things is no "do" things Donis and learning thus become interchangeable items And as the children come up step by step in Nsi Talim thet learn to do things in such a way as to learn more and more from doing things. Purposefulness and direction gradually and spontaneously enter into the field learning through doing What little experience of the door of a doubt little the best leave to be recovered the headow of a doubt little the best leave to be recovered the headow of a doubt that the best way to love work is to learn through work. When the spark of learning us drawn from the material of doing then it ignites the love of work in the mind of the boy and the girl So if we would teach our children to approach work in the apint of love there is no other and better way than this that of note there is no other and better way frain in the heart of work When we win that knowledge from the heart of work we win the soul of work we win the soul of work. Then indeed shall we love work with all our heart and soul

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The Travancore Government's Educational Policy

aid Within two years 20 schools came into existence and today the number of Aided Primary Schools stand and today in number of Ansat Frinary Schlools assault at 2160 as against 833 Departmental schools. Appear dix I of the Education Recognization Committee Report states that its othing of the populs in the primary classes study in Private Schools Of the total number of Primary Schools 75 per cent are run by private agencies of which 33 per cent belong to Christians, The others are distributed smong the Illindia. and Muslims The Government now spend 19 jakhs for Primary Education of which ien and half lakhs are utilized for Government Primary Schools while only eight and half lakhs are for two-thirds of the Primary

Schools of the State which are run by private agencies.

Three decades ago Primary Education was made free in the State and this liberal policy has reached its culmination in the decision of the Government to make Primary Education not only free but compulsory Before arraying at this decision it appointed the Edu estion Reorganisation Committee which after as exhaustive study of the problems for 15 months pre

sented a unanimous report to Government in March, 1945 The public has received the report with approval K K. Kuruvila writes in The National it emerged out of it with two important changes

The Reform Committee made provision for the Christian Council Review

It was about the year 1828 that the Transaccie concurrence of pract as shools recommending that 73 forcements yeard a communique encourage practice per cent of the maintenance grant be given to these agencies to start schools and promising them grantam could give 25 per cent of the cest of the primary education of the process of the primary cent with the process possible process of the primary cent with the process primary cent with the process primary cent of the cest of the primary cent with the primary cent primary c whole primary education under their private manage ment The Assembly has decided by 52 votes against 8 so favour of Government's direct management Consi dering all encumstances the Government have decided to do so on the hasis of a ten year programme Under this system the whole pay of the trachers have to be met by the Government But this being an important duty Government have resolved to strictly earry out the decision (The Dewan's speech as reported in the Bharata) The Reform Committee reported that 'reli manutal) The Resolve Committee reported that Test good teaching is an eventual and milegral part of education and that the ab-ence of properly organized religious matruction as a part of every ones schooling leads to deficiency in personality and character which cannot afterwards be made good. But the Legislature was scanst a grant being given to such schools This was followed by a Press Communique supporting the resolution of the Council



The Appointment of Dr. Minobe to the Japanese Imperial Council

Washington, Ich 2.—The most symfleant development in Japan following Emperor Hirohito's recent renunciation of his own during was the appointment of Dr Tatsikichi Minobe, Japan's greatest constitutional scholar and liberal, to the Japanese Emperor's highest consultative body and final suthority in the interpretation of Japan constitution

Only ten years ago Dr Minobe's books were publicly burned because he held to the theor that the Emperor ruled by constitutional rather than charged night Dr Minobe immedi was a created and charged with Lete Moyette before Japanese military couris and although no legal action was taken, he was forcereturnment, where he lived until the Althed occupations

win Less Auguste before Japanese military courts and silhough no legal action was taken, he was forced into returnment, where he lived until the Altical occupations are the state of the s

monarch exercises these rights as an "organ" of the state and that the supreme authority of the state 18 civil power, not military.

For transferring the governing rights from the Emperor to the state and making the Emperor the organ of the state, Dr. Minobe was driven—under the levdership of the multiard Black Dragon Society—from ill his offices including a professorship at Tokyo Imperial University and his membership in the House of Pers-His books were burned in public demonstrations, he was attacked in the Diet, arrested for questioning halled into court for Less Majeste and was wounded in an attempt at assessment.

Today, the new constitution for Japan is being drafted by the Shidchar cabinet for directions on the new Diet soon to be elected by the Japanese people MI drafts of the new constitution will pass through the limits of Dr. Minobe who not only is a hiral constitution that the constitution of Dr. Minobe who not only is a hiral constitution expert but who is clove enough to the three through the property of Minoble to the Privy Council coming as it did after the Emperors declaration denying his own divinuity seems to students of Far Eastern affairs to be a clear indication that the new constitution for Japan—upon which a new Japan will be built—will follow along western democratic lines—ISIS

U. S. Population Increases By Eight Million in Five Years

The total population of the United States, including the armed forces overeas, increased by almost eight million between April 1, 1910, and July 1, 1915, according to estimates relicased today by Director 2 Capt of the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce

The estimated total number of persons as of July 1 1915, is 139 621 431 as compared with 131,669 275 at the lost census in 1910

Since July the population has continued to increase and the provisional estimate of the total population







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tic rresent timest single handed her readers an Miss Glucow re cued Southern fetion from the glimorous

Glesow rectied Noutiern fetton from he gimmorus ecutiment this with which it was esturated. Horn into the genteel tridition of the old South Mise Glasons was ravakely clusted and conceased the labor of writing from her family and friends until publication of her first book. After the publication of 1/r Bible Ground in 1907 she continued to imprise critical. cateen her most recent honor being the Pulitzer Prize or fetion in 1912. All of her later novels were popular successes particularly her sature comedy of manner They Stopped to Folly (1922)
Miss Glargows endeavour to convey the truth of his her work was conscious and coherent. What she

wanted she had said was an interpretation of life

Although Miss Glaszows with deliation of me mental manners and her realistic record of the structle between progress and reaction is d the groundwork for the more brutal later regists such as William Faulkner. the more bruisl later resists such as William Faillier; she confused that she was unable to stomach their laterary ruffanism. To such a critic as Malcolm Cowley of thin New Republic Muss Glasgow's decorum was a weakness but nevertheless he acknowledges the integrity and solidness of execution of her work.

CHARLES NORMES

In comparison with the work of Theodore Dresser and Ellen Glasgow that of Charles G Norris who died last summer was relatively obscure. In his critical treatment of American life however his place among the realists is important Born in Chicago in 1881 he vounger writer

Norus a novels beginning with Salt in 191" and continuing throughout the twenties and thertes with continuing turbing out the weather and infinite with Bread Rands and others—had the acknowledged pur-pose of making people think treating from a social point of view such subjects as industrials—in and marinage. Their faithful examination of life in the United States in the present century rounds out the story as told in page 27 En sting contracts will run at old rates till the its sharpest lights and shades by the fellow enfinemen date of expury of the contracted period wlo completed the r work in the same year -USIS

সিদ্ধশক্তি আশ্রয

সামভাজাত উৎকর্ম সাধ্যের আন. শো?—মাহালা, জেলা—কটক।

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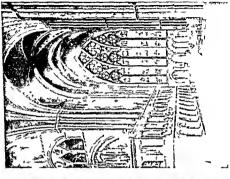
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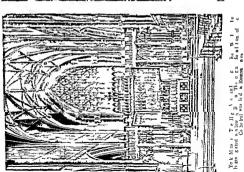
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Theodore Breiser, Ellen Glasgow and Charles Norris

and Charles Norris

A steady strike and soon is purpose ended the work of three ponesents of the purpose of the street of the ponesent of the propose of the street of the ponesent of the pon

Throdore Dresser who died on December 23 at the work of the control of the contro

conflict with correctional worldly varies maintenant in under Drivers the centre of neurons atoms of gabbe mode Drivers the centre of neurons atoms of gabbe mode Virgins home where the had lived most of the protect but also brought him records us model in Ellen Obseçoe ded on November 20 in the Rich mode Virgins home where the had lived most of the extra constitution of the protection of the course withouted to other American whites whose has the more than 40 years neural series of novels consti-tent of the protection o

literary intention was like his to expose and thereby correct social hypoensy was expressed by Singfair Lewis in his speech accepting the Nobel Prize for literature

of the day

4x American Trayedy (1903) his greatest popular
success was an uncompromosing indictment of society
in manute and babored detail it told the like of a young
man brought by heredilary wrakness and olum back
ground to the electric chair for the mirder of the juri
with whom he had an illicit love affair Dreiver arranged both the social forces which caused the tragedy and the stupidity of the law in judging the case

ELLEY GLASGOW







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tle present Almost single handed her readers say Mi s Glasgow receied Southern fiction from the glamorous sentimentality with which it was esturated

Born into the genteel tradition of the old South Miss Glasgow was privately educated and concealed ler labor of writing from her family an I frends until pub labor of writing from ner latenty and triends until publication of her first book. After the publication of The Battle Ground in 1902 she continued to inspire entered Battle Ground in 1816 are continued to inspire entired statem her most recent honor being the Philipper Prize for faction in 1912. All for liter notes give popular encocases prirecularly her saline comedy of minners.

successes priticularly ner saume comedy of manners
They Sooped to Folly (1999)
Alias Glasgow's endeavour to convey the truth of Miss Giasgoos enticavour to convey the truth of his man work was concrous and coherent. What she wanted she had said was an interpretation of his Although Miss Clargoos withy deflation of senti-Although hirs cirrigons withy denauton of centi-mental manners and ler realistic record of the struggle

mental manners and fer resustic record of the struggle between progress and reaction had the groundwork for the more brutal later realists such as William Faithner the more brutal later reasurs such as William Pasilkner as each confessed that the was unable to stomach their literary ruffiansum. To such a critica Miscolina Was Drabbio Misc Glasgow decorum was a weakness but recretificities he acknowledges the integrity and solidness of execution of her book.

CHARLES YORRIS

In comparison with the work of Theodore Dreises and Lilen Giaston. 11 to Charles G. Norms who died had stammer, was related to Charles G. Norms who died last summer, was relatedly obscure in the critical last summer of American life however his place among months. treatment of American life nowever. his place among the realists is important. Born in Chicago in 1801 he went to the University of California and spent most went to the University of Cantorna and spent most of his later life on the West Coast. As youngee brother of his later lite on the west Loast As younged brother of Frank Norms and husband of the popular novelind Kathleen Norms his influence reached out among

voinager writers

Norriss and el-deginning with Silt in 1917

continuing throughout the twenties and thirties

and others—had the school-down with continuing throughout the twenties and thirties with Bread Hands and others—had the acknowledged pur-pose of making 1 copic think treating from a 800cml pose of making reople think treating from a goal we hope that our advertisers will expend of year such subjects as indivitativa and married. Their fastiful fearmantion of the the United States Please consult the new scale as stated on substitute and the freeze treating results and the story as stall as the first state of the first sta

সিদ্ধশক্তি আশ্রম

মানবাজাব উৎকর্ম সাবনেব স্থান ^{পোট}—মাহাজা, ভেলা—কটক।

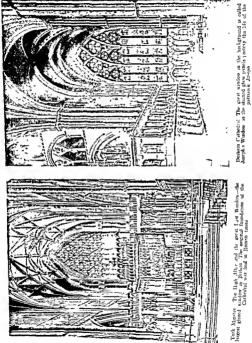
আমৰঃ শক্তিমাতার আংশল ব্যালম ধলা প্রচার করিল আনিটেছিঃ ব্ বিশালের বলংগ্রী ইইরা ইহা করিতেছি মা | সাধক মহানর ধর্মের অনুস্তির হারা মা'র সমল প্রতাক করিলা তাঁচার নিকট নালবে ল विशासित कल काउन वार्थना कामाहेना धारकना डिनि क्रीनवण्डत वर्ण नांवरन नर्दाना एरणव छारे खास्रका एएक निवासिक्षित हरेता गर्द মঙ্গারীকে আল্লামের সম্বাদরণে হলতের কলাণ্দাবনে ত্রী হুল আহান করিতেছি ৷ অতএৰ আহাতের বিশেব অসুবেধে উর্বো ৽ লৈ টাৰা বিষ্ণা অধিবাৰে সভাৰ' ছোটভুক্ত কটন কাৰণ অৰ্থ বিনা কেৰি ক'ৰ निष्पत्र हुत्या यनक्ष सामग्री हेर्मि सम्बद्ध के साम यर गार्मि अक्ष्म श्राह्म । जिमि दक १-- श्रेष विभिन्न हिन्दि गृहिन्स প্ৰভাৱেশ্বৰ কল হয় প্ৰদাৰ ভাৰটিকিট গ্ৰেকিডৰা। সাধ্য

TO OUR ADVERTISERS

We herewith notify our constituents that it indirectionment rates of The Modern Review will be microared as from April 1946 the basic rate for Re 80/ Pec continuous. Rs 80/ pec ordinary page Our circulation has in reference substantially since 1944 and is still increasing to as the costs of production have likewise increasing embetantistis in all directions excepting a very reduction in the price of paper our margins have been

We hope that our advertisers will extend Their ratasant examination of life in the United States processed by accepting the justiness in the irrestite retainty rounds the story as full in page 22. Examine the new scale as stated on advertisely as completed their work in the same year—response due to design of the completed their work in the same year—response due to design of the contract with response to the complete of their response to the contract of the contract date of expire of the contracted period

Adit Mandger W P





Fabral From, Calvers

NOUTH Dev provid Roy Chowdhury

The Congress resolution on the food situation has been published The 15 pt food programme lays out its suggestions to the Government and the people to fight the food crisis

The main suggestions are as follows: Everyone should by a gown food and help others to do so Land bung water should be brought under the plough Preference should be given to food erops to money erops Searcity of water should be met by sublang wells and digging tanks. Supplies from abroid are welcome but they must reach in time and must be equily distributed Unecommic expenditure on festive occasions should be stopped. The State must put all its resources for growing preceiving and transporting food. Exprosts of cereels and foodstuffs are to be absolutely problinded. The nation should be prepared for ascending the subject of the preceiving and any measures for checking hoarding black marketing and corruption that may have to be taken on hand?

The suggestions are extremely wise and belpful and should be carefully considered by the public and the

Government The resolution makes it clear in conclusion that 'measures for meeting the serious situation cannot be fully successful unless power veats in the people." The Imperialist game to maintain complete control over the prople's food in the name of keeping food above politics is now clearly discernishe During 1942 almost the entire carryover stocks in this country bad been sent abroad to meet Imperial needs Within the country people a food was snatched away for meeting the needs of the allied armies stationed in India which brought every weapon of war with them except rations. While people in this country died for a morsel of food extra rations and waste in the srmy continued Tood had to be kept out of politics people's control over food through their real representatives was the last thing that was desired by Imperialist politicians who were in desperate need of our food Some semblance of a 'popular government' was required to give this exploitation a 'popular' character and a careerist Ministry had to be propped up in Bengal to hide the drains as Bengal at that time was the main tap of drainage. It is really namful to find Lord Wavell following the same policy He had ample time to find that the Imperial seriants have failed to do anything towards an increase in food production in the past four years when food was being drained out. Officialdom had failed to take any timely precautions even when they were aware that shortage of feed was bound to come in any year of insufficient rains as the carryover had alt been lost. We are unable to believe that Lord Wavell had no idea about the future cress with the Gregory Report and the Wood head Report before him It is realty painful to find him still following the same woroout tacties of setting up Attrisory Committees on Food with no power to control the Food Administration but with inherent responsibility to share the blame of his maladministration. After the Congress refused to Join his Food Committee the Openi Press reports that Sir Naximuddin the stooge per excellence of anister Impensist exploitation in Bengat has been invited by Lord Wavett to sit on his

Ind an food is no longer a regional subject it is an all Ind a problem. The famine year of 1943 has clearly

Look Committee

demonstrated the need for a fully co-ordinated action among the provinces in the administration of food Later years bave still more emplies ed this peed but nothing has as yet been done to set up any strong machinery to achieve this end and to counteract provid cial rivalries in the matter of an equitable distribution of food Section 135 of the Government of India Act provides that an Interprovincial Council would be established when it is found that public interests would be better served by the establishment of a common machinery to deal with subjects in which some or all of the provinces have a common interest. The Government of India have done nothing to get such a council esta blished, instead they permitted provinces to stop export of foodstuffs in clear violation of Section 297 of the Government of India Act

The food game of the Government of India stands thoroughly exposed. The people are convinced today that food production will not increase food waste will not ease and food exports will not stop till a fully responsible National Government comes into being at

Food Wastage in Storage

the Centre

The Food Secretary of the Government of Indu has stated in the Central Legislativa Assembly that the an must lose the Central Legislativa Assembly that the an must lose the Central Legislativa Assembly that the same and a half million tons He has also said that Government that apparent declarated said and were taking action to reduce losses in storage. The Woodhead Commission have in their Final Report expressed great concern for these heavy annual losses which rould be presented They and that the Imperial Council of Government of the Secretary of the Council of the Cou

some hight on this problem by now.

The Food Secretary a statement does not clertly state the action figures of losses in Government storage and that in private storage It is well known that losses in Government storage are much lugher than when nee puddy or wheat is left in private custody.

Invests and rodents are not wholly to blome for this terrible loss. The officials of the Government Food Department specially those in sharps of godowns and food impections must share their responsibility. We gue below the characteristics of three types of godowns received in Bengal for storing roe and paddy. The described construction of the godowns as very largely the property of the product of the godowns as very largely the product of the product o

Labore Type Stells Each 100 ft × 40 ft in floor area Semicercular robing with corruspied sheets on wooden roof trues Pioco of cement removed to perfectly damperoof. No many profiles an extend used in floor Root true made any profiles are read used in floor Root true made any profiles which wood Root lesking badly at all places because of his design and the screwshaped naise employed in fluids. He C I absclas on to the roof trues Raus water also getting mode from the tower edges of the C I absent. Many of the shock given over for storage of foodgrams immediately after construction i.e., before the floor and the walls have been dried up One of

NOTES 239

such places is Asansol No suitable platforms on floor erected for stacking bags of foodgrains Calcutta Tupe Sheds Each 100 ft x 40 ft. m

floor area Brick walls Steel frame work for roof truss Slant roofing with C I sheets Floor as in Labore type sheds Not damp-proof

Amen Tune Sheds Each 100 ft x 40 ft m floor area Semi-encular roofing with CI sheets over sleel roof trues Floor as in Lahore type sheds Not damp-proof

Will the Food 5 cretury explain whether the statements made here are true? Will he say if it is fact that the Engineer in Charge General Head Ouar ters New Delhi wrote to the Chief Fugineer Northern Command and Eastern Command and Director of Works Southern and Central Command and No 3 II I Dejot Assem stating that the Labore type sheds served their purpose quite we'l for temporary use but for permanent or prolonged use they should be inspected from time to time and properly maintained because time and pest were likely to decay the structure? Dif he warn the officials that obcap und soft wood had been used in these structures which were I kely to be wasted and erreked with time? D d the Food Department ere that these instructions usued in November 1913 had been carried out properly and of elently?

Food Exports

An only hatte repulsation of the announ ement-made by Mr. B. It ben. Food becretary of the coverement of Inla at the AJ Inda Newspaper I ttory Conference beld at Allahabad to the effect that all exports of grains had eva-ed on a August 1941 to given by Mr VI Libentha Trendent of the Marway Chamber of Compares Mr Khemka asys that the export list much by the Calcutta Outcome House shows that only during the months of July August and September 1945 one strate non-indian firm exported to I reign countries no less than 22504 t as al tree from the part of Cal utta and a closer examination of the export I de of the Calcutta port should declore further exports of rice from Bengal.

The lood Secretary peaced a statement to contra dict Mr Abemia in which he said that during the period tritl-lovember 1915 the total expert of rice from In it was 42 90 tons metal as 42302 tons ex rented to Cerlon

In reply to this Mr Abenda in course of another statement toy ed the attention of Mr Sen to the duly hat of exports round for the Carulia Customs House wherefr.m it w i be found that during the period Mrs October, 1945 61797 tons 3 cwt and 40 lbs. of are valued at 2 to \$5. 80 rapers were experted from Calcut a Pert al me As regards expert of ree to Cotombo it has been specifically men soned in the December 1945 Let that only 11 sons and 7 cwt. were sent from Cabutta Lerk

Then figures represent only the experts of now to ferriga countries The last shows other figures of export Color bo and construct shirmen as

Mr Abemla has reques ed the Covernment of India

The export lets of Calcutta Cu toms and the reports of exports in Covernment of India's abstract of over-eas trade eaunot be taken as true accounts of rice exports from India It is now alleged that export of nee and paddy from Ind a has been made to foreign countries in vessels chartered by H M G's Ministry of Food Their final destinations being not disclosed they were kept as close secret and that these exports were not entered in Customs Registers. It is now for the members of the Central Leg slature to eli it informations on this vital matter. Shipments in such vessels are affected to have been made from Coconada Masuli patem Vazagapatam and Calcutta ports direct to fore en countries or to coastal ports I ke Colombo and Cochin We do not know if there is any possibility of changing the destination of these chartered vessels when they armye at Colombo There is nothing which can present them to proceed to other ports with the eargo of nce muset During 1915 such exports to Colombo vem to have been \$3.773 tone and in January 1916 alone I appears as 3,000 tons. We have remon to believe that total exports from Benevi al ne to foreign countenes per chartered vessels in 19 5 had been 30 773 tons The mystery of these chartered sessels must be elegred up as certy so possible It must also be found out why there therments are not entered in the Customs Registers ance when this practice of evasion began and who had ordered three erret shipments.

Sir J P Strastava Food Member Government of ledia evolving to a question in the Council of State on the 20th March stated that 21,024 times and 3125 tons of new were earsorted from Calcutts in the third and with parters 1945 respectively and that the Export Trade Control er Calcutta had informed the Govern ment of India that the figure 61 707 tons of one atsted thy Abemba) to have been exported from Calcutta during the period from May to October 1915 included (2000 one of ner shipped to Ceylon and 15 000 tons (not to Mysters

Mr M L Khemks in the course of his third s stement observes that from all accounts the informs uon wroked to the Covernment of Icd a is wrong In the connection Mr. Kherika points out that export from one port to another in India as also to Colombo s e ste fically tren oned as 'construce and export to County rever well and as much the figures under export to foreign countries cannot melude any coast wire elipment or to Colembo Mr Khemks Las requested the Food Member to refer to the daily export h to seved by the Calcu'-a Cu toms House where a it will be found that more than \$1,000 tons of nee had been expanded from Ca will to fore an roun res during the period from May to October 1945. Regard og the fir res given to the Council of S a c namely 21021 tons and 3.123 tons of me sad to be experied from Calcu' a in the third and fourth quarters of 1945 respectively Mir Abereks ponts out that from 16 h July to 17th September 1945 more than 50 000 tone of once were experted to fore its countries from Ca'cu'ta port and from ter October to 25th Or ober more than 21,000 tons of me were sun's be experted. Me Khemka regrets to note that wrong for yes should have been surplied to the Government of India although a very remonsible officer of the Government of Inda came to the Chamber to examine the real post was and seems a full statement office and verified the figures from the Cos one' expect te a shown to the officer

America and the Indian Food Problem

President Truman has sent a directive to the Secretaries of State Acresilinte War Navy and Labour, the War Shipping Administrator and the Direc tor of the Office of Defence Transportation asking then to do everything possible to speed up the supply of wheat to the liberated areas In his directive. the President said that the problem of supplying the needs peoples of the world with wheat rested mainly on the shoulders of the United States Canada Ansiralia and Argentina Estimated shipments through the first six months of 1946 will be at least five million tons short of requirements of the deficit areas. In view of this situation the President recommended that each of the supplying countries accept its proportionate share cf responsibility in meeting the urgent requirements of the liberated countries on an equitable basis

The Previdents directive expresses much more concer for the peoples of Burope than those subsiding Asia The experience of the Indian Food Delegation at the Washington Food Board is not in the Issaic incouraging for us One of the primary essons for Indian food cruss has been consumption of buse qualities in this country by the Allind forces and the large exports undertaken to met British requirements. Mo World Tood Board ever thought of consulting Indian when her elender food recourses were disappeted ball and when Indian stands in desperato need for food ber first prayer mas could turned down on a second attempt only a fraction of her immediate requirement has becaumer.

The National Committee for Indian Freedom in America has addressed a letter to Mr Byrnes Secretary of blate on il a question T: following is an extract from it.

India has faith in America, not only in her fundantianan impulses but in her serve of justice. America is bound to have increasing relationship with India In cass the lecting should grow in India that America has failed to do all in her power looked up the measures necessary to ward off famme in India the cordial relationship between the two coulties would suffer To cover their own shortcompts it is possible that the local authorities in India m⁸⁹ it yo that the blame to other shoulders.

We request, for that in view of the senousness of the famino facing India and of its far reaching consequences and for the promotion of increasing goodwill believen your country and ours which is the clief purpose of the National Committee for Indiana freedom you will recommend the following steps

Ask your representatives in India for an impediate appraisal of the food situation there.

2 Recommend allotment of increased food imports for India through your representatives on the International Pood Control Board

3 Keep in service United States shipping in order to feed India's starving millions 4 Offer all facilities to private agencies willing

to help in the amelioration of famme conditions.

Writing in the PM, Winston Weverum has exposed how the British propagated machinery in British 63m been set in motion to whitewash the sun of the Government of India. Here is the most significant passage together with the map that accompanied man passage.

Singh points out that 20 years ago a Royal Commission of Agriculture had made recommendation for the improvement of indigenous food production. It has been said that even if 50 per cent of the proposals had been put into effect India would not be reduced to her prepeat circumstanced.

'Liven the Secretary for Agriculture in the Indian Government admitted in the New Della Control Legishtive Assembly on February 4 that the Government had not done all that could have been done.' Such says.

Recently, delegates to the Central Assembly in India charged that the Government had failed to forestalt the present food crass by internal measures to neure a fair and equitable distribution of food among the various provinces at fair prices

On the other hand the British Information Service beer easy the Gausement of India hal instituted a pine control system, established a sprogram of rateogram, and taken measures to stop housding and black market operations. The Bib admits the prevent situation is more critical than in 1943-1941 but feels the government is in a better position to meel at than during the war.

Battoning in cities of one 10000 population has been functioning muo 1048 trill a "bung ration of one pound of ginin a day per uduit the BIS discloses Becuive of food abortage the ration recently was put to 12 ounces Sr S V Bamamurit Food Adviser to the Governor of Madras has warned that a further reduction to eight ounces may be ordered if imme date ruled 13 not zero.

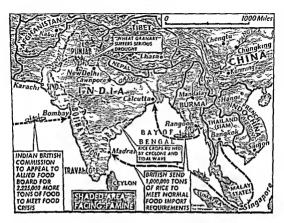
(By contrast Americans are on the average 6i ounces of various hands of food daily between 1937 1941 according to Bureau of Agriculturil Economics statistics Present consumption has not been estimated but it is said to be 'higher than ever")

According to the BIS many aspects of the India Governments food program based on a long range plan aimed at expanding production, consumption and providing the people with adequate purchasing power already are in operation

The BIS adds that educational facilities to teach better methods of cultivation production and animal husbandry have been set up, intervillage communication for the promitton of co-operative marketing credit and conservation of persiabile foodstuffs improved and irrigation projects are under way

But in the view of Singh virtually nothing his been danse to tackle what in his opinion is the most important problem—a land reform program which would enable Indian farmers to gain a decent standard of living by providing land low retts, metered charges and taxes which have kept the peasants in a continual state of impoverishment for centuries.

Not to speak of tong range plans the short-term recommendations made by the Gregory Committee for an increase in food production would have gone a long way to alleviate the impending crisis, had the Govern ment of India paid timely attention to them They had two and a half years time to implement them NOTES 241



China's Advance Towards Democracy

A Washington Post of torial says that the recent developments a China show that she has put her best foot forward in the direction of democracy and up ty. The ed torial said in the time of the property of the control of the control

When a generation ages the he with Similar the down in the people whe do as the policial by the option whether a people of the set before the people whether the people whether the people of the peop

As a result of the Kuomungtan-Communs t succeased the labors of the Poblicasi Consultations Conference which took piece in Chungking lat mon he Chinese Go erment is about to word up its one-party dictatorship An all-China Government is to be set up in which members of the Communitarity the Democratic League the You h Party as well as the Kuomingtang, are to be represented

Chinese arm as both the arm as of the Gove ament and Communities are to be drax sally reduced uilt may be a sally reduced the control of the call authority. A democrate consist to on it to be d awn up in the ener future to be followed by gree as elections. Wartime removing paid retire one one out of four the face for the fifted

China a the second country in Asia whose soc al eys em was entirely democrat e fihe was a land of plain living and high thinking. Her so al structure even today is easen ally democratic. The Impenalist aggress on of Japan se Chas had disturbed her social ble du me the last half a century W th the defeat of Japan t s only natural that China would once again settle down to her own natural democra e lie. It often becomes difficult for Westerners to unders and the see al life of Asia Through an ignorance of the funds mentals they say that "point cal democracy 3 more than a matter of constitutional forms t is a way of ble that has to be learnt by do ng and the process of learning is slow and painful India and China had a way of life which ensured full democracy within the r soc af structure and developed friends all over A a It is the Western in efferences with her social life and Imperated aggressions that has pushed her off the

Police and Military Unrest

An Indian serving in the police or military forces had never been conspicuously patriotic in the past Some were born and bred in a tradition of loyalty to British masters, others were thrust into the system by accident or dire necessity Nor were the Indian forces disturbed by any agony of divided allegiance. But to-day they are faced with the problem of a choice, the choice between the king and the country there being a complete divorce between legal authority and moral allegiance The problem came to the fore in the case of the I N A soldiers who wanted to sacrifice their allegiance to a foreign king for their country Since then there have been a series of disturbances among the Indian police and military which unmistakably point to one signi ficant development in nur national consciousness. Au individual case may be the result of exceptional circumstances But a comprehensive view of the full series of such incidents will provide the right perspec-

In the first week of February about 600 members including officers of the RIAF camp on Marme Drive Bombay went on a hunger strike as a protest against an insult by the camp commander arising out of the wearing by the men of civilian dress in the dining hall The camp commander insolently remarked that Indian officers were not efficient and could not maintain discipline in the camp. The strike was called off after three days with the definite assurance from the Air Commodore Cracsoft for the redress of gnevances

The R I N ratings' revolt is the most important event in the series. It was a protest against the hated pattern of racial discrimination in regard to food pey, demobilization arrangements and travelling facilities. The details of the happenings are well known Beginning with a demonstration by 3 000 strikers they ended in a brish exchange of shots causing dislocation and casual ties. The original etrike of H M S 'Talwar' of Bombay spread to the H M I S 'Hundusthan of Karachi Firing continued for days, and the erstwhile loyal ratings fought with ammunition seized from the armoury

Echoes of the ratings revolt were felt throughout India In Calcutta 500 naval ratings and some R I A F airmen went on a protest strike against military atro cities in Bombay A number of Delhi rations refused duty and were arrested Over one thousand RIAF men ni Bombay declared a sympathetic strike and RIAT strike was also reported from Madras and Ambala.

The entire situation came to normal only on the solvice of Congress leaders like Sardar Patel Admiral Godfrey a threat and Prime Minister Attlee a declaration were ni no avail

The RIAF hunger-strike in Rangoon of the same time deserves separate mention. About 150 members of the ground staff of the RIAP stationed in Rangoon went on hunger-strike from 23rd February Their demands included equality of treatment with the British better living conditions and speedy demnhilica-

Men of the Royal S gnal Corps and IEME belonging to the Indian Army at Jubbulpore went on strike on February 27 The grievances were similar to those of the RIN ratings Though the leaders were arrested, more sepoys joined the strike on March 1

After President Azads statement advising the sepoys to resume work the situation came back to normal The next incident to be reported was the "silent

revolt" by a large number of Gurkha soldiers at the demobilisation centre at Debra Dun The incident was essued by the objectionable remarks made by Maj J E Wilds and Sub Anga Singh Bohra which the men resented The whole regiment joined in a demonstration of protest.

The recent police unrest in Delhi began from a demand for higher pay The hunger strike of the 21st March was followed by the disturbances of the 22nd when teargas was used nn a procession of 100 policemen who shouted the slogans of "Jas Hind" 'Hindus and Muslims are Brothers' Normal duties were resumed next day

The latest occurrence is the hunger-strike of 200 policemen at Gorakhpur who abstained from taking mesh as a protest against the cut in their ration. This event completes our picture for the present

But what do these events reveal? Is it any longer compatible with the myth of service loyalty? The tradition of unquestioning allegisnee to foreign masters has been broken by the nation wide political unrest A large section of Indian police and military forces seems to be in ferment, and these minor manifestations may be just the prelude to a violent explosion all over the country if the entire system is not radically changed. No change will be adequate until the supreme power transferred to Indian banda The awakening and unrest among the police and the military is a stern pointer for the authorities to the nature and extent of the tension that exists in India today

The Military Rai

From the Government attitude to the bappanings of the last few months it appears that the authority of maintaining law and order in the country has been transferred to the military forces The transfer has not been preceded by any consideration whether the military as a safe factor to be trusted with absolute power The regult has been disastrous

The story of military action in the recent disturbances as well known It has some significant findings too Apart from the fact that firms was resorted to by the military in all the disturbances of the last few months the nature of firing also makes eignificant revelstions The February disturbances in Calcutta provided some typical cases of military action Troops went through the main streets firing indiscriminately. A boy and a gurl atanding on a second floor balcony were shot dead by brutes in uniform supposed to be maintaining order in the city The troops also entered houses forcibly and assaulted the mmates Such atrocities apart, wounds were mostly received on the upper part of the bodies. This indicates that firing was apened with intent in kill

Formerly a post-mortem examination followed the deaths caused by police or military firing That practice has been abandoned in Bengul recently under orders of

Governor Casey

The Congress Working Committee in its Bombay re-olution on recent disturbances has condemned mob excesses But it has also been clearly stated that the military action in regard in popular demonstrations has been extremely unjust and unwise "Any such action at the present moment" the resolution says "matrad of cowing down the populace has the effect of infurnating it." So the Committee has asked the GovernNOTES 243

taken in the various places and hones that the enquiry tives with judicial qualifications and enjoying public confidence." Unless a thorough investigation is made and proper action taken against unnecessary mulitary atrocities during popular demonstrations, the grievances of the people may smoulder and has a risk of breaking out in wilder manifestations

Need of An Effective National Defense Force for Independent India

Dr. Taraknath Dus sends the following note Il India is to stand on her own feet as an indepen

dent country she will need an Effective National Defense Force In spite of the existence of the United Nationa Organization all the great powers including the United States are maintaining tremendous armed forces Soviet Russia of all nations is determined to raise & defense force most modern and effetive to face any eventuality, combination of any group of Powers In the United States steps are being taken to have compul. sory mulitary training for the youth Britain as well as Turkey are forced to maintain a force of no less than a million men each But the most interesting thing of all is the anxiety of the National Government of China in the matter of developing adequate national defense

China has already made great progress in this matter, it is evident from the fact that nearly 600 000 Chinese men have been trained by American officers and are equipped with modern armaments. Of this force some thirty or more divisions are to get into Manchura soon to occupy the country for China. It may also interest lodesp leaders to know that ervaral hundred American officers of various types are training Chinese officers who will lead the reorganised Chinese National Army Large number of Chinese are being trained in the United States to become officers of Chinese national defense forces.
But this is not all The United States government

has decided to give China 271 amail war-crafts (vessels) as a gesture of substantial friend by The House of Representatives of the United States has already un ammonsly passed this measure and there is bitle doubt that the U S Senate will also approve it

Both In him nationalist leaders as well as British statesmen can karn something from American Chinese co-operation in world affairs Chins is a free and in dependent country "The United States wants atfriendship and knows that a strong China is an asset to her and to the cause of world peace and therefore the United States is supporting China not only diplomatically and economically but in all matters concerning national defense We understand Bestain following the example of the United States, is ready to sid China in CYEST WAT

For the last 90 years since the days of the so-called seroy mutiny British policy in India has been to keep the recode of Ind a dearmed and to deprive them of the legitimate opportunities for assuming responsibilities for astional defense New it has become apparent to British statesmen in power that Britain is neither able to keen India under subjection by multipry force nor can she maints a her position in world pel tice without In han friend hip and active support. Therefore to make drawback in these organizations is that the defeated

ment 'to institute an enquiry into the military action that Britain should be the first to recognise India's status as an independent nation, but she should adopt will be open to public and will have on it represents effective measures to aid Indians to develop an ade quate defence force of all arms officered by Indians

A strong India is the best guarantee for her in dependence A strong India can aid the Moslem States -Turkey, Perms and others-in the West as well as Chips in the East to protect them from any aggression A free India will have to assume full resonnability for her own national defense and also bear her share to maintain world peace India should develop best institutions for training officers who are to assume responsibilities for national defense Britsin should valuateer support in this matter

The Bhonsla Military School

The Central Hindu Military Education Society organised by Dr B S Moonie and the Bhonsla Military School Nasik has become the All India seat of Physical and Military training This is the only school of its kind so far among the Indian schools which had been able to secure a licence under the Arms Act for the use of real rules and live eartindges for the training of boys in Musketry Besides, riding and swimming are computory for every student. The school has been recognised by the University and the Education Department of Bombay In short, the school sime at preparing young men and somen physically fit morally sound mentally alert and to develop adequately qualities of character leadership personality and broadmindedness essential for national greatness

The school is an all India institution as boys come from almost all provinces I has already provided to build Provincial Homes named after an historic and mapping personage of the province concerned such as the Rans Pratan Rainutana Home The Guru Govind Punjab Home The Pratapaditya Bengal Home, Malbarrao Holkar Malwa Home The Scindhia Homa for Central India and so on for Gujerat Utkai Andhra harpatak Keral Madras and Sind

It is not an easy task to run a Military School entirely as a private enterprise But having started it. it is the responsibility of all well-wishers of this estitution and the cause which it is serving to make it a success. The school has so far progressed with funds from the public and we believe that generous people will loosen their pure strings to see that this neeful metitution is well-established Contributions may be sent to the Prancipal of the School at Ramabhumi Nank.

International Trade Organisation

The fundamental choice before the countries of the world today is whether they will struggle against each n her for wealth and power or work together for security and mutual advantage. The main cause of future war may be eliminated if the Nations of the world meleding the defeated nations work together in every field of common interest on the bans of full employment and an equal s andard of living The United Nations have created not only an Economic and Social Council but special bodies to deal with emergency rehel currency, international investment erval aviation, labour food and agriculture. A great Indo-British friendship effective it is not only necessary nations are not in it, and that a good deal of d stinction

exists between the Imperialist and the subject nations among them In the Hotsprings Conference it was the clear idea that Lastern Nations ought to remain content as suppliers of raw materials, leaving the wealth and a high standard of hie to the industrial countries of the West

The United States proposes the creation of an International Trade Organisation To this end it has been proposed that an Intercational Conference on Trade and Employment should be called by the United Nations to meet not later than the summer of 1916 Judging from the results of Internstinual Conferences held at Hotsprings Rye Bretton Woods etc and the UNRRA India will not feel much optimistic about the outcome of the proposed Independence Trade Conference These conferences have been followed by the creation if one or other International Organisation to which India had to contribute very bberally with little or no corresponding benefit to her The Food and Agricultural Organi ation of the United Nations has heen established but no vign of any improvement in our agricultural or food position in the immediate or near future is visible An International Monetars Fund to facilitate adjustment in the balanco of payment of member countries has also been established India has contributed heavily to it but not for her benefit Not only that this Organisation has refrained from putting any pressure on Britain for the payment of her sterling balances to Iodia the problem was not even allowed to be discussed The UNRRA has taken disproportionately large contributions from the Iodian resources but has done nothing to help India tide over the impending famine

The governing principles for the proposed Inter national Trade Organisation have been given as (1) that in all countries high and stable employment is a main condition for the attainment of matisfactory levels of living and (ii) that approximately full employ rent by the major industrial and trading nations and its main tainance on a reasonably assured basis are essential to the expansion of international trade on which the full prosperity of these and offer nations depends and (113) that domestic programmes to expand employment should be consistent with realisation of the purposes of liberal international agreements and compatible with the economic wellbeing of other nations

The principles sound well but they have in them sufficient loopholes for an evasion of the real spirit which permeates them We apprehend that I ke other Inter national Organisations this one also will be of dubious value not only to India but also to other Assatic countries as well

National Merchant Marine

With the transition from war to peace economy and with the enormous political developments that are expected to affect our entire economic and industrial pattern the problem of an adequate water transport is receiving wider attention During the war we saw the paramount importance of a strong control of the Indian Ocean in the strategic life of India As a matter of fact a strong occanic control is the most vital factor of India s lefence as the entire history of the Indian seas during the Hind; Portuguese and British period of occanic supremacy would show The peninsular character of the country and the essential dependence of its trade on mar time traffic have always made the Indian Ocean a ime arbiter of our fortune

If ahipping was important during the war it is still more so for a prace time economy At the present moment in particular the problem of shipping so ist as India herself is concerned is not so much of defence as of mercantile transport In a recent speech at Patns Mr G L Mehta stressed the vital importance of an adequate merchant merine for India It is indispensable as an alternative and additional form of transport for the coastal trade of a country like Iodia with its vast coastline and large maritime trade and it is invaluable for the promotion of overseas trade and commerce"

A huge amount of drain in the form of shipping freight has been the result of our continued dependence on foreign ships for our overseas trade. The total annual shipping earnings on account of Iodian trade and passenger service before the outbreak of World War II were estimated to be Rs 57 crores of which Indian Companies received about 7 crores. To-day, as Mr Mehta has shown Indian shipping is hardly 100 000 gross tone as against 14 million tons of British shipping and out of a world tonnage of over 75 milions In other countries coastal trade is almost a domestic preserve of the nationals of the country. The share of Indian shipping in coastal trade is hardly 20 per cent while it has practically no share in the overseas manitims trades

An adequate and careful national policy for shipping should be evalued immediately, if post-war development of industry and trade is to be materialized Some hope is pinned on the policy committee on shipping which is now considering Indian shipping problems We should also be vigilant to guard our interests in the international trade and shipping negotiations that would take place in the next few years Elimination of Axis nations from world commerce has given the hig powers greater opportunity to develop and expand their ship ping trade India may at least hope for the opportunities of a freer allocation of routes now that Japanese shipping has been el minated. Much will depend on the policy of the Government which should no longer waste its time in evolving an adequate national shipping policy and the policy must be soon implemented in practice by switching on the vast material resources mobilised for war to fight scarcity maldistribution and the cycle of industrial backwardness

U S-Soviet Amity Essential to World Peace

The American News I'de reports that Mrs. J Borden Harriman former United States ambassador to Norway, was honoured at a banquet given by the American Society for Russian Relief as it launched a national campa ga to equip the devastated hospitals of Russis Joseph E. Davies former U S ambases for to Russia was chairman of the dinner and among the principal speakers were Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace and Senator Claude Pepper

Referring to the election of Trygve Lie as Secretary General of UNO Secretary Wallace said

I consider it highly sign fight that Trygge Lie has been named to a post equivalent to the first president of the world with the support of both the Umted States and Russ a It may well be that the Scandinavian countries will serve as a bridge between the United States and Russia. The Scand pavian countries have long approached democracy in \$ peculiarly individual way

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ment of science economic justice and freedom He said information that the Russians and British in some respects are

in its concentions of freedom.

"I want to say most vigorously," Wallace added "that for the next decade or two science is going to be all important. The future belongs to nations that understand science that understand reconomic sestion and brotherhood and that have great natural resources. As we look at the nations of the world which are destined to understand science most fully, and have natural resources and desires for economic justice and brotherhood we see that Russia and the United States stand out"

Senator Pepper who has recently returned from a tour of the Soviet Union praised the rehel work the

Society is doing in Russia and said

The war is not won in Europe or Asia or even in America and it will not be won until the last estiges of farci'm have been wrased from enemy nations and from those so-called central nations which actually were panderers for Hitlerism or servants of Japanese imperialism

Peopler told the guests of the warm reception he received from Russians as an American and declared

One thing we must remember As I have said elsewhere we have absolutely nothing to fear from the Soviet Union as long as the Soviet Union bas nothing to fear from us. And the work done by the Society for Russian Reliaf is the best possible proof to the Russian people that they have oothing to fear from us-that in peace so in war we come of friandly intent and are holding out the hand of brotherhood If we do our dust task well-the task of supplying the Soviet people with the medical supplies they need so badly and of supplying the American people with perception and with the true facts about our Russian neighbours—then there shall be peace in the world and atomic power shall be the greatest boon mankind has ever known. We must do our task well-and do it now and keep on doing it-for the alternative to success is too frightening to consider

U.S and Fight for Freedom of Press

The American News File reports that freedom of the press is a freedom "for which we must wage a continuous fight" United States Assistant Secretary of State William Benton said in a broadcast from Washington titled Freedom of the Press-World wide "The program was une the series over WECe "University of the Air" a med at explaining United

States foreign policy Paul Porter Federal Communica tions Commission chairman also spoke Benton maintained that it has always been impor-

tant to seek a free flow of information among the peoples of the world" but since the first atomic bomb was dropped it has become a matter of paramount urgency Preedom of the press is freedom of men's minds to seek the truth Without that he eard we cannot construct the defenses of peace in the minds of men and "can't hope for a secure peace"

Benton and Forter agreed that the cause of free

Wallace suggested 'friendly competition' between during the last 25 years. Porter added that freedom the United States, Russia and Britain in the develop- from censorship is a fundamental part of freedom of

When asked whether Russia does not in fact have ahead of the United States in science and economic "an entirely different idea of the role of a free press justice and that the United States is ahead of Russia from ours" Benton said that the Russians "not only frankly admit but boast that their concept of freedom of the press as different from ours. They even deny that ours is freedom" He said Russian practice to the Americans means state subsidies and state control. which are fundamentally opposed to our concept of an

independent press free to enticise the government"

When asked if he saw any hope of bringing the Soviet and Ifmited States viewpoints together Benton expressed the hope that the time will come when we shall get a free flow of news between Russia and the United States" but added that this development will

unboubtedly be a gradual process "

Benton said not only the State Department but Congress and the FCC as well as United States deleextions to various United Nationa conferences were doing something about furthering the cause of freedom of information Benton said the State Department was attacking the problem on three fronts-the economic front political front and what might be called the operating front Benton added that the "outstanding achievement on the economic front has been the Bermuda Telecommunications Conference "

Porter who was vice-chairman of the American delegation at Bermuda said the "Bermuda conference was agmificant because problems of high cost and bottlenecks in transmitting news and felegraph messagas between the United States and the British Empire-a problem which has vexed newsmen and telegraph users for 25 years-was solved in ten days over the conference table in Rermida

Porter said the Bermuda conference "is only one step toward a rational world wide communication system" Porter and the principles of information which the British accepted at Bermuda were adopted by the American republics at the Inter American Rad o Con ference at Rio de Japeiro last autumn. He added that these arrangements paved the way for a world wide acceptance of the same principle at an international communications conference which is expected to be held some time this year

The Bermuda conference Porter continued "sur-. ceeded beyond all expectations But improvement of communications is not an end in itself. It is a means to an end-the real end being to bring the democratic nations of the earth closer together by making possible a freer exchange of ideas more complete understanding and development of better commercial relations Turning to the political approach to freedom of

information Benton said the State Department "plans to do everything within its power along political of diplomatic lines to help breakdown artificial barriers to expansion of private American news agencies magazines motion pictures and other media of communication throughout the world And of course we welcome information from abroad through the same channels."

Concerning freedom of the press within nations Porter said only the people within the country can achieve it "You can search history books and never find an example of freedom being handed to a people They always have to demand it or fight for it themselves"

Benton agreed that as far as international provisions dom of information internationally has not progressed for press freedom were conceined that would be up to the nations themselves 'but I think that free access to news sources, and freedom to transmit news from one country to another without discrimination might very well be included in appropriate agreements of treaties covering our relations with former enemy countries"

Concluding the broadcast Benton said he thought it safe to say that in the months to come "our government will play a leading role in the fight against restrictions on all sorts of interestional communications"

Freedom of press is one of the fundamentals of a free democratic world Where a really popular govern ment functions that government must assure the ways and means for a full and fair reflection of popular opinion This can best be done by the freedom of the press A genuine people a government responsible to the people has nothing to fear from public criticism so long as it remains true to its ideals Freedom of the press can only exist under such a system of administration A government which has many things to concest from popular view is the kind that advocates the suppression of the press it is needless to mention or multiply

Complete Cure for Cholera

The discovery of what is described as a complete cure for one of mankind's oldest and racet deadly enemies cholcra has been made by US Navy epidemiologists in a controlled experiment held during the cholera epidemic in Calcutts on the spring of 1915 which took away a toll of 1 192 lives This is a boon among the hell of legacies the war has left for us Conndering the importance of this unique discovery to our country, where people fall easy victims to the scourge of cholera both in the cities and in the villagea, the report is reproduced in substance

Begun as a protective measure for thousands of Americana stationed in India China, Burma Coyton and the Philippines where annually the disease rages in epidemics the experiment has resulted in a new step forward for medical science. Where before there was only moculation against this dread disease and that not a sure-fire presentive, there is now tested knowledge that through the proper use of blood plasma sulfadiazine and saline solution need die of cholera

Where previously 30 per cent to 80 per cent of all cholera victima died 100 per cent recovery is " assured through this new treatment Dramatic description of the effects produced by this combination of plasma and drugs was first given shortly after the history-making Epidemiology Unit No 50 first exme to Calcutta in June 1945

The burning ghats or funeral pyres were then pled high with bodies of Hindus who had died of cholera The American scientists became familiar with the sunken eyes pinched noses and auxious expressions of the victims They learned to recognize the signs shrunken 'washerwoman" hands and feet feeble rapid pulse, a fever constant diarrhea and vomiting which leaves the body debydrated toxic absorption which causes muscular cramps and collapse

While the majority of the cholers victims came from the poorer less educated classes at also strikes the homes of the richest No respecter of class age

Calcutta from January 1 through June 16 1915 Of these 1,192 died Only a few Americans, who were civilians, contracted the disease, and only one, an American Negro pianist died Fifteen British mili tary residents of the Grand Hotel in Calcutta were stricken and one died

Hardly had this epidemic reached its peak when another broke out in Chungking, China Comdr

Amberson radioed the procedure which his experi mental unit had already determined to be highly successful to the Navy Surgeon General, Vice Admiral Ross T McIntire, who gave this new medical news not only to the American medical units there but also to their allies the Chinese A plane lorded with playma, sulfadiazine and saline solution went over the 'Hump" to cave the lives of hundreds

Of the 400 cases in Calcutta selected by the Navy epidemiologista for their experiment, one group was treated with aulfaguanadine, one with aulfadia zine, one with penicillin, and one with sulfadiazine

and penicilin combined

In laboratory experiments it had been determined that these drugs worked against the cholera organism But in humans the onset of the disease was so sudden and severe, with circulation slowed down because of dehydration and loss of blood serura that the valuable drugs rould not be mobilized rapidly enough to make the battle an equal one Because of the great concentration of red blood cells which would not circulate, gangrene set in the feet and hands of the victims.

Comdr Amberson concerned the idea of using blood plasma to thin out the tluck jelly like consistency of the cholcra-infected blood and help the patient's body perform its normal functions while the sulfadiazine got in its good work.

In summing up the results of the experiment, Comdr Amberson says in his report

'From results of the tests made by our Epi demiology Unit No 50 we recommend

That sulfadiazino plus adequate quantities of salines and supportive therapy bo accepted as the treatment in raild and uncomplicated cases of cholers 'That this treatment be supplemented with penicillin in cases of moderate severity especially

effect of the penicillin or sulfadiazine"

where pneumonia is a complication "That plasma plus salines be administered in sufficient amounts to elicit a rapid clinical response in severe cases of shock or circulatory failure, and that this be continued long enough to mobilize the

Only two of the cases treated had previously had cholera moculations. In both the onset was andden but the symptoms were mild and both were descharged after three or four days treatment This led Comdr Amberson to observe that 'cholera vac cine is of value in lessening the severity and duration of illness Death is almost certain without treatment Chemotherapy and saline solution alone will lower the expected death rate and with the additional use of plasmo the recovery of every cholera victim can be assured '

Restless India

The loce of Indea of Washington punishes an article on Restless India by Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi sex, or race, the epidemic struck down 3,335 people in Pandit This contribution was written by Mrs Pandit NOTES 247

at the request of the Foreign Policy Association at New York to be uncorporated together with, a contibution from Lord Halfatz presenting the Britarh pean of view, in Lawrence Resources forthcomage book Restless India which the Association will publish After Mrs Pandit had written the peec, the Foreign Policy Association found it interpolvent to include it in the profits of the Policy of the Policy of the Policy of Lordin. In Annially beer polithical by the Poisse of Joseph Policy and Pol

Mis Pandit shows how for the last fifty years or more there has been a growing consciousness on the part of the people of India of the essential immorality of Britsh rule over this country She writes

I shipl it is the simple truth to say as a statement of fact that the vast majorry of Ind an men and women educated or otherwise do not today have the slightest faith in the integrity or bonour of British statesmen be they Tory Liberal or Labou nte One may go farther and may that the wast majority of Indiana of all kinds and communities are convinced that British policy in Ind a resta and functions on a system of calculated hypocrasy-a sort of long range stalling plausible protrastination and self-rightcous declarations of honesty of purpose This technique of delay and denial is worked out by incereant and unending recapitulations of the differences discensions and social handicaps of the country all magnified and distorted out of focus to constitute an alibi of India a unpreparedness or unfitness as the case may be for independence. To this end the natural divisions of racial or ruligious groups which must necessarily exist in a vast country such as India have been artificially erected into impawable and unbridgeable barriers and the groups themselves made to look like perpetually warring factions insusceptible alike of national unity or rolltical cohemon

By a system of separate electorates so called which means franchise on a basis of religious beliefs invented by the British Government is has been sought to erse alise the Indian people into mutually exclusive waterlight compartments of sect and com munity Natural minorities exist in every country and the whole trend and principle of modern civilised procedure has been to foster the coale-eing of m norsty groups into the national organism in India however constant wedges are driven to keen the minorities in political segregation and they see used as so many pawns to deny the claim of Indian nationhood and to hamper the natural process of national solidanty which inevitably follow a growing national consciousness among all civilized peoples By the same token every factionist however in significant or irresponsible is boosted by British authorities into a position of fantastic importance and myested with a claim to leadership which is more fictitious than real

All this perhaps is very effective imperial pointers but to the people of Indus the whole thing looks like a systematic and permanent Ulidernation of the country. In the light of such a poly crarried on for a recertal on they cannot beheve in the good of the other princh. The British demand for national unity and servement on fundamentals in the face of which facts becomes a mockey; and an investigation of the property and an investigation.

So far as India is concerned the sequel to ber

the first Worki War was the measure of Amntear After the second World War, within a few months of its end there have been a number of Amntean; in different cases of Indias where were children have been a case of Indias where were children have been as the case of Indias where were children have been as the rather the East from the West has from Dogland or the world with the contraction of the property of the symbol and key of Eastless Asia. Without freedom India can have nuclear transquilly nor progress and with a restluss India seething at its heart there can be no real precious India.

Pakistan-A Negation

In a recent article Mr H N Braitsford has made a very trenchant analysis of the Indian political situation In twee of the comprous landsides that are expected to take place in the Indo-British relations in the near future his study will be particularly a graficant at the moment

Remains with a study in contrast between Jumah and Vehru M Paulsfird brings out the essential absurdity of the demand for Tak tan Mr. Jumah has not been able to make Pakushan a positive policy. "It remains in this band," but it always was a negative meant in the band, but it always was a negative remains in the band, but it always was a negative remains of the policy an express on of the leaves and frustrations which Med me feel when they face the numbers and the economic power of the Illindiu.

Mr Braisford discusses the impossible attitude of juncia who would neither either any interim National Government not take part in an all Indian Constituent Assembly Bowever the elections have weekened his strategical position. The lessons of Assam and the Protiter Province are obvious Thus "the vinon of a colid Mirthim State covering the whole north went of India has vanished."

A free decision on the ments of Pakristan" contiues the writer "is in the present stimorphere of fanatierum impose ble. What is clear is that with the Frontier Province excluded Pakristan is not a possible strategical unit Tha defence of India could not on those terms be assured".

But the etrategy of defence will not appeal to the champion of Pakistan he has only learnt the strategy of discussion

Brailsford on British Responsibility

Mr Brail ford recognises the full significance of our demand for independence Referring to his interview with Pandit Nehru he says

When I trad to discover what Indians mean by that ambiguous word (independence) the answer was sample and straightforward. They do not with to remain within the Brithin Engine The Dominion she has for them no attractions. They are not a few lates of them no attractions are the same of the our traditions, and common and the control of the our knowledges, dominion to the same and a demonstrators traditions. A dominion that is a straightforward to our knowledges and the same and the same and the our knowledges are the same and the same and the which there engignates are excluded. Secretary from

The in short or really the Ind in attitude. The Britshers must realize this standpoint and the real institute should be shown by the policy that the Cabinet Viscous will see a regard to the Indian problem How would they fact to the intransperse of Mr Junah ? This work is the strength and integrity of the Minuteer Mr Brailford com-

Muslims who for obvious reasons, enjoyed offi cal favour throughout the war, have not yet adjusted themselves to the fact that we do sincerely mean to land over power When they are brought to face that fact can they atubbornly refuse to compromise? History and Geography have willed that they must live with their Hindu neighbours Even if they could get Pakistan, thirty millions of them would be left outside its borders. They will make this effort of accommodation when they realise that in Mahatma Gandhia language we are going to quit India as a ruling power The first question is simple Are we ready to transfer power to a National Government even if Mr Jinnah refused to

Mr Brailsford concludes

Until a National Government is formed India has no leadership which public opinion will trust and obey So long as the moral and legal suthority are divorced there is no power that can shame the profiteers and overawe the anti-social forces. Only when respons bility visibly passes to a truly Indian Government in Delhi will the battle against hunger and disorder begin with a prospect of victory

The most sinister aspect of the Indian Constitution has been a complete divorce of power and responsibility. of morsi and legal authority

Abuse of Telegraph Act Provisions

Mr K Punnish member of the Standing Com mittee of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, has released to the press the following letter ha has written to the President of the Conference

Press messages inland and foreign regarding the Indian naval ratings strike and the subsequent deve lopments in the city booked at Karachi by two Indian news agencies and one foreign agency as also by special correspondents of newspapers outside Sind both Ind an and Anglo-Indian were held up by the Central Telegraph Office at the instructions of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Sind

The action of the telegraph authorities is an unusual step masmuch as these newspapers and agencies have been deprived of impartial and independent reports from their correspondents on

whom they rely for such work,

Even if such action were found necessary under the provisions of the Telegraph Act the respective agencies and correspondents must have been in formed sufficiently to time about the existence and enforcement of this restriction so that they could carry out their task in the hest manoer possible to the circumstances

Actually however they were informed only

I consider the reason given out by the telegraphic authorities that 'no official confirmation is available in respect of these messages is filmsy and most untenable as in all such cases official confirmation could not be had and the authorities concerned were found to be absolutely rejuctant to help the corres pondents in their work. This ridiculous aspect of the restrict on becomes all the more glanng when you realise that the messages were stopped wholesale although they contained both official and non-official information

It as pears that these restrictions did not affect Reuters and the Associated Press of India who estned their reports on the teleprinter line and therefore this action on the part of the authorities affected those agencies and correspondents who depend entirely on telegraphs for transmission of

their messages

The contradiction of the Sind Government that there was no censorship of these messages is utterly mi-leading and travesty of facts Both by means of consorship and by recourse to provisions under the Telegraph Act the authorities effectively stopped all these messages

There was nothing in these messages to which the Chief Secretary to the Government should take serious objection which was not generally covered by the Associated Press and Reuters His action placed the A P and Reuters at an advantage and ruled out the others and did not present the circulation of news through telephones to and from Karachi

The Chief Secretary's action was uncalled for and prevented the new-papers served from Karachi by special correspondents and agencies (not on the teleprinter) from serving their papers for which they

bracans sta

The internal press censorship is said officially to have been abolished Surreptitious attempts to stiffe unpalatable news items however continuo sa they did during the war years Abuse of the provisions of the newsprint order and the Telegraph Act in addition to open censorship was quite common during the war We have not forgotten the deliberate interference with telegraphic messages sent to America during Calcutta a August 42 blood both Mr Punnish's letter was published on March 2 and no setion seems to have been taken on it so far a.e., till the end of the month This proves that so long as British rule continues in this country surreptitious consorship will remain a regular festure of their administration

Bengal Covernment and Imperial Officers

The Government of Bengal is the El Dorado of the Imperial services There are hosts of officers of 19 or 20 years of service who are either secretary to something or a Director General of some department on a pay of Rs 2750 a month or more But even then that is not the end Section 93 Government seems to be absolutely convinced that in spite of the pretension of handing over palitical power to Indian bands a good number of high salaried British officers must be appointed to man a multitude of special departments created without public spection British personnel retired from the services Actually however they neve substitute of after 18h hours after this official action that their work which means that no Indian is suitable for those

In the Bengal Secretariat we have Dr Jenkins who retired after a full period of service as Director of Public Instruction appointed as the head of the newly created Method and Organisation" of the Chief Ministers Department on a salary of about Rs 3000 per month Again Mr Bottomley is the newly appointed Clairman of the Public Services Commission After a full period of service in the Education Department he was appointed as Special officer on the salary of

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benefit we do not know We next find him as the enemy and corrupt practices that followed Chairman of the Public Services Commission

come to occupy this position after his ratirement from the post of Inspector-General of Police We do not know what he is enforcing but we have had occamna to observe that bribe-takers and bribe-givers in high places are cleverly slipping nut after having squandered crores and crores of the tax payers' money Famine, food civil supply, ratinning etc., have provided a crop of high salaried posts and they are being annihuously filled by British personnel, mostly recruited from the ratired people. Mr O M Martin has been appointed Commissioner of post war reconstruction in Bengal The post for an Additional Chief Secretary has been erested with the object of a rehabilitation of Bergel We do not know what they have done all these years but we find destritutes dying in the city and more coming in

Under the present system of Covernment run by a particular ruling caste in flagrant and contemptuous disregard of public opinion appointment of Indians th these posts will solve an problem. In order to make these posts affective and of review to the people we know we must want for a people a government fully respon sible to the people In the meantime we find no scuse in frittering away poor people's money on such high salaried special posts

The Bruish in India

Speaking on the Finance Bill in the Central Legislative Assembly, Mr Lawron the British Group spokesman referred to the position of his community in this country and disclaimed any intention in ask for "special engormone" and modestly said. We shall only ask for those forms of protection, which will protect everybody without sufficient voice in the legislatures or indeed those who bave no voice at all. In view of the impending political change the fear of losing the extra special concessions the British traders had so loug been enjoying in India under the present constitution, is quite understandable. British interests in this country were secured in many ways. They had the grossly unjust and unlateral safeguards embodied in the constitution Then they had the preposterously high representation in the focal and Central Legislatures. There number might have been 25 in Bengal in a house of 250 or 3 in Sind in a house of 60 but the constitution has been so esrefully devised and seats in the Legislatures so carefully planned that with this apparently small number, the balance of power had on many occasions shifted nu to their hands. This was not accidental but intentional The British Group have slways been eager to sense this balance of power, and have never hentated to stoop to use it deliberately against the interests of this country Bontara Darpor and should have attracted the atten-The appointment of British Governors in India is a tion of the powers that be great advantage for them We saw in Bengal a British Governor abandoning all considerations of constitutional decency and decorum for securing the resignation of a

Rs. 3,000 per month This "special work" has appearently Britain. The most horrible famine in the history of been finished at the tax payers' cost but to whose India was the result of the maladministration, ineffi-

In the course of his speech Mr Lawson claimed The present Director-General of Enforcement has that they were not ashamed of the part they had played in this country as traders and legislators. But the people of India think that they are not quitting India with a clear record behind them As traders they have enjoyed extra-special concessions, safeguarded by the constitution and actively backed by the Government They pever came as fair competitors with Indian enterprises A year ago the Central Legislative Assembly passed a resolution demanding the repeal of the commercial calculated clauses in the Government of India Act but they still remain Their record as legislaters is countly doubtful even up to the present time It was the three Botish votes that embaldened the Governor of Sand to hand over power to a minority parts in the Legislature

The British traders and officials in this country must realise that a political change is coming They cannot expect to live here as a ruling caste They can at the most expect to color only that amount of extra advantage on this country which an Indian will anjoy in England under similar circumstances

Famine in Bankura

The statement recently relassed to the Press by Mrs R. Roy regarding conditions prevailing in cartain parts of the Dairnet of Bankura discloses a very remous state of things Owing in a failure of the monacon, the early paddy crop had been scriously damaged. while transplantation for winter rice (paddy) was possible on a small area. Even on these lands the out-turn has been badly affected by the drought which continued during the e-ason of cultivation A state of famine prevails in this srea although a perverted sense of official prestigs has stood in the way of a straightforward declaration of farmee Mrs Roy found shie-bodied men and women working in Government test relief works for a bare pittance of about five annas a day while many of those who were physically unable for this hard work or unused to it were found to be tiving nn a gruel of tamarind seeds and Mohua flowers. Official relief was found to be hopeleasty madequate ordinarily limited to 2 per cent of the population while the estimate made by Mrs Roy after her local visit and discussions with the members of the un-official Rebel Committee was that in many places not less than 10 to 15 per cent were on the verge of starvation and needed immediate relief

Mrs Roy vanted a so-called industrial home for destitute people in the affected ares, and found that practically no work was being done here

Atthough reports in the Calcutta press have been meagre news of the very distressing conditions in the district has been appearing in the local newspaper, the

It is therefore to say the least curious that no statement has yet been recied by Government, grying an arcount of the postion in these areas and of the decency and decorate for second to face the famine measures taken to deal with the situation and refuting with the people at his back by the formation of an the very serious charges of maction and callous inwith the people as his used by the stalled a zervile difference on the part of the local officers of the Govern-Ministry in its place and how the British Group kept ment. An account of the "flying" visit of the new Ministry in its piace and now the Educational Governor has been published with the usual flare of come with aid of their time and presents of Great triumped but there is no magic in such visule Wa have

waited and waited in vain for an announcement of the results which have followed from this visit how far the scope of gratuitous relief has been extended in those who need it how far the wage scale in test works have been revised and how far work of a suitable nature has been provided for those who are meapable ar unused to earth work on the public roads Paddy husking is an occupation which in normal years provides emplay ment to a large number of women in the villages The granaries of the cultivators are empty but the Government holds the entire stock of surplus paddy, as a result of the paddy procurement policy which is being adopted The public has therefore a right to know bow much of the paddy stocks in the control of Government in this district has been made available to the starving women in the affected areas From the experience of the work house visited by Mrs Roy we may safely infer that the miscrable plight of these unfortunate women has not yet attracted the notice of those who are entrusted with the organisation of rebel

One important issue emerges from the statements to which reference has been made above. Anybody with eves to see and sars to hear must have realised by the first week of August 1945 at the latest that the situa tion would develop along these lines and that prompt and vigorous measures were called for and that the people in these areas known to be chronically suscentible to eron failure and famine will have to be sun ported until the next early nee is harvested in November 1946 And yet with negligence and indifference which cannot too strongly be condemned things were allowed to drift until a situation almost beyond control has been reached which had been described in lund colours in the statement of Mrs Roy The least the new Governor of Bengal can do is to institute an enquiry into the conduct of the officials concerned No. take sense of official prestige should be allowed to stand in the way Even if it is possible to prevent any actual loss of life which from our personal experience of these areas we very much doubt these afficers must be held accountable for the widespread and intense suffering which with a little forethought and organisation might have been prevented by them

Economic Sanctions Against the South African 'Herrenvoll'

The stustion in South Africa has reached a clinix As stated by Dr. N B. Mare in the Council of State the Government of Inda's proposals for an amicable settlement were turned down and repeated protects against the expression policy ignored by the Union Government As a reliablety measure the Government As a reliablety measure the Government As a reliablety measure the Government and the Council of the trade agreement with the South African Government

Mr Sorabi Rustomii leader of the South African Delegation said that though it was good that within 21 lours of the delegations arrival in Delhi the Government of India had taken action, aguast South Africa the delegation was not entirely satisfied

Mr. Sorabij explained to the Press convergondents the sign feance of the improving of recomme sunctions so far as South Africa was concerned. During the war when there was sente to India exported large quantities of precessors but at the same time owing to restricted out of the same time owing to restrict the same time.

other foodstuffs Substitutes were found for these by South African Indians Soon after the war piecegoods from England and America had already begun to come into South Africa.

Mr Sorabji said

It is not because we want to bit South Afras asking for the enforcement of economic sanctions By enforcing economic sanctions and with drawing the High Commissioner, you lift the whole straggle from the inter-governmental plane to the international plane. Short of war, economic tons see the next best instrument to use

The delegation sent a memorandum to the Vectory and a deputation led by the Aga khan waited on the Vectory on March 12. The Congress Working Committee meeting in Bombay on March 15 passed a resolution which eatest that the disabilities of the Indian settlers in South Afrac constitute a blot on humanity and a slur on the ervilusation of the West It also also the Government of India forthwith to withdraw there is the Commissioner of the Union Government women suggested the proposed legation pending the configuration of the West It also also governments to consider the whole policy of the Union Government to consider the whole policy of the Union

Government signaté Assisto peoples
Meanwhile the Union Government has received
Indias decision to boral off trade relations with cold
and callous determination. Though the precise terms of
the Bill are still not fully known much light has been
thorous on it by the discussion of a United Paris.
So far as we can gather from these reports the Bill will
so far as we can gather from these reports the Bill will
are the sound of the soun

F M Smuts who used to wax elequent on the evils of war and tyranny is now perpetuating a shameless fascist tradition in South Africa As Mr J H Holmeyer said in his address at the Witmaterstand University Smuts and his government are today suffering from the disease of "herreavolk" mentality Racial prejudice has also expressed itself in the Union Govern ment's decreon to claim the incorporation into the Union of the former German territory of South West Africa so long administered as a League of National mandate This is obviously designed to bye pass the Soviet claim for full franchise at the UNO for the natures of South West Africa We wonder how long this tyranny of prejudee will continue in a world of four freedoms Mr Holmeyer exhorted the University students to fight for the 'fifth freedom"-freedom from prejudice

The Indians in South and East Africa, went there to clear the jungles lay the inlivary lines construct the roads and build the very towns from which they are being outside thoday. It were Indians who had been called upon to shed their blood in the two World Wars were the freedom of those treacherous Westernere Western

KOTES

tardy application of "economic sanctions"

The Malayan Union

The Commons debate on the S'ruts Settlements Bill has thrown a food of Light on the nature of British intentions in Malaya Mr Creech Jones, the Colonial Under-Secretary, tried in his tong speech to direct the grave mispyings of the Malayan people and the Chances ammigrants in spate of his ben efforts to draw e veil on the anti-democratic aims of the plan its very Linguage as a Labour member complained "recked of patronage" The main provision of the plan is to set up a closer Malayan Union with the object of britging together polated units existing at the moment and thereby unifying the administration Mr Creech Jones spoke eloquently on their estelul connideration of the fundamental rights of the natives and also assured the policy of full rollaboration with local public oranion in working out the new plan. He pointed out the dangers of divided lovalties and multiplie to of anthornies and put forward the British plan of unification

But these lolly prolessions enougt after the character of the proposed up on which by its very praciple is flagrantly anti-democratic. For one thing one cannot recognic the idea of an imposed constitution with the idea of four freedoms guaranteed for the peoples of the world The only explanation evens to be that now that Malaya is once again within its impenalist fold Britain does not like to bring in the uncomfortable usues of four freedoms. The days of the Atlantic Charter are

mer for the time being

Coming in the nature of the scheme steelf we can hardly understand how administrative unity can be assured by setting up two different administrations with Singapore as a s-parsic colony The prospects of the realisation of a full self-government remain narrely indefinite and the separation of Singapore negatives whatever democratic possibilities a close union could

Establishment of a common Malayan citizenship with full franchise rights for the Indian residents is certainly a progressive move But the provisions of the acheme are so vague about the constitution of the legislative bodies and settlement councils that we feel optimist a neither about the fate of the Indians in Malaya nor about the democratic possibilities of the Union itself

India and Malaya

The life of Indians in Malaya continues to be distreeping In a recent article Mr P Kodanda Rao discusses some of the vital problems regarding Ind ana in Malaya and shows their abject economic mivery consequent upon recent and late political changes

The Indian population forms the third largest racial community in Malays the Chinese being the largest of all The majority of this population are labourers engaged in subber estates When the Japanese made the desperate attempt of building a Burma-State Railway about 85 000 Ind an tabourers were converpted and carned to Siam In building this "Death Railway" 50 per cent penshed and the rest were left in a pre carrous condition. After Buttels re-oreupstion the surviving mass returned to Malaya The process of recovery in the shape of providing relief to the suffering

the treachery Meanwhile we must be content with the and debilitated labourers is too slow to cope with the total wreckage Apart from labourers, there is another section of the Indian community which needs immediate and adequate relief. It is the lower middle class who are anking into the rut of total destitution

One of the main factors affecting the Indian community in Malaya is the policy of the Malaya Govern ment towards the "collaborators" with the Japanese The policy is to pro-ecute the political collaborators, although the British Governor in surrendering Malaya spec fically asked the people to co-operate with the Japanese In sacw of this significant fact an enlightened policy of general smace y as given to Burma should be followed in Malaya

Thus both economically and politically the Indians in Malsya are in a very pitiable attration and it is our duty to lend all possible support to our brethren in that unfortunate land Pand t Schrue recent tour in Malaya will no doubt give some encouragement to the suffering and despondent Ind an community. The Concress has arranged in send a Medical M soon to give all possible succour to the dishestlened community A Iree India could have offered more material help and it is significant that the bureautratic Indian Government is persistently trying to undo our efforts by delaying the travelling arrangements of the Mission

British Imperialism in the Western and Middle Asia

The report of the India Independence Day celebra tion in Washington under the aury cer of the Vational Committee for India's freedom has just reached us. The summary of the speech delivered by the celebrated American journal of who has intensively foured the Eastern coun nes is Enen here Mr Stone is the Washington correspondent of the weekly Aution and also of the New York daily newspaper PV He has done some superb emusiding in the domest e and foreign field and his recent articles on Palestine have been revealing to those unfamiliar with the subject and even to those famil or with it he has brought new facts and new slants Mr Stone raid

I have just come back from Palestine and the Middle East and seen with my own eyes much that ladis has experienced the deadening hand of British imperialism da alliance with the most reactionary native elements in the colonial countries at a en coursement of daunity in Egypt playing Moslem against Copt and in Palestine playing Arab against

Jew as in India the British play the Moslem against the Rindu I think I may say on behalf of the Jewish community or Palestine that it sees its luture not as an outpost of the British but as a partner with the peoples of the East in a new era of freedom and development I know that among the Jews among the Arabs of Palestine there in the deepest sympathy for In I as asperations and Palestinians and Indians have a new bond to common-they have both been betrayed by the British Labour Parix

We are accustomed to hearing the British my that they dare not keep the promise of the Balfour Declaration lest this reflume India II they are so anxieur about Ind a they have an easier nearer and supplet way to concellate Ital's They can set Ind a fice I myself hardly think India will go up in Ames if the British keep their promise of a Jewish

national home in Palestine But the question I want to ask is why we never hear the reverse of this basic proposition of British propagands. I wonder why we never hear the British Government say we must give freedom to India lest we inflame the Arab peoples in the Middle East I wonder why we do not hear the British Government say we must stop shooting Moslems in Java for the same reason I wonder why the British do not say that America must interiore to free Iodia lest Ibn Saud would aton selling us oil and use it instead to lubricate his camels Why do these British bugaboos rever work in reverse? Is it because the British and their stooges only raise these slogins when they serve not the Arabs nor the Moslems or the Indians but the purposes of British impenalism?

I want to say a word tonight of India from the viewpoint of America. The freedom of India is of basic importance to the maintenance of world peace India is a symbol and a sign to all the colonial and colored * peoples Unless the aspirations of India of the colonial and colored peoples are satisfied, their disaffection will provide the tinder for a new World War When I speak of American interaction I do not mean that we shall interiene only to serie the tail on the kite of British imperialism I mean that we must provide from our own experience of democracy at home and from our own expenence of colonial people in the Philippines a means of peacefully satisfying the aspirations of colonial and colored peoples We must use our power to mediate not only between British and Russia but between the imperial powers and their subject

Bruish Imperialism in East Asia

peoples

Mr John M Coffee also addressed the same gathering He has been one of Indias staunchest and earliest friends in the House of Representatives in America he has been like a pillar of strength to the cause of Indian freedom Mr Coffee explained how intelligent Americans had become familiae with tho colonial powers and their activities, and particularly with Great Britain and her colonisation. They had found how during the war those subjugations continued in an unabated fashion Today the whole of the orient is in ferment Giving a visid picture of the conditions in the Onent, Mr Coffee said

We know that out in Burms the people are seething with unrest because they are worried lest the continued subjugation of the Burmese go on though they had been promised for 35 years of at least dominion independence Down in Thailand, the Stamese are now witnessing a spectacle at the end of World War II when they have read in the newspapers and heard over the radio and American OWI that the Four Freedom applied to the Orient and the Atlantic Charter had application to the Orient They are amazed to discover that there is no such thing as freedom of press freedom of speech freedom of religious worship that their customs reveoues are not their own that everything is funneled through the foreign occupants in other words the British They decree in Thaifand today just what shall go on When I recall how Burma became a part of the British empire I am fearful of what is going to happen to Thailand if we stand meekly and obse

quious'y, if we continue to wag the fail of the British kite.

Down in Malaya, in the Strait Settlements these peoples too are wondering whether the re'ura of their former British masters will mean the resumption of the exploitation to which they were so jected in the rubber plantations

Down in Indonesia, the yast and very wealthy erction of the world owned by the richest woman in the world, the Quern of Holland and the Dutch overloads have decreed that they shall resume the former practices prevailing there, namely, to pay the Dutch the etitlers, that is, the Indonesians the Javanere 15 rents a day as they were paid under the Dutch overlord occupation I ilty-one mill on people living on the Island of Java have been struggling for independence for 40 years. Under bockarno ther began to see a light in the clearing. When the Japa came down into Indonesia they sensed the struggle of the peoples for independence, and the Jap overlards -the imperial force-took advantage of that spirit. Many Indonesians were fooled by Japanese propagunda But the point that I am trying to make is that the Japs sowed the seeds and spread the gospel of independence for the Oriental peoples and, to that extent, they fomented this spirit of rebellion smoos the Indonesians so that today, augmented and implemented and pushed on into great fever heat by the Japanese during the occupation, the peoples of all of the Orient outside of India where the Japanese occupied the section have been spurred on to greater and more feversh activities for independence than ever before

Why should Indian people be given their independence? Berause they are entitled to their independence Because for more than 150 years they have been under the yoke of a foreign invader who came in and alole the land from the Indian people, from whom it took the land through force forcery and smlence

Like India all the other countries in Ass and Africe groaning under open and covert Imperial yoke have an equal right to be free. The subject people of the world will judge America by her attitude towards the subject races Unless the United States exhibit a willingness to demonstrate its devotion to democracy by possitive and affirmative acts, these peoples are going to be sailly disillusioned. They see America recognise Argentina where Fascism flourishes under Col Perron They see that America recognises General Franco loans him money and sells him planes, buys his goods helps him directly and indirectly and perhaps at the behest of British Imperialism continues to maintain him as the dictator of Spain High time for intervention

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Manager, THE MODERN REVIEW,

WANTED-A FOREIGN POLICY FOR NATIONALIST INDIA

By TARAKNATH DAS, php.

INDIAN Nationalists are asking for Indian freedom from alien domination and this is a very laudable ideal for all ludians who have any self respect left in them Bul attainment of this objective is dependent upon several forces to be utilised effectively, and one of them asforces of world politice To be clear, I with to make the statement that no nation can ever grow and prosper in isolation and nations die in stagnation Nations often lose their independence due to restation in world politics It is also a fact which often does not recests adequate recognition from even students of world affairs that a nation after losing six political independence to on aben power can never regain it unless it can utikes the world political attration to its advantage or forming alliances which might be weightier than the forces of the enemy It is also true that e wrong execulation in inter national situation and forming an alliance with undesirable forces may cost e nation a freedom-the present condition of Japan is the best example Thus for regaining Indian freedom India will not only bave to put her own house in order and Indian leaders will have to show their ability to act as state-men and bring about national unity on the basis of a truly United India and they will have to adopt a long range foreign policy which will be to the advantage of Indian cause-Freedom of India Freedom of Assa and World Freedom In this connection I may mention that under peculiar circumstances a nation may have to form different types of elliances and this is true about Nationalist India Under the present world conditions and for the best interests of India what might be the best foreign policy? I am raising this question for intelligent discussion of the vital issue at a time when momentous developments in international relations affecting India's future are progressing very fast

Marshal Stalins speech delivered on February 9 1946 is not merely an oration before a national election but it is a document of historic importance From its contents it becomes clear that Soviet Russia is deter mined to develop her industrial power to the extent that she will be the stronge-t nation in the world. This and astroll power will werve as the foundation of her military strength as well as national security and prospenty This feet should be viewed and considered in relation to the existing and ever increasing Anglo-Soviet rivalry in all parts of the world

The following paragraph of Premier Status a speech

'I have no doub' that if we render the necessary are s'arce to our scientis's they will be able not only to evertake but also in the very near future to surpose the achievements of science outside the boundanes of our country. As far as plans for a longer per od are concerned the party Ithe political party in power on Russ 1] intends to organise a new mighty arrenge of a national economy, which will enable us to in eresce the level of our production for instance three fold as compared with the pre war level. To achieve this we must endeavour to see that our industrie produces fifty million tone of pig mon per year, nxty multion tone of steel, fire-handred million tone of cool and arts sulton tons of oil Only under mich conditions will our country be ensured accurat any exemplably Perhana three new Five-year Plans will be required to achieve this if not more But it can be done and we must do it "

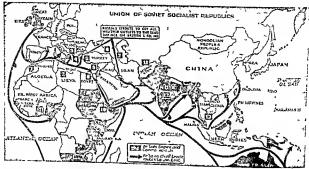
This means that Stalin the most far-eighted state man of Rusus is planning for a fifteen years programme to meet all eventuality in international relations

Ind a has population and resources to develop But due to short-extited policy of the British Government, Indian science and industries have not been developed adequately Today Indian industrialists and scientists, from all I learn from distance, are not fully alive to their oan responsibilities towards developing India to be a great power from the standpoint of Russian standard as indicated by Stalin's speech quoted above

One question that should be considered without centimentalism by Indian statesmen is. What should be the position of India in e possible conflict between Great Britain and Soviet Rusna ? To make my position absolutely clear I wish to say that I do not suggest that this conflict is mevitable but I assert that there ere indications of conflicting interests between Soviet Russia and Britain in every direction because Soviet Russie as traine to expand her influence and control the remous now under British domination The map indicating bow Soviet Russias determined efforts to expand in the Mediterranean regions and the Near East is threatening the "hie-line of the British Empire will show that in any inglo-Soviet Russian conflict India will be a point of attack as was the case in the last World War India se the strategic centre of the world

II on Arbio-Russian conflict occurs than Somet Russa for her own defence will plan to attack India. Source Russia will act so that the source of power in India may not be available to Great Britain This plan of attack on India by Russia is not a new idea (in international relations there are very few new ideas) As early as the beginning of the nineteenth century, during the Napoleonic War when Tsar Paul was an ally of Vapoleon the programme of attack on India through Turkey and Persys was put in operation This old plan has been perfected and Soviet Russia is nearer to Indian borders today than any time in history

Just as during the last World War II Japan marched The following printers by Indian statemen who through Indio China Siam Malaya and Burma and talk of making India a great Fower and Engal, similarly in the war which might develop from the en ing inglo-Russian rivalry Soviet Russian forces would march through Iran which is stready under Soviet Russian grap towards the Persuan Gulf and Beluchutan and Sand Another rolumn of Soviet forces and much through Afghanistan, with a tacit consent of the rulers of this land (as was the case of the march of Japanese forces through Siam where the Siamese prevented only a token remetance) and attack the



[The diplomatic duel with Russia in the Middle East is the chief but not the only part of Britain's concern over her vital sea communications The many factors involved include (1) Tangier, on the Straits of Gibrallar where Russa has genned a voice in multipower control. (2) Impolira, a part of Inly's colonial impire which Russa has asked as a Soviet trusteeship under the UNO. (3) Yugodawa, as a venue of Russah and the Colonial Colo penetration to the Adriance, (4) Greece traditionally friendly with Britein but now a point of dispute with Russaa, (5) the Dardenelles strategic link between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean which Russia wishes to control, (6) the Russo Turkish border where Moscow demands for changes are linked to the Soviet interest in the Dardanelles, (7) Iran where Russia is interested in oil and in access to the Persian Gulf. (5) Egypt, where Britain has long had multary rights which Egypt wants to terminate at once, (9) Pales tine where the immigration issue has etired the Arah nations of the Middle East, (10) Entres, Italien colony where Ruens hee asked port facilities (II) Alghanistan where both Britain and Russia are striving to strengthen their relations, (12) India where political strife and the question of India's future status pose a greve problem (13) Malaya a vital bastion which has been stirred by revolt 1

North Western Frontier Province and the Punjab It is also conceivable that Soviet Russia will control the Chinese province of Siokiang as she does Mongolia today before any Anglo Russian conflict breaks out and in that case she will also seed her forces towards North West Iodis from that direction

There are many iodications that Soviet Russia is courting the co-operation of Pan Islamic Pan Arah League There is every reason to believe that Soviet Russia to get the support of a part of the Moslem population of North West India will agree to partition of India as has been advocated by Mohammed Ali Junah Soviet Russia will be willing to support partition of India with a Pakistao which will later on become a Soviet puppet state as Poland or Yugo-Slavia is in Europe or Moogolia in Asia now Afghamistan North Western Frootier Province, the Punjab and Sind separated from India and under direct or indirect control of Soviet Russia will be the most effective base for further expansion of Soviet Russis In India without much difficulty

If such a situation develops and I believe there is every possibility of such a development, not imme diately but after a few years what will be the position of Nationalist India? Mesers Azad, Nehru, and others

decision should rest the foundation of future foreign policy of Nationalist Iodia Will Nationalists of India defend her borders if she be attacked by Britain's enemies or will they foin with Britains enemies and fight her ? If Indian nationalists decide to defend India from an attack by Soviet Russia then there must be an Anglo-Americao Indo-Chioense alliance They should also see to it that Pao Islamic bloc of powers may not make a common cause with Russia against India and her allies

III

Some Indiae politicians talk about a Revolution in India now But the thing that should receive immediate attention of far nighted Iodiao state-meo is to prepare for Indian National Defence against all eventuality This task of developing an Indian army, no less power ful then the army of Soviet Russia officered by Indians and to be equipped with modern arms produced 10 In han factories for Indiao defeoce the task of developing an Indian navy which will be the mistress of the Indian Ocean and a suitable surforce must be tackled with Anglo-American co-operation May I say to those who are chowing their great enthusiasm of freeing India will have to make the decision now, and upon this from a powerful mass attack by using the wespons of

and Rombay nots

Indian statesmen should take lessons from Marshall policies Marshal Chiang was willing to make conces sions to Chinese Communists so that they would be able concrament and one national army in China There must be a united nationalist government in co-operation with leaders of Moslem Indiana but there cannot be and must not be any divided India in any form or shape Marshal Chiang has accepted American and British support to strengthen China s military payal and air power and to develop her economic resources India at the present stage of international situation connet be raised to a status of a great power by merely shouting slorans of "brioging about Revolution" and face the Civil War "

Freedom of a United India (Akkand Bharat)-esta. blushment of Federated Republic of the United States of India-is the goal and there cannot be a compromus on this issue If India is to attain her goal and she will in course of time without fighting Britain and alhance without allying with Britain's enemier then Aoglo American Powers will have to make an alliance with India, on the bane of pursuing such foreign policies February, 12 1946

"rods water bottles and stones" and "rinkes" and defence policies and economic policies, which must not "turning mer trolley cars" and "cutting telegraphic conflict with genume Indian interests, Anglo American communications' as has been door in recent Calcutta Powers will have to aid India as their ally and must not treat her as a passal.

India holds the balance of power in world politics Chiang Kan-shek in matters of internal and external of inday and tomorrow Soviet Russia fully realises the suportance of winning over Iodia on her side It seems that Anglo-American state-med as yet do not give any to participate in the government of united China. He evidence of understanding that there is urgent necessity has however not made ony concession reporting of treating India as their equal in the true sense of the divided allegiance—there will be only one national word and as an ally, at least in the same fashing as the United States and Britain have pledged and are action

towards Nationalist Chins To be fair with the difficulties of Indian nationalist leaders it must be recognised that even if they decide to pursue a foreign policy of Anglo-American-Chinese-Indian alliance supported by free and independent Moslem states bordering India it esonot be put in operation unless Brush statemen take the first step towards actual recognition of Indian freedom Thus the development of the future trends of foreign policies of Nationalist India will largely depend upon British statesmanship and world vision India, cay oo part of Asia, will meekly continue to rurreoder to the present status of colonial possessions of Europeao powers This fact must be recognised and British statemanship, if not completely bankrupt must devise means for the solution of Indo-Botish cobflict and promote Indo-British

New York

GANDHI AND A. E.

A Study in Similarity

BY PROP MANOJ KUMAR CHATTERJI, MA

In the domaio of politics and spirit Ireland and India are strong and permanent aliter The problems of India struggling to break the foreign rule, under the physicians. and dynamic leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, are not essectially different from the political problems of Ireland. Although separated from each other by a distance of several thousand miles there two countries have much in common in the world of mind and matter India therefore, has reasons to be interested in Ireland The to-operation between these two countries is a move in the right direction and is at the same time a need of the hour

To those who are specially interested in this aspect of mutual co-operation the striking simularities in the writings of two outstanding representatives of the thought-movements of both these countries Gandly and A E (George Wilham Russell)-will not come as a matter of surprise Like Gandhin, Russell (A E, the ben name by which he was called) was the leader of his generation in politics economics and sociology His wrath against oppress on and injustice his tenderness for the common people his complete selflessness has search for moral values and finally, his unfinehing upholding of the good in man against coal and oppression and base hving and base thinking are all in the manner of Gandhiji. The life of such men makes besutiful the generation with which it coincides

The building up of a civilization is at once tha poblest and most practical of all soterprises in which human faculties are exalted to their highest and beauties and majesties are manifested so the multitude as they are never by solitary man or by disunited peoples. In the highest civilizations the iodividual citizen is raised above himself and made part of a greater life, which we may ferm as the National Being This let it be said is the type of civilization that Mahatina Gandhi wishes to create for India Civilizations are externaliza-tions of the soul and character of races Gandhian enviloation is based on the indigenous culture and is in the nature of an organic growth It would aim at demoeracy and not at totalitarian cootrol Any policy of reconstruction that is to be of real value must aim at decentralization. The old village-communities or Gram Panchayats autonomous so far as their internal administration was concerned and self-sufficient in regard to the basic necessaries of life must have to be revived, if real democracy is to prevail. The foundation of the fature phomong will be the village unit and the "economic reconstruction will be from the bottom apwards and not from the top downwards'

Thus according to Gandhiji the welfare of the Astional Being depends upoo self-sufficiency and co-- Tor Candidon Plan : S. W. Apuresi, p. 50

rules is composed of individuals who are each ruling aimilar to the views of Gandhiji in India his or her own life " Gandhiji's contention is that the sway

on indigenous culture and methods finds its exact cultural values of life for life must be viewed com tion by first considering that type which in the earlier says civilizations of the world has been siste or servife working either on land or at industry and must construct with reference to it These workers must be the central figures and how their material intellectual and spiritual needs are met must be the test of value of the social order we evolve " In other words A E a conception of a civilisation like Gandhin's must include nay must begin with the life of the humblest the life of the average man or manual worker for if we neglect them we build in sand The national idealism which will not go out into the fields and deal with the fortunes of the working farmers is false idealism

A E a remedy was the same as Plunkett's except that he added the confident vision of an Irish country side restored to bealth in rural communes prefigured in Ireland's ancient history. If rural labour would oran nisa itself into a conscious economie entity to supply without the agency of middlemen' the needs of urban exvilization there would be constituted a rural better half to urban civilization a stable and enduring element in the national life nearer to nature and to succestral tradition Economic independence would generate all the the great city stands though it is only a village " amenities of hie superior amenities and the seductive ness of great cities would cease to depopulate the history a rural civilization Thus writes A E

A rural commune in cooperative community ought to have to a large extent the character of a nation It should manufacture for its members all things which it profitably can manufacture for them employing its own workmen carpenters bootmakers makers and menders of farming equipment etc. It should have its councils or village parliaments where improvements and new ventures could be dis cussed It would create the atmosphere in which nat onal genius would emerge and find opportunities for its activity. These national councils and meetings of national federation would finally become the real parliament of the nation for wherever all the economic power is centred there also is centred all the political power'

Moreover such associations would have great economic advantages in that "they would be self reliant and self-contained and would be less subject to fluctua disasters and commercial crisis than the present un-

operation 'Democracy," he writes 'can only survive- organied rural communities are " There can be no in fact, it can only be born if the 'copulation' which doubt that the ideas of rural acciety that A F held are

The fundamental basis of Gandhijis economic development and unfoldment of human personality is thought is a change in the standard of values" In his only possible in an atmosphere of freedom as was the view the only enterion of good planning is whether it case in India when the village parliaments had their will help to transform the society to which it is applied into a just peaceful moral and progressive community It would here be interesting to observe that the of non attached men and women Man is the measure programme formulated and given effect to by A E in of all things, he is much more valuable and important Iteland is almost similar to the programme that than machineries and material goods Economic values Gandhiji has worked out for India Gandhijia emphasis can no longer be thought apart from human and counterpart in the writings of A E If Ireland is to pletely and as a whole The only true wealth is life take her place in the country of nations it must once His conception of khadder economics which is wholly again "begin its imaginative reconstruction of a civilia" different from the ordinary, is a case in point. He

> Khadi spirit means fellow feeling with every buman being on earth It means a complete renun ciation of everything that is likely to harm our fellow-creatures

Khadi represents buman values mili cloth represents more metallic value

Economics here has been made a hand maid of

This invistance on human values is also the essence of A E's rural ideal Statesmen in Ireland who have almost treated the rurs! problem purely as an economic problem as if agriculture was business only and not a life have been andly mistaken A E would not accept their shortsigbtedness To him the problem is not only an economic problem It is a human one Man does not live by cash alone but by every gift of fallowship and brotherly feeling society offers him The final urgings of men and women are towards humanity. Their desires are for the perfecting of their own lives and as Whitman says where the best men and women are there

The bed rock of Gandhian economic thought is as everybody knows nonviolence Violence according to countryside There would be what had never been in Gandhiji is incompatible with true democracy and freedom and has therefore to be eschewed Planning is only a means and not an end in itself and non violence is practised not by the cowards but by the brave It can not be taught to a person who fears to

> Unlence does not mean emancipation from fear but d scovering the means of combating the cause of fear Non violence on the other hand has no cause for fear The votary of non-violence has to cultivate the capacity for sacrifice of the highest type so order to be free from fear He recks not if he should lose his land his wealth his life He who has not overcome all fear can not practise Ahimsa to perfection." India a destiny lies along the blood less way of peace that comes from a s mple and godly life

Like Gandhin A E also wants to fortify the national being of Ireland by non-violence and non resistance He d scountenances the use of force and tion in their prosperity brought about he national energion and pleads for the abolition of militarist

³ Herries 20 9 1940

³ The Nettonal Being p 19 1 4 Imaginations and Receives p 11"

R Ibd p 113. 6 Que ed to S N Agerwal : Gandhian Plan p 29 7 The Business Being pp 45.41

R Herijen Sept 1 1940.

practices To create national soldarity by war, he says its of attain but a temporary and unreal units, a gain like them who climb into the Longdom not by the standing and the climb into the Longdom into by the control of the contro

There must be an orchestration of humanity are it can echo divine melodies. The synchronous subration of many mind an harmony brings about shoots us consciously a psychic unit; a coalescing of the sub-conscious being of many. It is that inner unity which conductes the national being, as family anxiaged by

Gandhin and A E

In the self-sufficient village perhanents of these two thinkess these is no place for any foreage culture. The very soul of the people bubbles forth in adagenous traditions and culture. In the opinion of Gandhuis et al. (1998), the self-sufficient control of the people of the peopl

Among the many evils of foreign rule this hlighting imposition of a foreign medium upon the

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youth of the country will be counted by history as one of the greatest II has aspend the energy of the nature; it has shartened the lives of the pupils. It has estraiged blum from the masser it has made education unnecessarily expenses If thus process is estill persuded m, it had fair to rob the nature of the coll of the collection of

The continuent in the passage quoted shore is present able in A. E. In his writings, as also in the writings of Douglas Hyde W. B. Yests Lady Gracyo's culture row up again and assumed the form of a chuning torrest. The part played by each of them in Tecland Letrary Resistance as something more than a passage reference Lake Guedhuj in India A. E. also realized Letrary Resistance as something more than a passage reference Lake Guedhuj in India A. E. also realized was to cut off from it the story of the pational soul 'Ta a passage desoted to an evaluation of the contributions of Stander's OCTap. 10 Tecland A. E. attack this own of Stander's OCTap. 10 Tecland A. E. attack this own

The bary strings quiver for the harp placer slone such be who can utter his passion through the violen is silent before an unfamiliar instrument That is why the Irish have rarely been stirred by English hiterature though it is one of the event interaction of the world. The strings of the third that the strings of the world in the strings of the control of the strings of the control of the strings of the stri

The sentiments expressed here are unmistakably the sentiments of Gandhiji Posubly great men think alike?

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SRI RAMAKRISHNA AND THE WORLD DILEMMA

Br A WESTERNER

His life reads like the biggest of dream-dramas—and it is a true story and of our time. It is breath taking it is essentially dramatic and draming qualities were what crught and held me when first the Goupe's of Sr. Rama-krahna fell into my hand. Day and night I could not aky accedent.

The other ds, I we test a tany room a modest bouse in a back street in Calcutta. There some four-tory series ago an old professor familied correcting the street of the world. Of his Gorpel of Renadanian, Advoid Machey has written that it is a book unique as fat as his knowledge goes in the history of bagon-graphy, for loop other units had so able and indicationally a Boowell—"The preture which that Bowell—with a model he wish himself "M.—uniconclosing makes of Master We see the quiet insident, pressure and street when the street of the street

What, in the final analysis, does the modern world crave in religion? Not authority, as that word is generally interpreted; not mystery; not eypn a code lie nor a theory. We primarily crave for direct exceptioner experience not experience—and for state

⁹ The Vacional Stag p 155

operation Democracy he wines can only survive organized and communities are There can be used in fact, it can only be born, if the 'population' which doubt that the ideas of rural society that A. F. held are rules is composed of individuals who are each ruling similar to the views of Gandhui in India his or her own life " Gandhin's contention is that the mm-43

tion by first considering that type which in the earlier said civilizations of the world has been alaye or service working either on land or at industry and must construct with reference to it These workers must be the central figures and how their material intellectual and sounties! needs are met must be the test of value of the social order we evolve " In other words A E a concention of a civilization like Gandhin's must include ney must bean with the life of the humblest the bie of the average men or manual worker for if we neglect them we build in sand. The national idealism which will not working farmers is false idealism

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A rural commisse in co-operative community ought to have to a large extent the character of a nation It should manufacture for its members all brave it can not be taught to a person who fears to things which it profitably can manufacture for them employing its own workmen earpenters bootmakers makers and menders of farming equipment etc

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² Her Jen 20 9 1940.

³ The National Science p 19 4 Imaginations and Reveries y 112

⁶ Quoted In S N Agarwal : Gendhien Plan p 29 7 The Hallonel Seut yp 43 44

S Eartles Sept. 1 1840.

pra tices. To create national solidanty by war he says is to "attain but a temporary and unreal unity a gain I ke them who climb into the kingdom not by the

a raight gate but over the wall like a robber predominance in the body of militarst piscure will finally drive out from the soul those unfathomable spiritual elements which are the body's last source of power in conflict and it will in the end defeat its own object which is power" A military organisation may strengthen the national being but if it dominates it it will impovensh its life Physical forces and a military organisation are but feeble substitutes for spintual forces "Moral forces are really more powerful than physical forces One Christ changed the spiritual life of

Europe one Buddha affected more mynads in Asia There must be an orchestration of humanity ere it can echo d vine emelod es The synchronous vibration of many minds in harmony brings about almost un conse ously a psychic unity a confessing of the subcon copus being of many It is that inner unity which conditutes the national being as finally envisced by

Gandhin and A E

In the wif-sufficient village-parl aments of there two thinkers there is no place for any fore gn culture The very soul of the people bubbles forth in and genous traditions and culture In the opinion of Gandhija it would be injurious to Ind a as a whole for her most promising sons and daughters to be brought up 10 western culture and thus become denotionalised and total from the people Surely it is a self-demonstrated prope ton that the vouth of a nation can not keep or establish a living contact with the masses unless their knowledge is received and as imilated through a medium understood by the people So remarks Gandhin

Among the many evils of foreign rule this

blighting imposition of a foreign med um upon the

7 The Youenel Being 9 13h. to The Menonel Bring a 153

south of the country will be counted by history as one of the greatest It has sapped the energy of the nation at has shortened the lives of the pupils It has estranged them from the masses at has made education unnecessarily expensive If this process is s all persisted m as buts fair to rob the nation of its woul The sooner therefore educated India shakes steelf free from this bypnotic spell of the foreign med um the better at would be for them and the

The sentiment in the passage quoted above is present alike in A E In his writings as also in the wintings of Douglas Hyde W B Yeats Lady Gregory and Standish O Gray the submerced over of national culture rose up again and assumed the form of a shining torrent. The part played by each of them in Ireland's Laterary Renaissance is something more than a passing reference Like Gandhui in India A E. also real sed that the greatest evil one nation could inflict on another was to cut off from it the story of the national soul. In a passage devoted to an evaluation of the contributions of Sandish OGras to Ireland A E states his own niere He writes

The barp strings quiver for the barp player alone and he who can utter his pass on through the viol a is sient before an unfamil ar in trument That is why the Irish have rarely been et reed by Engl sh literature though it is one of the great interatures of the world The strapes of our being vibrate most in ecetasy when the munic evokes ancestral moods or embod es emotions akin to these 13

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SRI RAMAKRISHNA AND THE WORLD DILEMMA

By A WESTERNER

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as a true story and of our time. It as breath taking Its e-sentially dramatic and dynamic qualities were what caught and held me when first the Gospel of Sn Rama-Anshing fell into u y hand. Day and night I could not isy it down

The other day I vp 'ed a tuny room in a modest house in a back street in Calcutta There some fourteen years are, an old professor faushed correcting the last proofs of his life-work The same night he passed away Mahendra Nath Gupts bad given a procless treasure to the world. Of his Gospel of Ramakrashan Aklous Huxley has written that it is a book unique as far as his knowledge goes in the history of hagiography for "no other must had so able and indefatigable a Boswell." The picture which this Boswell-who moderly styles himself "Vi"-unconsciously makes of h meelf is beaut ful and true like his record of his Master We see the quiet insistent, persuasive and adonne Bengal College Professor sitting as at were

His hie reads like the biggest of dream-draman-and it at Pamaktisliana elbow and using the selfsame methods that he would take to draw out the more sensuive of the boss under his control-extracting pearl by pearl the wedom from the splend d Child tha stupendous Being What an entrancing picture it makes "M wor happing yet steadily eliciting in a friendly res pectful way never too ng aight of h s aim to make this subl me teacher reveal himself and again after Rams knowns had passed away whilst ever working at his wondrous dury encouring and questioning and in ha mild fash on purhing on the grief stricken God mad young apostles in whom by the promise of greatness in maturity—which promise was in due course fulfilled. for each one of those boys later became a spiritual

> What as the final analysis does the modern world erare in religion? hot authority as that word is generally interpreted not mystery, not even a code of life nor a theory We primarily crave for direct eremence experience not experiment and for

ments about God based on that expenence, which is direct knowledge And they more be statements which do not leave out "the other fellow" At every stage and the streams, that I have given him my love; and I have fitted the stream of the total twice the content of the content of the world. Again "With his victionist of the world." Again "With his victionist of the modern world." Again "With his victionist after the world and the safe and the world." Again "With his victionist after the modern world." Again "With his victionist after the world." Again "With his victionist after the world." Again "With his victionist after the world with the world and when the world." Again "With his victionist after the world with the world and with the world wi

It is a trite saying that by modern "progress" all boundaries have been effaced, that those who work for and think in terms of boundaries are behind the times We have in fact attained material universalism But at the height of our achievement man a creations-atomic sciences, for instance though these are but symptomatic of the general disease—threaten to apprhilate him the height of this age of reason and advancement we are confronted by a Horror of our own making and we are suffering a great spiritual darkness From this Horror we see little hope of deliverance. The most auxious questioning that has ever tortured our hearts non mayes he sak' attentla "Is there and ker out s. The poblest minds of our day have already agreed that there is no way out except by a universal upheaval not alone in the political sears, but brought about by the spontaneous renewal and flow of spiritual dynamical in individuals. Man, in fact, has to become supermanor rather, less-than human has to become human-or the race is doomed

Ramakrishna was an eyoker a fashioner, of the superman It is impossible adequately to describe Ramakrishna ! He is not merely a subject for discussion He is an experience. That is just the point where be meets the deepest craving of our modern age To him God was also this expensore and he continually im parted it to others God became to him, successively agony (in the years of searching) intoxication (in the ever renewed shock of finding), bliss supreme (in the realisation of the All which became with him a daily hourly occurrence) When he was dying his words about that stupendous Cosmic life of his remind us of the Son of Man, Who hath not where to lay His head "Alas I To whom shall I say all this?" said Rama krishna 'Who will understood roe 1' To which a disciple answered "We pray that you may not go away and leave us behind" Sn Ramakrishna smiled "A band of minatrels suddenly appears dances and sings and it departs in the same sudden manner They come and they return but none recognises them "

of all his to our more recogness users? supplication of all his to our nometates revibens? I far, at all rather mad 7" "Mod I That's the thing," answers Rema Rerban X—none es said to me that one loses ones head by thinking too much of Cod "What." and I "can anyone ever become unconstrous by thinking of consciouses of Through His neclastices have been constrous to the constructions of the construction of the const

Writing of Ramakrahnas power of knowing Roman Rolland halled him as that "alliterate germs who know all the pages of the Book of Life by heart" Rolland studied him deeply—even more deeply, I am told after he had published his brillians and smoore book on him and came to the conclusion that "It is because Ramakrahna, more fally than any other man

must only conserved out remised in limited we shall streams, that I have given him my love; and I have drawn a little of his secred water to stake the sreat thirst of the world' Again. With his victorious each thirst of the world' Again. With his victorious each the marks a new era. I the man. was the first the same of three fundered millions of people". Such his simulation of two thousand years of the spinitud life "mbraced the whole multiplicity of men and drost life "mbraced the whole multiplicity of men and the battle to the death for realization "part of the course of Laergs, the drost me term better the battle to the death for realization "part of the course of Laergs, the drost me term both of the death for realization "part of the post of Mithids, and Ramprased a horse," and hope of Mithids, and Ramprased a horse, and have been given be the beautiful to the beautiful the state of the Upnatidate 1 as more ascent than the raduat Gods I am the first-bord of the Upnatidate." I see more ascent than the raduat Gods I am the first-bord of the Upnatidate." I see

way to the funct for Aid there he was well-off that bearing out the words of the Upantshads T and more nevent than the radiant Gods I am the first-tory of the Beng I am the Arrey of Immortality." It are Rolland's device "to bring the sound of the beauting of that arters, to the ears of fever stricken Europe, which has murdered sleep" (But now, I think, Rolland would say notes of Europe, the world)

Entironed in that slight child-oft body which we's
Ramkarahas a when Bengal and Calleutis are he
advent (the was a Bengal urliage Endmann) was ome;
thang which can only be called the Key to Lafe itself
one is remanded of the words of Carast, who appeared
to him as did also the Frophet of Lilm, in the temple
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gradeon of Dakhneabwar (for did not Jewa and also
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gradeons and gradeons of men? I'm come that helf
gradeons and gradeons of men? I'm the men it more
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Apart from the dire sufferings of vast populations here in India and elsewhere, which are directly attraction in the control of the control o

Now-a daya the world is ruled by Power It is bl arousing that which in itself is the Ruler of Power-life dvarume Being-sthat the modern dilemms will be solved In Vednats that dynamic Being is called the Atman-the Spirit of man the Eternal Vitines Soufeone has theirly put it "We shall conquer the about with the Atma bomb?"

There are countless matanees of Sr. Ramakanaloss evectation of this dynamic Beang—the huma Spurit He always taught that to be is important, to wrangle and to apply violence in anything but the battle for the Spuri—a sad waste of life. He could segue, and splift burs most bomorously with the eleverest, but with him this was always more fun, he preferred the other method One, for matanee, when he heard two dissplies

n on hed them sunring in his beautiful meladious your and events passing in a trice from such things to empy He went up to haren one of the hot-headed youngsters rean communance the sanctity of which made palpable and touched the lada chest harm became in that by his greenbelowing presence carried away all those moment conscious and aware of his own divine Being who came near He seemed to be inside every problem the super-celf the Atman By Ramakrishnae mere He touched all who came to him upon the chord of touch he was instantly transported or changed into that their own being , to many he opened the floodgates someting for which we all yearn in varying degrees of Immortality As one sees how that stream has desharen on the instant experienced that pervading cended upon his spiritual children one feels that he was cosmic Being He went home to his mother For month he lyed beside" himself-the witness of and Basgavad Gita tells-when evil threatens to enguli not the bound participator in all his acts That cosmic humanity come forth "for the protection of the good perception and realizing were so strong upon him that for the destruction of the wicked and for the establish his mind even coalesced with the common objects of life-he could feel no "difference" between himself and Christ said that by their fruits we shall know them" them Yet he was not a Saint Francis of Assau who then Ramakrishna is indeed of that blessed Rand , for went through such experiences but-at that time-just the men who wear his livery to-day are truly children a brilliant accretical self-outproasted College stodent, of both Of their noble self-immolating labours for This episode is typical of Ramakrishna's way of dealing not only with the Vivelananda-to-be but with many lessknown but not less notent Ramaky, hus Maths and others of lexe, calibre

He was immensely versatile After he had reached been penned his goal God-consciousness he evinced a command of himself which-whether we examine it from the view point of the neurologist or of the psychologist-balles explanation He would descend from the sublimest he ghts of contemplation to deal very practically with the most trivial affairs. He would delight his friends with songs and withcisms and with his deliciously

bothy arguing about religion he arose and gently ap- come shread-but never unkind-comments on people indeed of that Company of Saviours Who-as the ment of Dharma (righteousness)" If it be true as humanity in the Ramaknishna Musion and in the Ashrams these ines of the Christian bymn might have

> "To gave and gave and gave ega a What God has given thee To spend thyself nor count the cost To serve right gloriously The God Who made all worlds that are and all that are to be

____0___ WAR, PRE-WAR AND POST-WAR

By Pmy PRIYADARANJAN RAY

University College of Science Calculta

THE air is now thick and the other agriated with talks so loudly proclaimed by the war leaders Like a great of postwar planning both for the regeneration of the certifiquate war has left only wrecks end runs all world at large as also for the individual countries around with a violent disturbance in the foundation of Different classes of people are now busy on this task with numerous committees set up for the purpose and have heard too much about the purpose of the war many are the paper schemes saued and placed before the public. These planners for the future may be divided mainly into five groups that (a) the idealists and moralists including the leaders of religion (b) the states. men and politicians of the leading countries of the world (c) the industrialists and escutainsts. (d) political parties of distinct ideological labels and lastly (e) the ecientists.

inspire each of these groups and discussing their relative values it will not be out of place to try enswering some common sense queries. We expoot talk of any future which is not related to the present and the past For all future is shaped by the present as the present was by the past We should therefore have a dispassionate and clear conception of the present world condition as well as that of the war-time and prewar time period as its forerunner before we can venture to make any suggestion for the future

around with a violent disturbance in the foundation of world equil broum that will rake years to subside. We which has taken such a heavy toll of human hyes spelling oceans of blood arrespective of combatants non-combatants sex are and health bendes causing material destruction and moral degradation on an un precedented and culored scale. To this one should also edd the devastation and death caused by famine scarrity and diseases stalking unhindered on many lands as an accompaniment or concom tant evils of war Before dealing with the guiding principles which Countless products of accumulated human energy and intellect have been crushed into dust or burnt into smoke without the slightest computetion may with supercitious exultation. The war has obviously brought advantages to none and both the victor and the van quished new share more or less equally the enormous burden of loss destruct on and economic dislocation. All readymade formula or recipes for the remedy of world's alls in the form of oceanic charter or the scheme of co-prosperity ephere bave vanished into thin air and all reston for the future tall talks relating in a glorious picture of peace and.

The war has ended But the conditions of the hexven on earth with freedom from want fear exploits. world have grown all the more chaotic in all spheres of t on and sisvery accured for all the people of all the world have given an me more comme and political—nations, great and small have been allenced by the with I tile prospect of realisation of the four freedoms clamour for power and clatter of newer amaments For

a common man things have not improved in the least despite the United Nation's charter born at San Iran cisco after a long and prodigious labour in which the delegates of several nations and mandated nations with their big protectors participated with great display This new buby for ensuring human right and human enfety, as it is said is born alread; with teeth in the form of its adjunct Security Council in which it is provide ! that the big five powerfully armed The tigers to the teeth will look after the welfare of the lamblike harm less smaller nations. They are agreed to keep the peace of the world by brandshing their armed might. The arrangement might be perfect or imperfect or even the only possible one under the present circumstances but it has failed to appeal to the common mind. The people at large groaning under the dreadful effect and after effect of an all-deva-tating war have shown little enthusiasm over it For one cannot entertain n great faith in the efficiency of an arrangement in which those who alone have the power to wage a large-scale global war are placed in charge of presenting wars. The mutual relation between the three great victorious powers with their feverish activity for eccurity and strategic positions, eccurity against whom nobody knows unless it be against one another, with their programme for con-crip tion even after the war and with their insane erace for progressively improved armament of devastatingly destructive power based on the closely guarded ecerct of atomic energy offers little prospect for freedom from fear to the common man These are the visible omens on the political horizon of the world which can seldom inspire the common man with much hope and con fidence for a better and praceful future With the die appearance of its rivals Naziem and Fasciem-Imperialism bas grown stronger and has revealed itself in the hydra headed capitalistic democratic and volshevik forms The events in Europe and Asia, particularly in Iran Indonesia and Indo-China cannot but lead to this irresistable conclusion This speciacle of alternate urge to build and then to destroy what has been built among the nations of the world appears to the common man as frenzied whims of a doomed explication. The war has more or less completely suppressed the man in his being and has pampered the animal or brute in him. The nauseating spectacle of mutual hatred and strifes among different parties and sections followed by murders and speeds entences of death passed by party courts in many so-called liberated countries of Europe and Asia bears an ample festimony to this Even prolonged scarcity starvation and untold suffering have failed to unite them to work for a common cause and common welfare Man has forgotten to recognise his own image in his fellowmen Selfishness and untruth are reigning supreme everywhere. In a word the war has brutalised the world It is the vilest crime that can be committed against humanity

The question now arees how to present war and what is the remedy for the evils of war. For the we should first enalyse the cut he evils of war. For the we should first enalyse the cut of the cut of

renowned thinkers that this idea is rather errorces and that war is not caused by the conflict of refinancial interest but what oppers to be the natural interest. Real causes of war are human will and human feeling, human helefs constellors and partimetry human projective. Praviours and follors. These who uncontrolled by the corrective influence of reason 121 underment lead to international conflicts on a wide series to the form of war Is old re words, the cause of wir in the form of war Is old re words, the cause of wir are more psychological than economic and political 4 plort described with the cause of wire the wire the cause of wire the cause of wire the cause of wire the cause of w

In arc ent days was were ward for personal for all detre for conquest, and the conquerors were hard admired and worhinged as herors. Greed for wesh also supplied an additional atimulus. The names of Alexander the Greet Louis XIV and Napoleon at one over to our mind in this connection.

Wars lave also been made for the furtherance of religious creed Wars for the spread of Mohammedan religion conquest of Jerusalem (the Crusade) and the long series of religious wars in mediaesal Europe arillustrations on the point But with the gradual rational reation of human round in Europe due to the development of science religious prejudices and fanatici'm were brought under the discipline and control of human reason with the chmination of many casage practices like the buroing of heretics polygamy, slavery, duels etc In modero ersilited countries people regard religion more as an individual and personal function than as an institutional corporate and tribal product or as an embodiment of conventional and denominational ob-ersances made for them in fixed forms by other Sesentific education has succeeded in Europe and America to cradicate the evils of such second hand of seudo-religious life which is so pregnant with the spirit of politics and lust of dogmatic rule' It 18 honever, a cruel grons of fa'e that at the present time n lodia a country which was the eried a cibol ni religions of the world produced some of the worlds religious faiths all the barbanties and savagery of sectarian religious life of mediacial Europe are domi nating the mind of ler masses and blackening the page of her history What is mostly needed as a remedy 19 the rationalisation and humanisation of Indian masses by the wide spread diffusion of scientific education so that designing persons will no longer be able to consolidate their power of exploitation and domination by misleading the public mind and fomenting fanatic religious

As mentioned earlier modern wars are generally attributed to the conflicts of national interests and to the necess ty of national defences But many competent authorities have demonstrated that in these days of scientific and industrial civilization with its highly complicated system of international credit exchange trade and business wars and conquest can seldom add to the real national prospents A small section con nected with war industries and war work however undoubtedly make unusually large profit during war time but when balanced against the enormous destructon of valuable young lives and national wealth involved in a modern war as is apparent from the astronomical figures budgeted annually for warexpenses in the beligerent countries this pales into ns guificance Widespread suffering scarcity starvation disease and death amidst plenty enjoyed by a few are therefore the astural accompaniment and outcome of

f-untful of war and preparation for war For the spirit and sentiment of patriotic nationalism are as strong m socialistic and communistic States as in any other Nay, these different politico-social ideologies or creeds themselves often serve as contributory causes of war Since, like the different corporate religious creeds, they are also dominated by a spirit of dosmatic rule

Finally, we shall discuss the scheme of the scientists in which we are directly interested. A considerable section of this group of planners in most countries are strongly in favour of intensive industrialisation for national regeneration after the war The difficulties and dangers associated with such unrestricted schemes have already been mentioned above Science is characterised by "crupulous regard for truth , by its freedom from dogmatism passions and prejudices, by its dislike for unreasoned and untested faiths, and by its spirit of enquiry and continuous progress It recognises no artificial barrier between man and man and no distinction between easte, ereed or colour Science is therefore rightly regarded as international There is therefore every reason to expect that science would show us the right way to peace and freedom for mankind by sta rationalising influence upon human mind and human ideas A scheme of broad-based scientific education should therefore form the hans of all our future plan ning It will belo to dayalon a clear thinking unfettered by all extraneous influences , to hibarate our reason and judgment from the bondage of all artificial and instinctive sentimentalities and in a word to enable us to observe the facts as they are There must be immut able laws in butner affairs as those discovered by se once in the physical world , and it is only by tha inductive method of science and with the scientific attitude of mind that we shall be able to discover those laws controlling human affairs Our supreme good must he in adjusting our life in accordance with those laws We have seen that the human sentiment of patriotic national im buman desira for national supremacy and human ideas about national interest are the most powerful and potential cause of war these constitute he greatest barrier to human progress and human free dom A dispassionate analysis has also shown that such ideas are erroneous and failscious, such desires and entiments are tiluave and misleading In a stable and well-ordered society all co-operate to abide by certain agreed laws , this preserves the integrity of the society and safeguaras the interest of one and all Society would damiegrate if every and vidual member would try to serve his own interest at the cost of his neigh bours , and the result would have been only chaos and d -order with the interest of every one in peopsedy. In the case of a body of nations we fail to grasp this simple truth and ratest weree to co-operate in order therefore, to rationalise and transform the human ideas, to awaken his resson judgment and sense of moral values and thus to substitute the competitive nationalism in human affairs by co-operative international on which alone can safeguard the interest of each and all nations education of the mass mind in every country on broad-based scientific methods is the only solution Political freedom has no value unless based on intellectual freedom or I berty Individuals of a free and powerful State m ght be no better than slaves as it was in Germany if they have only to accept the decrees of dictators in servile acquiescence. Planning

the submerged rocks of competitive nationalism, so rationalisation of mass-mind in the post-war world is of fundamental importance. This should be specially borne in mind in nur unfortunate country which apart from foreign domination and exploitation, is being torn assader by communal bitterness and communal jealousy Unless we shake off this communal obsession and copresate according to some agreed moral assumptions for our mutual benefit no plan of industrial sation, socialrestion or political emancipation can have any resliction mensicance We shall only continue to perast in our folly of attaching higher values to the dross than to thu metal, that is preferring the fortunes of our particular parties and the vindication of our economic doctrines or religious creeds to real political and intellectual freedom

In this scheme of education for intellectual freedom, all interference from the State or any other outside body should be rigorously excluded, for we have seen that the education controlled or remmented by the State authorities can do immense mischief as the controlling body will naturally try to give a shape to the massmind which will belp perpetuation of their own power under all circumstances. What is needed is a free and unfettered development of human mind capable of elear rudgment All corporate and sectarian religious dormas or practices should be tabooed from such a schema moral and ethical principles should be incorporated only on a universal baria and teaching of science is to be made compulsory from the primary stage. Science must be taught so as to enlighten and illuminate the mass mied and not merely to dazzle it with its miracles and spectacular effect. It must supply pobulum for mans moral and epintual uplift in addition to mare creature comforts huxures and material wealth resulting from its applications The cultural and philo-ophical aspect of science would be as much stressed upon in its teaching as its mechanical and material sida. Such a scheme for India might be brought into full working order within a period not exceeding ten years India can not afford to want for forty years to educate ber masses as some authorities have suggested. An increase of literacy for the Indian masses at the rate of ten per cent per annum is not a very extraordinary progress and should not offer any insurroountable difficulty if we do not fritter away our resources in bricks and mortars or other non-essential parapheronia including the elaborate measures for inspection control and counter-control Planners for post war scientific and industrial researches m India should give their first consideration to a scheme of mass education on a scientific bas s if they want to see their scientific activities acceptable to, and ntilized for the masses in general and not for the vested interests alone

Similarly co-operation to international affairs safe guarding the interests of all nations can be a practical proposition only when the mes-mind in every country is freed from the passions and prejudices of competitive and patriotic nationalism which is at the root of all national conflicts and all our ills in the modern world The manppropriation and the prostitution of the results of scientific researches for organising co-operative maseslaughter have been possible because of the exploitation by the national leaders and dictators of the passions and prepudees of human mind , or it might be other wase stated that the leaders have been so jed by the passione follies and fallaries of the mass-mind regarding national interest Leaders and politicians, who depend a system of education for the intellectual liberty and for their position and career in life upon people's votes

wealth and fame, his convictions, seathments and prejudices It brings him into conflict with his fellowment both as an individual and as a member of an organised group or nation. Our planning far the peace happiness and higher standard of life for all men in the post-war world will, therefore defeat it warp purpose of it cannot provide means to reduce this conflict Tar, as mentioned before, all human attempts to build up a better social order are frustrated by conflicts of what are believed to be national interests

Leaders of religion, idealists and moralists think that irreligious habits of a mechanomorphic materialistic civilization with its methods of violence for the settle ment of national disputes are at the root of nur froubles They, therefore advocate a method of non resistance or non violent resistance for the post war reconstruction of the world It has, however been argued that appeals to reason, magnanimity, sympathy and justice are nn better than folly and idle dreams of sick brained visionaries when one has to deal with human tigers and human crocodiles, non violence or non resistance of lambs will not protect them from the violence of wolves But it can be contended that the comparison is falls cious, for wolves and lambs do not belong to the same apecies as all men do and they are not gifted with mind like men It is also well known that human mind human will and human ideas can be changed and transformed by moral influences and proper education, and it is these human ideas that determine human act In fact application of all physical forces in human affairs in volves some sort of reliance upon moral power The nfficer of an army becomes absolutely powerless without the loyal nhedience of the rank and file, obedience not nut of any fear but from a cense of moral obligation and moral discipline In physical force the officer is infinitely weaker than the hody of men under his com-mand. Nevertheless as a practical proposition nonviolence can seldom offer an immediate solution, for the nobility and strength of mind required for non-vinlent resistance in the face of strong provocation and perse cution can only be possessed by very few not even perhaps by nne in ten thousands Furthermore non violence on the part of the persecuted is not likely to transform the mind of the persecutor or aggressor under all circumstances Human mind and human nature cannot be suddenly and musculously transformed on a mass-scale More religious sermons from the pulpit or mechanical acceptance of codified religious practices enjoining universal love have not been able to convert the followers of Buddha and Christ the two greatest Princes of Peace and Love on earth into non-violent nations eschewing war exploitation cittel repression and domination of others by physical force

The leading statement and politications of the world between respect to a with many attractive and read freedom for the uncharted future Most national advantage of the properties of the properties of the properties of the statement of the properties of the statement of the stat

fight against its own country. Besides, if this International Police misk-bake veh will be there to police that police. The League can operate smoothly and successfully if analy all its members agree, as was suggrated by the Sowet representative in the last League, to abolt he all armaments and to operate in an unarmed atmosphere being convinced of the futbilty of arms as an instrument for the settlement of national disputes For this however the mentality of the nations has to be disputed. Finders and safetyment cannot go against the state of the settlement of the

We now turn to the planning by the industrial ets and capitalists of every country. Their schemes are more or less limited being only concerned with their respective countries They have not taken note of any possible change in social order after the war, and it is very difficult to reconcile capitalism with a better social order unless capitalism discards mans of 18 characteristic features Since the capitalists and indutrialists have acquired untold wealth during war and as the war boom is sure in be followed by a depression in peace time, they are naturally nervous and are anxious to advocate large scale industrialisation of the enuntry so as to create opportunities for the intestment of their surplus wealth But such competitive industrialesation, sonner or faler, would lead to conflict hetween nations which all want to avoid In our nwn countr), India where 90 per cent of the people do not know what a full meal is and where millions annually die of starvating, diseases and pestilences, development of industries and intensive agriculture are urgently needed to ensure a human standard of hving Any industrial planning for India should be, therefore, on a sound socialistic basis, which will avoid unhealthy conges ion in urban areas and neglect of the countryside where the peasants—the actual children of the Indian soil and producers of her food-hie and work. The present-day social order in India is in need of a thorough nierhaul and reform Many have, therefore, suggested the stateownership of Indian industries This will make the State all powerful But a powerful State and individual freednm can seldom go together There is thus a risk of state-dictatorship and unless the State is completely and unreservedly nationalised and democratised it may degenerate into a replica of Nazi Germany or Fascist Italy Nor, such atate ownership is likely to remove the national conflic s resulting from industrial competition tanff barrier favoured nation treatment, need of foreign markets, etc But the greatest handreap to the planning for a better social order in India is India's dependency which makes the interest of the people niten differ from that of the State In any case, provision for a higher atandard of living for Indian masses must constitute the principal plank for any scheme of our post war planning This alone can help us in solving the most formidable and vexed problem of increasing population For, it is an established fact that the birth rate in a country declines with the rise of its atandard of bring and with provision of increased opportunities for creative employments demanding intellectual skill

Ment we come to the planning by parties with different political creeds like democracy, socialism commonism etc. Their schemes aim at a better social order but run the risk of foundering on fruitful of war and preparation for war For the spirit and sentiment of pairiotic nationalism are as strong in socialistic and communistic States as in any other As). these different politico-social ideologies or creeds them relves often serve as contributory causes of war Since, like the different corporate religious creeds, they are

also dominated by a spirit of dogmatic rule Finally, we shall discuss the acheme of the scientists in which we are directly interested. A considerable section of this group of planners in most countries ere strongly in favour of intensive industrialisation for national regeneration after the war The difficulties and dangers associated with such unrestricted schemes have already been mentioned above Science is characterised by scrupulous regard for truth , by its freedom from dogmatism passions and prejudices, by its dishke for unresoned and untested faiths, and by its spirit of enquiry and continuous progress It recognises no artificial barner between man and man and no distinction between easte creed or colour Science is therefore rightly regarded as international There is therefore every reason to expect that science would show us the right way to peace and freedom for markind by its rationalising influence upon human mind and human ideas A scheme of broad-based accentific education should therefore form the basis of all our future plan ning It will help to develop a clear thinking unfettered by all extraneous influences , to liberate our reason and judgment from the bondage of all artificial and instinctive senumentalities and in a word to enable us to observe the facts as they are There must be immutable laws in human affairs as those discovered by se ence in the physical world, and it is only by the industive method of science and with the scientific attitude of mind that we shall be able to discover those laws controlling human affairs Our supreme good must le in adjusting our life in accordance with those laws We have seen that the human sentiment of patriotic nationalism human desire for national supremacy and human ideas about national interest are the most powerful and potential cause of war these constitute the greatest barrier to human progress and human free-dom A dispassionate analyses has also shown that such ideas are erroneous and fallacious such deertes and entiments are illusive and misleading In a stable and well-ordered society all co-operate to abide by seriam agreed laws, this preserves the integrity of the society and safeguarus the interest of one and all Society would depregrate if every individual member would try to serve his own interest at the cost of his neigh bours and the result would have been only chaos and durorder with the interest of every one in jeopardy. In the case of a body of nations we fail to gramp this strong of the state of the series france but the strong therefore to rational e and transform the human ideas to awaken his reason indigment and sense of moral values and thus to sub-t tute the competitive nationalism in human affairs by co-operative internationalism which alone can safeguard the interest of each and all nations, education of the mass mind in every country on broad-based scientific methods is the only solution Political freedom has no value unless based on intellectual freedom or liberty Individuals of a free and powerful State might be no bettee than alayer as it was in Germany if they have only to accept the decrees of dictators in servile acquiescence Planning a system of education for the intellectual liberty and

the a brieffed rocks of competitive nationalism, so rationalisation of mass-mind in the nost-war world is of fundamental amportance. This should be specially borne so mind in one unfortunate country which, apart from foreign domination and exploitation, is being torn asunder by communal bitterness and communal realousy Unless we shake off this communal obsession and cooperate according to some agreed moral assumptions for our mutual benefit, no plan of industrial eation, socialisation or political emancipation can have any realistic semificance. We shall only continue to persist in our folly of attaching higher values to the dross than to the metal, that is preference the fortunes of our particular parties and the vindication of our economic doctrines or religious creeds to real political and intellectual freedom

In this scheme of education for intellectual freedom. all interference from the State or any other outside body should be rigorously excluded , for we have seen that the education controlled or regimented by the State authorities can do immense mischief, as the controlling body will naturally try to give a shape to the massmind which will help perpetuation of their own power under all circumstances What is needed in a free and unfettered development of human mind expable of clear sudgment All corporate and sectaman religious dogmas or practices should be tabooed from such a scheme . moral and ethical principles should be incorporated only on a universal hans and teaching of science is to be made compulsory from the primary stage. Science must be taught so as to epitchien and illuminate the mass mind and not merely to dazzle it with its miracles and spectacular effect. It must supply pabulum for mane moral and spiritual uplift in addition to mere creature comforts juxures and material wealth resulting from its applieshous. The cultural and philosophical aspect of science would be as much stressed upon in its teaching as its mechanical and material side. Such a scheme for India might be brought into full working order within a period not exceeding ten years India ean not afford to wait for forty years to educate her masses as some authorities have suggested. An increase of literacy for the Indian masses at the rate of ten per cent per annum is not a very extraordibary progress and should not offer any insurmountable difficulty if we do not fulter away our resources in bucks and mortars or other non-essential paraphernalia including the elaborate measures for impertion control and counter control Planners for post war scientific and industrial researches in India abould give their first consideration to a scheme of mass education on a screentific bans if they want to see their eccutific activities acceptable to and atthized for the masses in general and not for the sealed interests alone

Similarly co operation in international affairs safe guarding the unbrests of all dations can de a practical proposition only when the messmind in every country is freed from the passions and prejudices of competitive and natriotic nationalism which is at the root of all national conflicts and all our ills in the modern world The misappropriation and the prostitution of the results of scientific researches for organising co-operative mass sleughter have been possible because of the exploitation by the national leaders and dictators of the passions and prejudices of human mind , or it might be otherwas stated that the leaders have been so led by the passions follies and fallacies of the mass-mind regarding national interest Leaders and politicians who depend for their position and career in life upon people's votes

rapidly gathered in the heat of an election campaign, cannot ignore public passions, on the other hand they sain approbation and receive ovations by inflaming them So any scheme of better social and international owler will be of little avail unless backed by public opinion and the mass-mind The will of the people has to be transformed in the first place from the direction of competitive nationalism with national supremacy and national glory as goal to that of co-operative super nationalism with international harmony and peace safeguarding the individual national interests and freedom as the objective For this we require a comprehensive echeme of mass education on the most liberal and scientific basis as adumbrated above. Here lies the special work of the scientists the need of which is most scute in India today. The rationalisation of the mass mind of India is no less important than its industrialisation for India's regeneration and India's freedom-political intellectual and moral

The materialisation of such a scheme of education and industrialisation in India within a period of ten to fifteen years will not present any difficulty which could not be overcome by the willing intelligent and enthumastic co operation of the people under the guidance of selfless and devoted feaders at the befm of a truly national government A national government alone can guard against the risk of all these post-war planning achemes degenerating into planning for posts as well as counteract the formation of a body of highly paid bureauerats running a show for their own interest and glory cut off from all contact with the people at large. In fact some of the plans for industrial and scientific researches in the country which are already before us give grounds for such suspicions, as salanes for officers advocated in these plans may suit a highly industrialised and rich country like England with an average income of Rs 6 per head per day as against pice wx prevailing in India This may at most raise the standard of living for a few who are stready fortunate but will not touch that of the many whom we profess to serve It is feeling sympathy and spirit of service alone which can make for efficiency and success, where as high relates in an atmosphere of scarcity suffering a pointer to this direction

and stars atton become a potent cause of demoralisation at the top besides corruption and discontent at the bottom. Such schemes for scientific researches closely resemble those for industrial regeneration on a capitaliste bases and are therefore hable to imhibe all the evils of the latter We should adopt the standard of salaries prevailing in countries like Japan and Russia in this regard if we really mean business and service

Before closing this article a few words change the constitution of a national government may not be out of place here By national government I do not neces sarily mean a mere representative government with members of its executive drawn from all communities and sects Such a body may not often pull together harmoniously for a common cause if they cannot see beyond their own narrow sectarian or communal interests There has the danger of their quarreling over the dross while allowing the metal to slip away from their grasp. The success or otherwise of a national government will depend upon the selection of its personnel What is needed for India today is a govern ment composed entirely of Indians of proved ability and impeccable character men who are not lured by position power or pelf whose visions have not been clouded and narrowed by communal centiments and prejudices whose minds are not obsessed with any fixed ideological creed and its code but who are inspired only with the spirit of service and sacrifica There is no dearth of such men in India today with a long record of service and eachfice for the country behind them-Such men alone prespective of their party or communsl affiliation if allowed to run the Government will be able to do real good to the country and lead ? on from its present fallen condition to the path of peace prosperity and progress Such a government may appear outwardly as an autocratic one But India in its present condition is in need of such a benevolent autocracy For to build a democratic or a socialistic State some amount of culture tolerance mutual consideration and accommodation is necessary which is unfortunately lacking today in modern India in spite of its past glory

The breakdown of the recent Simla Conference serves as

HISTORY OF BENGAL'S SHIFTING BOUNDARY AND POPULATION By DEBAJYOTI BURMAN

Bracet has a chequered history of its boundary shifting Rath and Tamrahpta. The bluktis or divisions of of Bengal so far fixed has been given by Prof H C Ray Choudhury in the History of Bengal ' He says that from the fourth century AD onwards the epigraphic records amenable to distinct chronological periods enable us to trace with a good deal of precision the chief political and geographical divisions and administrative units of Bengal But although the units are known the exact boundaries of some of them have not yet been defined Impire with certainty. The difficulty is increased by the fact that even wellknown d visions like Gsur Varga and Rath varied in size in different ages and periods The more important divisions were Gour Vanga Samatata Harikela Chandradayana Vangala Pundra and Varendra

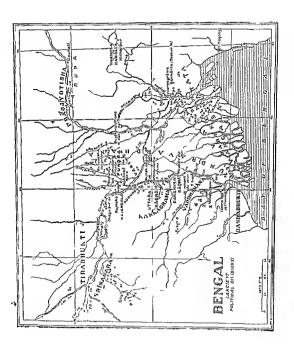
3 Mictory of Respit Vol 1 Ed by Dr R. C. Majumber p 12

and changing from ancient times. The earliest boundary Bengil proper were split up for administrative purpose into trahepes or sub-divisions

Inscriptions of the Gupta age disclose the existence of the two well-known bhultes, Pundrsvardhans and Vardhamana and an unnamed bhulte which included Suramaviths and Navyavakuska The first two of these slong with the following five are known from the Pala and Sens records to have formed part of the Bengal

- Tirs-bhults Srmagara-bhukti
 - Kankagrama-bhukts. Danda-bhukte Progretisha-blukta

2 2544 p 24 et ave



Sarkars North and East of the Ganges-

1 Lakhnauli or Jennatabad, extending from Telisgarhi mear Colgony, ...:luding a few mahals now belonging to modern Bhaga's - and Purneah distr is and the whole of Maldah district

2 Purneah, comprising a great portion of modern in mea district as far as the Mahananda

3 Tajpur, extending over eastern Purneah east of the Mahananda and western Danapur

4 Panjrah north-east of the town of Dinajpur comprising a large part of Dinajpur district

comprising a large part of Dinappur district

5 Ghoraghat, comprising portions of Dinappur,
Rangpur and Bogra districts

 Barbakabad comprising portions of Maldab, Dinappur and large portions of Raishahi and Bogra

7 Bahuza comprising portions of Rajahahi Bogra Pabna Mymensingh and reaching a little ibeyond the town of Dacca in the south

8 Silhat, modern Sylhet

9 Sunargon extending to both aides of the Meghan and the Brahmsputra, including portions of western Tipperah eastern Dacca Mymensingh and Noalhali.

10 Chatgam modern Chittagong Sarkars in the Delta of the Ganges-

11 Saigson comprising south western Murshidshad western Nadiya and a large portion of 24-Parganas extending to the Kabadal river and in the south of Hatingarh below Diamond Harshour To this Sarker belonged the makel Kelkaitah (Celcuita) 12 Mahundahad

Natia North-eastern Jessore and western Fandpur 13 Khalitatabad comprising southern Jessore and western Backerganje South-eastern Jessore or

Rasulpur was included in this Sarkar

14 Fathabad, comprising a small portion of
Jessore a large part of Fandpur, northern Backer-

gune a portion of Daces distinct and the islands of Dalshin Shabazpur and Sandrip

15 Bikla or Bogla, south-east of the preceding

Sarkar comprising portions of Backergunje and Dacca districts Sarkar South of the Gonges and West of the

Bhagarathi16 Udner or Tandah comprising the greater

part of Murshidabad district with portions of Bir

17 Sharifshad south of the preceding Saikar, comprising remaining portions of Birbhum and a large portion of Burdwan district including the town of Burdwan

18 Sulaimanabad comprising a few southern parganas in the modern districts of Nadia Burdwan and the whole north of the Hooghly district

19 Madaran extending in a semi-circle from Nagor in western Bathhum over Raniguage along the Damedar to above Burdwan and from there over Khandarbosh Jahinabad Chandrakona (western pirt of Hoogly didrict) to Mandalghat at the mouth of the Rupparam river

In the Ama-Akhon Orsea consump of five Fave P
Sashar is included in the Subah of Bengal Thus the
Sashah of Bengal in described as consump of treating one. In the
Sashars are, nine cen for Bengal proper and five for
rosted

Them nineteen Sarkars made un Bengul proper in 1552 when Todarmal prepared his famous rentrall This rent rall remained in for e during the rugin of J hage Under Shih Jahan, the boundaries of Begyl errecteded on the southwest, Midas, re he shall be having been and on the Casa, and so the 12th the conquests of Typand on the Casa, and so the 12th the conquests of Typand on the Casa, and so the 12th the conquests of Typand on the casa for the casa of the

FRONTIER OF BENGAL UNDER MUSLIM KINGS

Abul Fazi estimates the breadth of Bengal from Tehagarh to Chatgaon at four hundred Kos From north to south the longest line was from Koch Bhat to Chittua in Sarkar Medinipur In the north west the frontier of Bengal extended but hitle beyond the hos Raver but under some of the early Muslim governors and independent Lings, Bengal included Upper Bibat north of the Ganges as far as the district of Saran. Ilyas Shah founded Happur opposite Pains, on the Gandal Sikandar Shah's coins have been found far west of the Kosi Southern Bihar formed part of Bengal till (about 1330) Muhammad Tughlak annexed it to Delhi Since 1397, the whole of Bihar belonged to the kingdom of Jaunpur under Pathan kings It is not clear how far these Pathan kings depended on Hussain Shah of Bengal whom re-criptions represent firmly sala blished in Munghyr in 1497 while other inscriptions would lead us to conclude that the whole of Upper Bihar and the western portions of southern Bihar belonged to him in 1502-3. Again, we read in the Bengel history the cession of Bihar, Tirbut and Saria by Hessain Sheb. by Hossain Shah and their re conquest by his son Nasrat Shah Nasrat Shah seems to have passed beyond the Gandak A mosque near Sikandarpur on the right bank of the river, in the Azimgarh district, was built during his reign

Grant as reging and the Ganges was the Carlos of the following Mahals are read to the following Mahals are mentioned along the store of the western frontier of Bengal—Ag Mahall (Radhaltha) Albarthath Katangah in Sharifabad (Rathaltha) Albarthath Katangah in Sharifabad (Ramanaga Ganger Sainbhum Shergari (Rangang) Guntabud and Chaudhaltha (Radhaltha) Chungang Ganbhum Chandraina west of the town of Burdwah Madaran (Ganbard and Chandrainan west of looghty Chungan west of Mahaltha (Bandaltha) Chandrainan west of Sharifabad (Bandaltha) Sharifabad (Ban

Blochmann behreves the frontier mishal of Blarkundah in Binbum to have formerly extended to the whote of Birbum and Santal Paranas." In this extended scance it is used in the Tankh. Douds on De Barrof map of Beagal and on Blave map of India. In the latter it is given as Bircunda West of Bircunda Blare is the Experiment of the map of the property of

S Blockmans, J & S S., 1873, p. 222, 10 Blockmans, J & S S 1873 p 222,

Divisions

Daces

Ortesa

Chota Nagpur

West Desert

	Area about	
Bihar	42 000 Sa	m
Bengal	85 000	
Orissa	7000 ,,	
Orissa Tributary Mahals	15.500 .	
Chota Nagpur and the Tributor	,, ,	
States on the S-W Frontier	62 000	
Assam	27.500	
Arraean	14 000	

Total area 2,53 000 Sq miles

Districts

Dank.

Arracan was soon transferred to the Chief Commis sionership of Burma Assam continued to form part of Bengal until the year 1874 In 1881 Bengal included the following divisions and districts

D. . . .

	Mymen ungh
Chittsgong	Chittagong Noskhali Tippera
	Chittagong Hill Tracts
Patns	Patna Gaya Shahabad Mu
	zaffarpur, Darbhanga Saran Chan
T-1	paran
Bhagalpur	Monghyr Bhagalpur Purneal
	Maldah Santal Parganas
Burdwan	Burdwan Bankura Birbhun
	Midnapore Hooghly Howrah
Presidency	24 Perganas Calcutta and Suburb
	Nadia Jessore Ichulna Murchie
	shad
Rajshahi	
realguant	D najpur Rajshahi Rangpu
	Bogra Pabns Darjeeling Jalps

Manbhum In 1901 the same boundary was maintained. In the Census Report of that year Risley and Gast des embed the Natural D vision of Bengal as follows

Puri Balasore Angul Banki

Hazambagh Lohardaga Singbhum

•	is est Dengal	Burdwan Division		
2	Central Bengal	Presidency Division excluding		
3	North Bengal	Khuins Rajshahi Dvision Maldah.		
4	East Bengal	Cooch Bibsr and Sikim Dacca and Chittagong Divisions		
5	North Bihar	Khulna and Hill Tipperah Muzaffarpur Darbhanga Cham- paran Saran Bhagalpur		
6	South Bihar	paran Saran Bhagalpur, Purnea Patna Gaya Shababad Mon ghyr		
7	Or1533	Onesa D vision excluding Angul		
8	Chota Nagpur			
	Plateau	Chota Nagpur Divis on Santal Pargansa Angul and the Tribu		

Nagpur BENGAL UNDER PARTITION /

In 1905 Bengal was partitioned and a new Province called Fastern Bengul and Assum was created by the transfer of Daces Chi lagong and Rajshahi Divisions to Assam Mallah was given to the new Province in heu of Darreeling

of Bengal as well Five Hindi speaking States on the iles border of Chota Nagpur were transferred to the Central Province in exchange for the district of Sambalpur and five feudatory States whose vernacular was Oriya

THE PRESENT BOUNDARY AND THE DISPUTED DISTRICTS

After the annulment of partition in 1912 the boundary of Bengal assumed its present form. The Bengali-speaking districts which formed part of her western front were cut out and transferred to newly created province of Bihar and Orissa On April 1 1912 Bihar with Chota Nagpur and Orissa was made into \$ separate province

Singhbhum Manbhum and Purnea have been sepa rated from Bengal We have earler seen that the d strict of Purnea did form part of Bengal proper During the Muslim rule Manbhum was regarded as part of the Jharkhand or 'forest tract' which was the name given in Akbarnama to the whole region from Birbhum and Panchet to Ratanpur in the Central Provinces and from Rhotasgarh in South Bihar to the frontier of Orissa In the Badshahnama the zemindar of Panchet is shown as a commander of horse under Shah Jahan and his zemindary was subject to a fixed peshkash The territory comprised in the present district of Manbhum was acquired by the British with the grant of the Diwani of Bengal B har and O issa in 1765 Up to 1800 the estates contained in it were attached some to Birbhum and some to Midnapore but in that year they were formed with a few other into a separate district called the Jungle Mahals 1 was created under Regulation AVIII of 1805 and con sisted of fifteen Parganas or Mahals from Bibhum district three from Burdwan and five from Midnapore (including Manbhum and Barabhum) In 1832 Gangs Narayan a claimant to the Barabhum estate in this datrict rose in rebellion but was driven to Singhbhum where he died As a result of this conflict a change of administration was decided upon Under Regulation \fill of 1833 the Jungle Mahal was broken up , the estates of Senpahara Shergarh and Bahnupur were transferred to Birdwan while the remainder with the e tate of Dhalbhum detached at the same time from Midnapore th, were formed into the present district of Manbhum The district of Manbhum has been reduced to its present area by further transfers of minor importance in 15"1 and 18 9 When the district was first constituted the m_ civil etation was fixed at Manbagar but it was fransur, ferred to Purulia in 1838

The Imperial Gazetteer of Ind a says Dha'bhum was originally part of Midnapore, when the district of Jungle Mahals was broken up it was included in the newly formed district of Manbhum It was transferred to Singhbhum in 1846 In 1876 some forty five outlying stal villages were again made over to Midnapore but anarea of HSS sq miles have been refsined in the present tary States of Orses and Chota district of Singhbhum Until the formation of Santal Parganas as a district in 1855 the northern half of it formed part of Bhagalpur while the southern and western portions belonged to Birbhum

ESTIMATES OF POPULATION

Anything like a modern census of India or Bengal has not come down to us from our ancestors Under the Some change was effected on the western border number of households in each village and the number Hindu Administration it is found that a record of the

and description of residents therein were excelully maintained and integrated for the whole Empire through the Revenue Department. A graphic account of the method of maintaining such records are found in Lautilyan Arthesistra but the records themselves are

apparently lost But during the Muslim rule no such record seems to have been maintained Ashraf writes "

"No systematic record was ever kept by the government of the population of the kingdom. It is reported that when Sultan Mohammad Tughluk decided to give rehel to the people of Delhi he ordered the sucherst functionaries to compile consus registers of the various nuarters of the capital city The results of even this bolitary attemnt are unknown

Moreland is of the onin on that the population of the Aor bern Indian plans from Multan to Monghyr must have been well over thirty millions and probably little less than forty mill one about the year 1605 His estimate for the whole of Ind a about this time is a total population of 100 millions In arm ng at these figures. Moreland accepted as his basis of calculation, the strength of the armies and the density of cultivation Relying on the fact that "the man ines of the Indiao system of agriculture have permited during the last three centuries and consequently the area placed under group as a rough under to the number of the rural population" Moreland comes to the conclusion that the western Gangetic plain was as full of people in Akbara time as it is today (1920) and consequently was very densely populated when judged by the European standard of the surteenth confuey while on the other hand the eastern Gangetic plain as far as the confines of Bergal was oot as it now is, a congested ares but supported a population of about one fith of Thickly or very thickly populated when judged by contemporary European atandards Many of the European travel era tell the same story M de Fana y

"The heathens say that God granted there particular prerogatives or blessings to five king dome-to that of Beneals infinite number of foot to Orax elephants to B magar people skilled in sword and buckler to Delhi abundance of towns and to Cou innumerable horses."

Soura wit ca

Barbosa estimated the population of Gouro (Gaur) the principal city of Bengal at 200 000.** Const denne the tact that Bengal d d not twe m towns the roughton of Gaur can be taken as a good under of the thickness of population of the province

Towards the vioce of the cighteenth century some systematic attempts wern to have been made for ascerts ning the population of Bengal An inquiry was instituted in 1789 and conducted chickly by calling upon the collectors of districts for their opinions on the population of their respective jurisdictions furnished

rounds for estimation 22 millions in Bengal and Bibar Colebral e estimated 25 millions about 1790 to Sir William Jones errised at a figure of 21 millions for Bengal and Ribs; " Colebroke s calculation included Bengal Bihar and Benares and Jones calculation in cluded Bengal Bibst Orista with Ghazipur, Benares, Jaunpur and part of Mirrapore In 1814 the result of two investigations one by Bayley and the other by Buchenan revealed a population of 39 millions Francis Buchanan had arrived at his results by ascertaining the number of ploughs and taking five persons as dependent on one plough Adam writing on vernsenlar education in 1835 placed the population at 25 millions on the has a of some very imperfect official returns called for by Lord Wet'esley in 1801 Thornton's Gagetteer of 1858 gives an estimate of 40 millions for the Butish territory of Benesl without the native states and Darreeling and the Dooars 42 5 millions was the figure officially accepted up to 1872. The Census of 1872 came as a surprise at d eclosed a population of over 62 mill ons or about 24 mill one more than the population of the United States east then stood

Charter of Musical Population

Array a) of the Muslims in Bengal can be definitely traced back to \$198 A.D. the invasion of Bakhtiyar I hatu The exact number of the army he brought is not definitely known but we know this much that efter his conquest of Lakbnawati he got an e my ready which contained 10 000 horse and invaded Tibat expedit on was a distatrous failure Bakhtivar Khalii succeeded in escaping with only one hundred troopers From excessive humilation he fell ill and et leng h ded How many of these troopers and infantry were Muslims who eams with Bakhtiyar Khalii and how many of them were people of Bengal recruited here, are not known In tances of forcible conversion toto Islam recorded

in a contemporary hetery of Beneal the Radus Salatin. are only two Pecul arly enough in both the esses the conversions were made by Hindus converted into Islam One of them was Sultan Jalafudd u son of Raja Ganesh and the other Murchid Ouli Liban who was e Brahmin by birth Although records of convers on were not made by Muslim shron clera, there is little doubt that extensize conversions were taking place. In the Riodus Solgton. Rays Ganesh whose rule lasted only seven years (1407 1414 A D) has been described as an infidel who "attempted to destroy and extupate Mahommedana"

BASIC RACIAL UNITY OF HINDES AND MUSLIMS

Definite accounts of the Muslim population of Bengulare found only since the mutiny Writing about this time Aolan gives the following description of Indian Mussalmans

The Mahommedans of India differ very much from their brethren in Western and Northern Asia as well as from those in Europe and Almea Everywhere else except so far as sectarian differences divide the features of Mahommedan faith and character possess a clear identity, in Ind.a they are so medified by caste and by the heathenism which holds so

¹³ JASEL Vol 1 No. 2, 1935 p 236. 16 Moreland India of the Donck of Alber p. 25

¹⁵ Mil p. 13. 16 M. dt Farie ? Steam. The Partnerson dis. Correct trans-Hen Vol. 2, p. 415.

¹⁷ Beck um. The Coak of Doorse Barbers. Harbreys Scalesy Yol. II. p. 344 (Appendix),

¹⁶ Coldridg, Hustandry of Rospel, 9. 9

²⁹ Jume, At Soujish, perfore. 20 E. H. John, Eissey of the Brigal Copers on Julia and the ---For Vol. L. yo. \$455.

the lack of gravity, a totally irrelevant matter was introduced The words our missionary was supposed (by witnesses having more brawn than brain) to have uttered when the procession was long over were considered



Reception at Creve Coeur

relevant to the case Curiously enough the judgment was based largely on those words I Mr B Bassoondoy at was flung into gool for twelve months What is more astounding still it was not a scritance of simple imprisonment that was pronounced

The impri opment made Lappat Rais Loung India mtell gible to his Mauritian readers. They say that they understand now how it came about that the young boys who "had founted rebel colours in mere sport" were

tried and sentenced to death

Mr B Biscoondoyal went to gool on the 3rd of November 1944 He had not been there more than tacnts five days when the public had d squieting news about him Hindus resolved to devote the whole day to prayer They had already sent more than 10000 Litters of protect to the Secretary of State for the Colonics The country was in a melting put. Hindus found unity in sorrow The bot tempered Governor was out of all patience At a meeting of the Leg slatus Council he made the following irresponsible statement

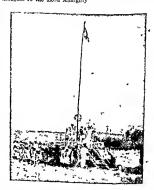
"From ray place in this Council I make an appeal and I issue a warning The appeal is to those numerous good fellows who are following after false Il weeph es who are endangering the future of themselves their wives their children.

That my patience is

wearing thin British tolerance is known throughout the world and sometimes is the subject of criticism, but there are limits even to the toleration of an Englishman and when I see the fields unweeded, in some places the cane uncut, when I hear of men sitting down for a whole day and doing no work because some convicted person is enjoying a hunger strike in a jail, then I say to myself that the public of this island must wake up to the reality of the dangers which threaten not so much the island as themselves'

The naked truth is that the accusation levelled at Mr B Bis condoyal did not hold water interviewed by a press representative the then Superintendent of Prisons said that the missionary was not on strike Nobody else was

The cause of so much irritation was that the 28th of November 1944 became a milestone in the history of Indians in Mauritius It marked the beginning of Satyagraha The even tempered public had caught the spirit of Mahatman's Salyograha Hindus suffered on that day They went without food and directed their thoughts to the Lord Almighty



The 'Om' flag has been hoisted at a meeting Mr B Brescondoyal is on his way back to his gaddi

Two independent editors upheld our dignity Dr Millien wrote in his paper L Ocuvre, that it was un becoming on the part of His Excellency the Governor to use the words he had used Mr Naudeer similarly

retorted in his old daily The New Era Mauritius Hindus atood up bravely cond tions They did not shirk their dity. A miss onery

held a pinersino in December and was according to prosecuted The barra-ter who appeared for him did not mince matters He said that Mr B Bissoondoyal bad He pointed out in his historic judgment that

After the procession the accused addressed the meeting and inter also stated that Bisecondoyal was me onar as been set to price they would not have



Re ep on a M re DA

been persecuted and not prosecuted Mr Jules Koenig- turned to Jatundravath's epic fast. The tenacity of so he is called has made a name for his independent purpose shown by those ordinary missionaries led them spirit. The Magistrate could not be left unimpressed, to victory They had to be served food in utensils fit for use

Had not Mr B Buscoodoyal and other Hudu

seen with their own eyes that the discrimination against Hindua was a feature of the Prisons Department too What they saw added point to the contention that H ndus were the belots of the country H ndus had a separate Litel co they were allowed to go to their temple to worsh p their God As one m ght expect that temple is much mfer or to the Chr stian Chapel that meeted Mr B Bissoon dovals eves when le found h mself w thio the prec nets of the Central Prisons It is thus has another illustration of the an Hadu policy was drawn trom a Go ernment institut on Hadus had been arguing in h ge pet toos that they ware no be ng properly treated The The eta e of affa rs in the pr sons for fied that argument,

At la t the laws floated away lke cloud wreaths on the horz

Reception at Mare D Albert

with regard to such ea es If the authorities are determined that the law should not be lettre morte they should prosecute in each and every case that there is a contravention of the sabite prespective of creed or religious decom nation courts will take good care to inflict nom oal proalties in all

This case should be a lesson to the anthorsties there should he no Low towing to anybody

en moosent man who had been thrown into is I that he (the accused) was ready to for e t his liberty may if need be his life in what he helieved a just cause Now I have no do be in my mind that had not the accused talked n that strain he would not bave been preserved in spite of ha breach of the

law

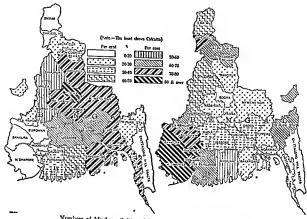
deserving cases Picking and choosing between offenders is neither a safe nor a non. There were of course some people who saw

reasonable policy" April 1940 some aix mis ionares held meet ugs and one They sad that because the laws had been made process ons It reeds no engument to show that they to meet the engences of the war they were abol shed subseq enth met Mr B B a condoysl in the Port Lou s Central Prisons One of them fasted for fourteen days be o e the end of the war and another for ten The mands of educated Indiana

soeasile policy."

If holds were not to be daunted On the 15th of of a cause that was altogether deflected from the real But they have yet to exp a p why the abol tion came

Comething more was achieved One Captain Bell



Numbers of Muclims (left) and Hindus (right) per 100 of population

prevalence in any distrion is in the Presidency Division where no more than 77 in every 1000 use at During the two decades 1911-31. He liftedusam-speaking people decreaved considerably and there was an increase in the number of time who speak Bengal.

The boundary of the Bengali language has been described by Risley in the following way

"North of the Ganges the western boundary of Bengali may be taken as the River Mahananda an the cast of the dature for Pource. South of the Ganges it reaches up to the foot of the Chota Negrour plateaux It covers the Supplisher Supplisher which is the Midaspur and the tract of Supplisher which is known as Dhaibhhum To the cast, way up the Asam Valley, taking matout half the distinct of Gosipara and in Surma Valley, it covers the whole of Shiet and Cachar

The lore of perpendicular cleavage drawn for dividing the humans and dislects affect only the colloqual form of Bengal. In wordern Bengal the language has been affected. In wordern Bengal that have been affected by the state of the language has been affected by the language has been for seven employed by the language has been from the language has been thought to be a Devudan language to Purses the language has been thought to be a Devudan language to Purses the language has been thought to be a Devudan language for purses and the language has been thought to be a Devudan language for purses and the language has been after the language has been aff

The vernacular of the Purneali district is the western dislect of Bengali known as the Rarhi Boli. It is also known as Khotta Bangala

Rakhaldas Ennress Campaia

Rakhaldas Ennress In his Origin of the Bengal

Script, has shown tiet, in the north east, the Burghl

alphabet was adopted in the north east, the Burghl

Inscriptions of the large of Assan, Bengal

Assan because the control of the second of

The language position of the four disputed districts is given as follows: The figures are taken from the Census of 1891 when they were within the administrative boundary of Bengal and were free from any politics has Since 1921, systematic attempts to increase the mamber of Hund-epoking people and to put down the Bengal, peaking have been noticed

Purneah	[Santa]	Singhbhum	Manbhum
-	Parganah		

Bengah Hunda Santah	108 701 17,33,506	212 452 702 706	77 943 13,588	830,878 109,781
Kol	••	588 120	32.292	100 017
Onva	••	7,214	191,296	13,463
Total	18 19,637	15 68 003	94 451	.n

CONCLUSION

From the foregoing data, we can come to the following broad conclusions:

Course of India, ISL, Vol. L. Pt. L. pp. 271 374.

- (1) That the natural and historical boundary of Bengal includes the districts of Purnea Santal Parganas, Manbhum and Singhbhum on the west, and Sylhet on the east.
- this whole tract plus Goslpara and Cachar districts
- (3) That Hindus and Muslims of Bengal belong to the same racial stock, their social structure including the caste system and social behaviour, and culture are
- baneally the same (4) That the mothertongue of 92 2 per cent of the people of Bengal is Bengali showing that Hindus and MI I ms of this province belong to the same linguistic stock
 - (5) That although the religions of the two commu nities are different tha religious observances of both of them are bancally the same

The rate of increase among the Muslim population as not uniform at differs widely both in number and direction in different areas of the province A study of the are groups for the two communities reveal that the (2) That the linguistic boundary of Bengal includes Hindu population is neither decaying nor stationary, the increase of adult Hindu population is steady and define t The Muslim birth rate is higher but the death rate is also higher thus leaving a lesser proportion of survis als.

> Bengal can, therefore rightfully claim that as the racial begunstic and cultural affinities of her people, m state of their religious being different, are the same, the must remain united. Her claim to a retorn of Purmes Santal Parganas Manbhum and Sinehbhum as also the inclusion of Sylhet Cachar and Goalpara within her borders is nightful and just

B. BISSOONDOYAL GOES TO JAIL

By S RALGOBIA Mauritous

The great ceremony (Volonyana) held at Gaudhi been found advantale to provecute him This time the Mudan Pouce Street, Port Louis Visuntius on the lotter of the law mattered much more than the spirit 12 h of December, 1943 was too much for Mauntius Laws were at once made to place ree not one in the Hindu meetings and processions which had by that time, become far too frequent and popular to be "tolerated."

A series of pro-ecution directed against the central figure of the meelings began. The newly made law which meant the end of freedom of worship so far as Hindus went, required of the organisers a permit doysl took the position that m the case of religious meetings no permit was necessary Cross-examined by him a police witness stated that Christian priests were holding their meetings without any permission. The public saw that it was passing strapge how the anthonties had overlooked the fact that Christians had been sinning against the law No doubt was left in the minds of justice-loving Mauritians as to the meaning of the anti Rindu move Hindu Mauritius had not so far proved so fertile a field for Christian missionary acta vities. Hence this manucuvre to dragoon Hindus into obedience

The attention arresting cases won for the accused the sympathy of countless Handu and non-Handu Mauritians coming from all the nine districts of the island At the end of every sitting he would be exught in the throngs that would raise the cry, "Pandit Vishnu dayal Kı Jar i"

Impartial barristers were full of praise for our minmonary His command of English Hinds and French his original way of putting things his eloquence held some magnificates and the public spell bound But in spite of the able defence put up he went to juil three

The third time he was found guilty of having held an "illegal process on" Police witnesses knew that main roads had not been used that the procession, lasted roads had not been used that the procession. The prosecution gave the show sway The surface for not more than ten minuter. A similar "procession." The prosecution gave the show sway The surface for the charge was an analysis of the state of the charge was an analysis of the state.

The heavily bearded prepare B B ssoondoys

for not more than ten minuter. A similar toward not happened The charge was not arrow. To make to 1.5 had been held earlier by the accused but at had not happened The charge was not arrow. To make to 1.5

who had been spending seventeen years in Bengal The question of Indian representation is now much t and other parts of India had an interview with the the fore The idea foremost in the Governor's mind a mighty prisoner He then left for England Some two the time is the desirability of seeing a Mauritian wh months later the people of Mauntius heard with some has undergone twelve months penal servitude debane satisfaction that their country was on the eve of having from the right of standing for an election Every the a new constitution.



Dr J M Cure MB BS (Lond)

Ever since 1880 leaders of all shades of opinion have been trying to get a new constitution Dr Cure the founder of the Lahour Party is prominent among those who may be said to have obtained a measure of success Be it said to the credit of the new movement that it was the last straw that broke the camels back

that Government ingenuity can devise is bein employed to favour those who have not lost the taste for British titles

Mr B Bissoondoyals imprisonment is one of the most important eventa in all Mauritian history Ou missionary is the first eminent Mauritian who has gone to sail His arrest is the talk of the country to the day Military and police had a competition as to which could hest strike terror The population could on that memorable day be easily led to believe that Mauritus was on the point of being attacked. The armoured cuts that adoroed the streets of Port Louis only excited Mr B Bissoondoyals amile

Mr B Biscondoyal's countrymen are holding big receptions in his I onour He was released on the 18th of July A loud speaker has been placed at his dispo the on at least a dozen of occasions since that day There are universal rejoicings Mauritiana are convinced that their elildren will live in the brilliance lit by the flames of the mi wonary's sufferings

Bernardin de Saint Pierre Darwin Mark Twain and others have been bewitched by the pictureque scenery of the island of Mauritius The inclemency of weather in for other shores The Mauritian can roam wherever he likes without any fear of being attacked by ferocious hons and tigers Mauritius can lay claim to the distinction of being a country,

Where every prospect pleases And only man is vile

SIR UPENDRANATH BRAHMACHARI

Br X

Sie Uppadraath Brahmachari was born on 7th June 1875 in Jamalpur E I Ry (Dt Monghyr) where his father the late Dr Nilmoney Brahmachari spent the whole of his official career in the Medical Service of the Railway Sir Upendranath tool his B.A degree from the Hooghly College in 1893 where he was awarded the Thwy ates Medal for stand ng first in Honours in Mathe matics. For some time he could not make up his mind whether he should go up for h gher studies in mathe matics chemistry or med cine This thought continued for some time in his mind even after entering upon his medical studies Finally when he deeded to study medicine with higher chemistry, he left Mathematics with a sigh The combination of the knowledge of higher chemistry with me licine no doubt helped him in his future researches. During the course of his studies in the first year he took his Master a Degree in Chemistry in 1894 from the Presidency College Cal cutta in the first class obtaining the University Medal He passed the M.B exam nation in 1893 standing first he passed the old sammation in 1898 Elanding and in Medicine and Surgery for which he obtained the Goodere and McLeoda Medals He passed the M.D. exam nation in 1902 and obtained the 1 h D degree in Physiology in 1910 ly h s researches on Hacmolyns

Sr I pendrapath entered the Provincial Medical Service in 1898 His versatile knowledge and intelligence attrac ed the attent on of the professors of the Medical College of Bengal For a short time ha worked under Sr Getald Bomford who regarded him as a living dictionary of medicine He was so much impressed with young Brahmachan's capacity for research and assiduity in the discharge of his duties that he very soon got him appointed as Teacher of Pathology and Materia Medica in the Dacca Medical School In Dacca he did researches with Sr Neil Campbell Superintendent of the Medical School Subsequently he was appointed as a Lecturer in Medicine in the Campbell Medical School Calcutts He was elevated to this coveted post within a short period after entering into service. This post he occupied for nearly twenty years. He carried on most of his researches in kala szar in the Campbell Medical School and it was here that he made his monumental discovery of Urea Stibanune He retired from the Government Service in 1927 as a Physician in the Medical College Hospital of Bengal He was for some time financed for his researches by the Indian Research Fund Association. It is creditable to him that all his researches after his retirement from service were carried on with his own private means without any financial aid from outside Since retiring he had been carrying on researches 12 d seases such as kala-azar malaris the chemistry and pharmacology of quinoline compounds and other sub-

Sir Upendranath has won for himself an international

reputation as a research worker Early in his official an almost dramatic cessation of lever, diminution in aise he extremely rare in India.

In the course of his researches in kala azar he discovered colloydal autimony and showed its their peutic value in the treatment of the disease. He was the first to use successfully antimony in a state of fine subditision intratenously and of sodium antimonyl tartrate in the treatment of kala agar. His subsequent researches in connection with the chemotherapy of antimonial compounds in kala-azar which formed the basis of all subsequent modern treatment of the disease are well known

In the course of his researches he drew attention to the remarkable undi covered skin manifestation of the infection with Leishmania Donovani which was named by him dermal leastmanoid, a new tropical disease and which had been previously mistaken for leprosy

Early in 1921 Sir Upendranath discovered an urea autimony compound for the treatment of kala-aray Its introduction and his other researches on antimomal compounds opened up a new vista in the trestment of the disease by means of therapeutic organic antimonials 1 set as the discovery of salvarsan led to the introduction of organic arsenicals in the treatment of spirochaetal diseases. This area compound was pamed Urea Stibanuse which is the most outstanding discovery in recent times and which stands today pre-eminent in the treatment of a campaign against hals agar and has deprived the disease of its terrors Speaking on Urea Statemine (1929) Sir Upendranath observed as follows in his Presidential Address at the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal

"I recall with joy that memorable night in the Calcutta Campbell Hospital at Sealdah where after a very hard day a work I found at about 10 o clock in a little room with a smoky dimly burning lattern that the results of my experiments were up to my expectations But I did not know then that Provi deaca had put into my hands a wondrous thing and that this little thing would save the lives of millions of my fellowmen I shall never forget that room where Urea Stimmanine was discovered. The room where I had to labour for months without a gas point or a water tap and where I had to remain contented with an old kerosene lamp for my work at night the room still remains but the signs of a laboratory in it have completely disappeared To me it will ever remain a place of pilgrimage where the first light of Urea Stibamine dawned upon my mind, To-day Urea Stibomine stands pre-emment in the treatment of kala-asar in India and as a powerful prophylactic against the disease and it is a matter of supreme satisfaction to me that the treatment evolved out of my research has removed the terrors of this distressing disease It may be hoped that before long the diwase will be completely banished from India and other parts of the world where it occurs that will be the happied and proudest day of my life if it falls to my lot to we it

The Kala-asar Commission Ind a used throughout the seven years of their existence Urea Stibarrane only in the routine treatment of Esfa-star According to them the acute followingting type characteristic of the peak period of an epidemic responded an treatment with I rea Stiboniae extraordinarily promptly and with

eareer, he discovered in 1901 the prevalence of quartan of the spleen and return to normal condition of health, fever in Beneal which was considered in those days to It may be expected that similar beneficial results will be obtained in other epidemics of the disease



Dr Sir Upendranath Brahmachan

The use of trea Stabanine in an experimental scale was started by the Government of Assam from 1925 The results were so encouraging that it began to be used on a mass scale from 1929. For some time experiments with \costaboun were conducted side by side with brea Stabonine The use of Neostaboran was subsequently decontinued The Director of Public Health, Awam in his Annual Report for 1923 summaried the saving of lives by the use of firen Stabamme as fol lows

"Live Stibamine was our mainstay in the treatment of kala-agar Since 1933 when reliable figures for the disease first became available to the end of the year under report no less than 3,28,591 persons have been brought under treatment. It as no exapperation to easy that approximately \$ 20 lacs of valuable here have been sured to the Province

Sir John Ketr, once Governor of Assam in his farewell address to the Assam Legislative Council referring to the value of Lies Stibamine stated that

"The progress in the campaign against kala-agar rn Assam has been phenomenally rapid and if it continues at the present rate there is an excellent prospect of the dread scourge being brought under complete control m a few years"

Such a great service to humanity as the stamping out of kala-azar resulting in the saving of millions of hves have ultimately been recognised all over the world

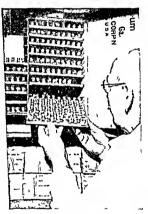
HEALTH IN A IL S. CITY

A SERUM AND VACCINE FARM

In a typical year the New York Health Department body of the animal distributes more than 700,000 items of vaccines and among the great metropolises of the world

the untibod es were designed to triumph over in the

Among the most important products of the serum serums to immunize the city a mill one against discuse farm are smallpox vaccine letanus antitoxin diphtheria and cure the sick. This is one of the chief factors in antitorin rabies vaccine typhoid fever vaccine and producing it every low mortality rate of New York City typing seriums for streptococcal infectious Distribution is carried out mainly Through 450 drug stores scattered



A tray of small bottles containing smallpox vaccine is being removed by a bacteriologist from a refrigerator



A convalercing U.S. soldier uses a Comper Walker to help him regain his equilibrium

Ti e bulk of the city's output of vaccines and serums over the city designated as Board of Health stations b) is produced at a farm maintained by the municipal the mun cipality a med cal a thorntes Other agencies of government at Otisville in the southern part of distribution are Clifd Realth stations for public school New York State Consisting of 200 acres the farm is children A nominal charge is made for the preparations staffed with b ologists veterinaries laborator, techni but they are free if the pat ent is not in a position to came farmers and labourers for the mantenance of pay The law in New York is that no child may attend several illowand mice rats and rabbits a few hundred public school without having been vaccinated against guiner p gs a herd of alleep and from 50 to 100 horses smallpox
These animals are used for testing presentine agents
One

and in themselves constitute a factory for making results of this wide distribution of health guarding flinds secums and vectors. In general the principles of mann is shown by figures on diphtilens. In 1914 before general are supplied to h man beings threatened with the disease millions

One of the most dramatic demonstration of the facture is that an animal is inoculated with germs of a dombution of presenting agents had fairly begun the disease prevalent among human beings Then the ani number of cases of d phtheris in New York City was mals lood begus to manufacture what are known as 17129 In 1919 the figure had dropped to 392 S miletly "antibod es" to fight off the disease Some blood of the the number of deaths dropped from 1491 in 1914 to animal then is drawn off and the an ibod es it contains seven in 1912-even in a city of seven and a ball



he pub c hea h agenc es man anded by he New York an m nt of Health a patent a getting an ujectonto as gind d him agen nch he developir nt of rab es

> be New York C y Dep man o A one moraberva meko da buoma C y D

Since smallpox vacone has been made available to readents expulser in New York a case of smallpox has become such a rant; that reporting one would make from page news while a death from smallpox would be smatinoil news "Sciently gears ago the relation of an imm grant of flicted with swallpox drew hundreds of phys cans and med cal students to impect the patient as a mitter of clin cal curios to

As a matter of fact preventable ep demics of any kind are a ranty in New York City today and the incidence figures on all ailments are low due to the typilance of the city's medical authorities

How Cancer is Checked in the U S

American medical science has made great progress
in the last fifty years in the disjoiety of the causes and



A chemit works on an experiment at the

curse of many of the discusses to which the people of the United Strive and others the world once are output. As a re ult the incidence of many of these discusses has been greatly reduced and the o which still buffles see not sto loom higher on the let of k Hers than they once lid Cincer now ranks as the second cause of death in the United States 22 years ago it stood seemlt. At let 16,000 Americans the of the discusse scent) At let at 16,000 Americans the of the discusse each year. The upparent interess in the danger of cancer is at level part due to the coronic control of other which now indicate cancer as the cause of deaths which once would have been visible and in mystery and the lengtheuing life span which maker it possible for more people to become subject to the discusse

The chances for cure of cancers discovered in saearly stage of development are 80 per cent to 85 per cent for cancer of the uterus 90 per cent to 100 per cent for skin cancer and in general 70 per cent to 80 per cent of all early cancer if promptly treated.

Cancer is the uncontrolled growth of cells in the body which multiply in unlimited numbers at the expense of normal body cell robbing them of blood and food supply Traveling by way of the blood or lymph they may made parts of the body and start new growths if ere a process known as metastas's Any abnormal growth of tiss is in the body is called a tumor Cancer is a mislignant tumor because the cells next stop multiplying and spreading Sometimes tumors which were originally an abnormal growth of tissue become mill grount and beg a to grow rapidly although malls

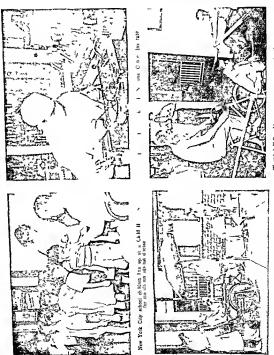


The rad um treatment of cancer

nant cells have never been known to become benga

The cause of eancer is not yet known it is nother infection in or contago us there is no danger of catch log it from any kind of contact Whether the disease may be inherited is not yet clear although it seems possible that a tendency of certain tissues or organs to become cancerous may be inheritable.

Although the specific causes of caneer have not yelbeen d-son ered certain factors have been valued which are so frequently associated with the growth of mal snut i more if it they are belowed to contribute to their development 'go is an important pred sposing condition Cancer is essent if yel-decision of maidle and advancing age although children may be affected Warts and moles chrome inflammatory conditions dry scalp



Patients on the porch at the Welfare Island Bosputal n New York Would

patches and white patches on the skin, and persistent disease, cancer in its early stages is curable. The prompt, because they may develop into cancers if not corrected recognized as being definite predisposing causes of many cancers since they are so often associated with the development of the disease A single blow or injury rarely causes cancer though it may sometimes serve to attract attention to a tumor previously unnoticed, or may stimulate a small cancer to active growth



A sol her patient sits in the whirlpool tub, in which the action of the water agitated by an electric current stimulates the blood circulation of his legs

bery of en a comb nation of several irritating factors is found to have contributed to cancerous growth. In the ene of the pipe smoker for example there is mechanical irritation from the pipe stem thermal or heat irritation and ci emical irri ation from the tobacco Cancer of the Ip or the month often results Certain types of occupations may expose workers to the disease I'tch asphalts paraffu the tar of chimnes soot arsem est drugs have all been found to have contributed to the growth of cancers

heep ag the body clean helps present cancer since dirt tends to act as a skin irritant Poods that irritate the digretne o gars should be avoided Such armtation may be caused by food eaten without suffic ent chewing food that is too hot General mouth tygiere is also considered an anti-currer precsution siece bad teeth may cause chron " truta ton of the bys and tongua

Although much remains to be learned about the

complete removal of a cancer will check the spread of the disease throughout the body The only effective Chronic mechanical thermal or chemical irritation are means of curing cancer are surgery and destruction by A ray and radium the form of treatment depending upon the nature of the cancer Injections of drugs and serums have been tried from time to time and up to the present proven to be worthless Salves and other home remedies do not completely destroy the cancer and cau e the patient to waste valuable time before he



A nurse of the physiotherapy department at liushnell General Ho pital uses an electrical device to activate the stiffened muscles of this soldiers wounded leg

receives adequate treatment. These remedies may ever st mulate cancer cells to further actually

Pain from cancer is usually a late symptom larious types of cancers make themselves known in various ways and the following are danger signals which often indicate the presence of the disease

- 1) any sore that does not heat particularly about the tongue mouth or lips ,
 - a painters tump or thickening especially in the breast lip or tongue
- arregular bleeding or discharge from the nipple or any natural body opening , progressive change in the color or size of \$
- wart mole or bethmark . permatent indigertion , perestent hoarscross unexplained cough of
- d ff culty in swallowing 7) any el ange an normal bowel l'ab la

The American Society for the control of cancer was founded in 1913 to educate the public about the disease as a means of controlling 1 The Society chose as its

its alogan "Fight Cancer With Knowledge" Both are now famihar throughout the United Sates of America

PHYSICPHERAPT BRINGS NEW LIFE TO US WOUNDED

Physiotherapy is now used in all U.S. Army General Hospitals.

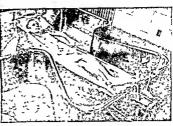
Nineteen of these specialize in treatment of amputees neuro-surgical and neurological cases which constitute the large number of war injuries the U.S. Surgeon General a office reported

Bushnell General Rospital Brigham City Utsh is typical of specialization centers where physictherapy is an important phase of the treatment in these cases The physical section there is under direction of a medical officer who is assisted by qual fied physical theraputs. In addition to the usual departmental activities a

training course for student physi-

Daily instruction in existence is a coutine practice in all general how state When patients are able to report to the physical therapy chinic the exercise program conducted in groups is graduated and augmented by instruction in balance and walking Bandaging of stumps in another respons bil ty of the physical therapy section

Patients with cord and head injuries are usually treated in the wards Head injury cases receive special ared exercise anstruction directed toward tocreasing symbol a flaming sword entwined in caducer and as range and speed of motion and is confined to an are not



The Hubbard Tub makes at possible for weakcood patients to zerose after hmbs have been made buoyant by the action of the water

mest therspirts approved by the American Medical producing a stretch reflex." Instruction in walking and Association is conducted. addition receive radiant heat and makings as tolerated

Patients with per pheral cerve injury receive some form of best massage reeducational exercise and daily electrical etimulation Defore going on furlough patients are instructed in exercise programs and selfmarsage -USIS

ROYAL MOGIUL POETESSES

BY RATTAN LAL KHANNA MA 12

Muse when soft voices die Vibrates in the memory "-Shelley

The literary history of the Moghul era is starred with the names of many royal poetesses who put forth blossoms of rich and varied hues and aromas. Fates have been cruel to their work Much the most of it has penshed , but a precious little has been kept from the dew and dust of time" It has in it an abundance of the freshest flowers of a delicate perfume which once breathed will baunt the memory for ever

GULBARAN BRODE AND GULCHARA BROUNE Babar's two daughters Gulbadan Begum and Gul chairs Begum were gifted poeteres. Their work has perished The following is the only couplet which gives us a taste of the quality of Guibadan's poetry

Every fairy faced beauty who is not intimate with her laver She is not gathering life a rose-buds-you may he mire of that

Evidently she was of a romantic temper Her poetry has an ep curean colouring. The same tone characterizes the only extant couplet of her sister Guichann

The saucy aweetheart with rosy cheeks is never without (my) nyals Truly there are no roses without thorns in the

JAMANARA

Emperor Shajahan s beloved daughter Jahanara angs to a different key Sho is pre-eminently a religious poetese Her poetry I ke that of Christiana Rossetti breatles a fervour of faith She chants hymns with a burning zeal

Where there is the perfect on of Thy glory The whole an verse is a drep form the ocean of Thy munificence How dare we sing Thy praises

Only The pro se pe of The

When Shajahan died she composed an elegy on Her passion is as fiery as it is authentic him The elegy throbs with pathos Here are a few 2 61263

O my sun that hath set !

Was thy night of separation also like day break ?

O 1 the Emperor of the world O * the Gibla of the universe ! Open thy eyes of mercy and cast a glance at

my phght, On account of my anguish my condition is

pitisble, In sorrow I am bke a candle and smoke rices from my bead

In this elegy we hear the lyncal cry from a bleed ing heart of a daughter, who was the model of filial duty, mourning the death of her august father in most tragic circumstances.

On the slab of her marble tomb at Delhi the following couplet written by berself is inscribed

Let no one cover my tomb except with vendure . Since grass suffices for the tomb-cover of a poor creature like maself

The modest tone of this couplet reminds us of Christiana Rossetti a song

> When I am dead my dearest Sing no sad songs for me Plant thou no roses at my head Nor a shady cypress tree Do the green grass above me With showers and dew-drops wet And if thou wilt remember

And if thou wilt lorget The tomb of Jahanara has no roof interposing steelf between the showers and dew-drops on the one hand and the green grass over her on the other

NUMBER

Rupert Brooke has said that there are only three things in the world one is to read poetry , another is to write poetry, and the best of all is to live poetry Nurrahan lived peetry, she read poetry with a connesseura

Like Mrs Brownings her poetry excels in the remant erem of emotions It vibrates with briesl ery or lyrical ecstary Like Mrs Browning again she abun dons berself to emotion or unrestrained pass on when leeling is at its highest pitch and thus creates the song ol the least The lollow ng couplet throbs with the

The agony of your love bas melted my heart into water.

The dust that remained of me became the collyrum of the eye of the bubble Again

I snacked you and set fire to my heart I am a fire like the candle at my own heart and tongue

Here is a fine example of narcissism in poetribeauty in love with itself

When I unveil my face the rose begins to reek refuge, If I comb my treeses there springs up a cry of

'belp" from the hyaciath With this beauty and charm when I pass

through the garden From the bearts of the nightingales arises a chorus of felicitations !

With a belief in the doctrine of 'carpe diem' it is no wonder that she ridicules struit laced ascet ca

O ascetic ' do not fill our hearts with the terror of doomsday We have undergone the dread of eparation-

The day of resurrection is full well known! It is clear that she is gifted with a rich and delicate imagination She sings unbidden, because she must Her poetry is nothing but the outgoings of her heart The following verses inscribed on her tomb at

Lahore were composed by hereelf On the tomb of a humble creature like myself let there be no lamp nor rose

(So that) no wing of the moth may burn ; and no nightingale lament Her desolate tomb and the inscription it bears, are

a commentary of the vanity of human glory

Zen-ten Nina Last but the most brilliant star of the galaxy of the royal Moghul poetosses is Zeb-un Nisa She is the eclebrated daughter of Fmperor Aurangaeb

Her life was a tragedy of Irustrated love bricism displays the speciacle of a sorely bleedit

a high born maden In her palace tower

Soothed her love-laden soul in secret hour With mune sweet as love which overflowed her

bower The following bytic is as rad as it is wistful

O idle arms l

Dying unseen as hidden thou wert born So my heart's blossom fallen in the chiest Was never destined his turban to adora

Her beart was aflame with passion which was to remain unquenched

My heart is but within me may has burnt In flames of love , the while

So fierce that like a drop to quench my thirt Was the over of Nile In the following verses she gives a picture of the

sgony of disappointed love

O blessed pain t O precioi a grief I keep and sweet unrest Desire that dies not longing past control My beart is torn to pieces in my breast And for the shining diamond of the soul

In vain I nine Percimism emanates from her poetry like a hitter essence. It is coloured by her own despair which leads her to fatalism and finally to myshe resignation

Night after endless night

I sat in lonely goof remembering these

Tears trickled into my disconsolate heart How long have I in straying to be free Broken my bleeding nuls but never quite Untrad the knot of Fate

Again

Foundered by bark of life Vainly on the sea of despair, I ventured out seeking the tranquil shore And the beloved No further can I dare I bow to fate I turn me from the strife

I scheme no more Often she clothed her feeling in mystic imagery But she was an epicurean to the core

Four things are necessary for happiness Wine and flowers a running stream and the face of the beloved

These royal poetesses sang like spring songsters in language as passe as it is apontaneous. Their poetry bas charm supcerity and personal ty They are conscious of the power of song and wine and of beauty which gives grace and truth to life a unquet dream n _

THE STORY AND CHRONOLOGY OF PLASTICS

By M A AZAM

Industrial Chemist and Plastics Engineer (U.S.A.)

Ir all started with billiard balls. They were made from sheets rods and tubes by suitable presses and extrusion ivory which was becoming starce In 1863 a U.S. firm Phellan and Collander Company declared a prise of \$10,000 (or about Rs. 35,000 at the present rate of exchange) for a substitute This aroused the imagination and aspirations of a twenty-aux jear old journeyman printer-John Wesley Hyatt-from Albany New York tesulting in the discovery of celluloid the first plas is During the same period Alexander Parkes of Birming ham was also experimenting with futrocellulose compounds to produce synthetic horn Cellulo d sheets rods and tubes in commercial quantities were not however evalence before 1875

Cellulose derived from wood or cotton in the basic raw material for celluloid Cellulore is treated with nitric and sulphume acids, Cellulose intrate this obtained is breaded with campbor and the dough his mass which can be p gmented is made into sheets rods and tubes which have found innumerable applications. They are used as for example in making pen and pencil barrels drawing instruments tool handles etc

Celluland is easily inflamable. To el minate this undescrable property scientists developed a related compound cellulose acctate Gradually other members such as, cellulose acctate-bityrate and ethyl cellulose added to the family of cellulose playing

The casem plastics were developed in 1897 through the efforts of W Krische a printer in Hanover and Prof Adolph Spitteler of Prien in Bararia They were both trying to produce a hardened and waterproof surface with case a solution treated with formaldehyde The plastic product was marketed in about 1904 Casem obtained from akim milk is thoroughly knesded with

devices The formed pieces are then hardened by treatment with formaldehyde

Casein plastics are widely used in the manufacture of buttons but their application is limited due to the difficulty in moulding the material and the compara tively high coefficient of water absorption of the

finished articles Il story was in the making when in 1871 Bayer had first observed the phenomenon of resun formation resulting from the condensation of phenol with formal

dehyde No particular aignificance was attached to the dark sticky mass thus obtained It remained for Dr Leo Baketand a Belgian chemist who hved in Lonkers New York to work out in 1909 a sat sfactory formula tion for phenolic moulding compound known, after his name as Balehte Dr Bakeland was looking for a substitute for shellse which was in a great demand for the manufacture of phonograph records, Unfortunately Bakelite is not suitable for the purpose that led to its discovery as the malerial cannot be re-melted like sheline , but the potentiality of the new plastic com pos tion was quickly recognised and it soon found many applicat one in the electrical and automotive industries Now-a-days Baket to of which telephone receivers switch cups, ash trays etc., are made is known in almost every howehold Bakelite has other trade names such as Resenox Durea Textolite etc

Becwise of the inherent charac ensure of the chemicals filters and other ingredents used in the phenol formatdehyde (Bakehte) moulding powders it is not usually possible to get transparent or light colours with them. The most important material chemically water alum and colouring matter and then formed auto related to Baket to but admitting of a wide assortment

is urea-formaldchyde As early as 1897, a German chemist had discovered a resinous product from the reaction of urea with formaldehide but it was not before 1921 that the compound could be commercially developed By this time, low cost synthetic ures was made available from the firm of I G Farbenindustrie A G The fore sightedness of H D Bennet, President, Toledo Scales Co., Toledo, Ohio who sponsored several fellowship on plastics research at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburg Pa, and the moneering efforts of Dr. John and Dr. Pollack were really responsible for the success of the urea moulding compounds The history of urea is in a way, the history of plastics and traced back to 1828 when Wohler, a German scientist synthesized the chemical, the first organic compound from thorsanic sources. The ground work for the synthetic industry of organic plastics was thus numitingly laid

Urea plastics are popular for sesle and radio housings display units and luminaries for highting fixtures ete Some of the popular trade names aro

Beetle, Plaskon, Formica, etc. The Vinyl plasties became commercially known by 1929 Remault, in 1838 first observed the formation of a white precipitate when "ealed tubes of viny! chloride were exposed to sunlight. This and similar other phenomena were closely studied by Wishcensus and Claren But as in other cases there was a gap, in this ease of about a century, between the test tube and the production plant Thanks to the works of Dr F W Skirrow, an Englishman and Staudinger a German who vastly contributed to the development of the Vinyl plastics which sell under trade names Vinylite Koroscal Vinynn, Saran etc., and are used in trans parent wearing apparel waterproofing fabric, seat covera and the like

of colours including many of the delicate pastel shades clear and very stable in outdoor exposures. These, so such are used in homber noses and aeroplane cockpit housings They also make attractive displays in cock tail lounces, noveltic, sewelry, transparent furniture

> All the above plastics fall in two principal categones namely, the thermoplastic materials which may be softened by heat and re-moulded seam and again The cellulose and the Vinvi plastics including Poly styrene and Acrylic types belong to this group phenohe and the Urea plastics are distinguished at thermosetting materials because of their property of being set to an infusible and insoluble solid on the application of heat-imparting to the product a more or less permanent form which cannot be melted again for remoulding More nearly related to the therm plastics, though not strictly classified as such, are the Casein plastics

> The number of plastics is legion The following interesting chronology of the best known and well established plastics is taken from Simond's Industrial Plastics Within the brief span of a little over half # century the plastic industry in the II S A alone totalled an output worth over 150 crores of rupees Before the war, in 1937 the per capita consumption of plastics of the three great plastics producing countries was as follows .

> > Great Britain 1-10 th USA 1 45 lb Germany £ 50 1b

In 1945 the per capita consumption in the USA was about 6 fbs The plastics industry marches on



People's Council consisting of Indonesians and Nether- tions of the struggle can well be imagined in the light landers but its functions were purely advisory Political advance in the pre-war years was extremely slow All power and authority were in the hands of the few Dutch residents and the people did not possess even a shadow of power The Dutch did not prove to be good adminis trators masmuch as they cared only far pumping wealth into the mother country and raise their standard of living to great heights at the expense of the subject people There was practically no freedam of the press speech or association. The people were kept poor illiterate and ignorant and industrially backward

The enterprising Dutch with their slender resources could not have prevented their far flung and vast damain from falling a prey to a gangater power like Japan who over ran the whole of South east Asia with comparative ease in the early stages of the war But the sudden rise of an organised and determined freedom mavement in Java coming as it did in the wake of the sudden Japanese cullapse and before the imperialist power had had time to re-establish herself firmly in her old scalous possessing has upset all her plans and has crested an entirely new aitintion as grave as unexpected for the Dutch The restoration and reimposition of Dutch rule and authority over Java is fanatically resisted by the Javanese All eyes are now turned on Java which hitherto figured rarely in the news The Indonesian struggle is being watched with intense interest and sympathy by all the subject peoples of Asia who are struggling for national independence Their battle cry "Merdeka" which means freedom secounds throughout the length and breadth of Asia

In this connection the more or less parallel movement now being earned on in Indo China abould not be lost eight of All honour to the Annamites who are struggling against tremendous odds The Indonesian and Annamite struggles for freedom are fraught with far reaching economic and political consequences to the imperialist powere including Britsin The significance and implica

of the facts which has been stated above. The reasons for the present struggle are not far to seek. The obvious answer is columnal exploitation Other factors besides might have contributed to the present impasse, such as bad government, the temperament of the people the chaotic conditions produced by the Japanese occupation and after the procurement of arms distrust of Dutch promises loss of Dutch and European prestige etc Instances like this can be multiplied. The fact which emerges from all these, however, is the ruthless exploitstation of a weaker by a stronger and better organ ed power far enriching herself at the expense of the subject people irrespective of whether they are fit or unfit for self government and the passionate desire of the suppressed people to wrest themselves free Permanent peace and progress in Indonesia in the circumstances, could only be achieved by the recognition of the right of the Javanese people to self-determination and friendly co operation between the contending elements

Indonesia can be a great and prosperous country and she will be in a position to export immense quanti ties of tropical products raw materials and food tuffs for the world markets if only her resources are developed on proper lines This extraordinary tropical region is such that man can by compamilyely little effort get back lavish dividends Indeed the East Indies are so rich in naturel resources so rich in raw mater als so wealthy and so full of potentialities that it can well be termed the tropical treasure-house of the world The Sunda Islands set amidst coral atolla and beautiful seas with its background of lofty mountain peaks some of them active volcanoes and donse eve green vegetation and situated as they are in the far lands of the colourful Orient present us with a picture of sublime grandeur and charm alike for its varied attractions as for its great wealth and progress which are enhanced beyond measure by the great freedom struggle of a brave and patriolic people who are the Javanese 'Merdeka"

COMMUNISM AND INDIAN COMMUNISTS

By B K

COMMUNISM has come to stay Scientific progress in the means of communications and in the scale of production has made capitalism an anachronism. The atrong current in industry towards integration has led to the growth of industrial monaters which in the present-day contracting economy have become a social scourage and an economic postulence The good old spacious days of little men are gone for good , individualism ar freedam of enterprise has become merely a cloak to perpetuate an order beneficial to a possessed few The growth of monorol, and re-trictionism has led to periodic break down in our economy Unemployment at home and imperialism abroad leading to frequent wars are the natural consequences. But we cannot amply 'wish the new monsters away " We must tame them ar perish Capitalism has demonstrated its inability in control them because control would spell ruin of thore few who own them Comm n m alone lolds out the prospect of harness ug the tremendous potential a min prospect and ex |--- of these industrial monsters for the good of mankind

While the stark economic realities are forcing the world more and more towards communism politically the marvellous achievement that has attended the Russian aims in this war and the decisive swing of the British electurate towards the Left have won social reengomon for an hitherto heretic and outcast creed

COMMUNISM AND SPIRITUALISM

The early, though mevitable anti religious bias of the Russian revolutionaries has led many especially the Gandbries to brand communism as atheistic anti religious and materialist. This fallacy has further been fed on the emphasis which naturally Marx laid upon the economic interpretation of history. But it is not communism but industrialism that is coulless and auti spiritual Though the present-day drift towards com munism is the result of industrial anarchy, communism as an economic order is neutral between machine economy and primitive economy (By primitive economy we mean an economy where machine is dethroned) It is capitalism that has made man the





n and



in the islands of Banka and Billiton lying to the south. Indonesia is not noted for its cattle wealth Java ha east of Singapore and coal is mined in Java Borneo etc Next to Java Sumatra offers the best conditions for agricultural development. She exports a large quantity of her tropical crops and is rich in minerals Java with its numerous plantations and extensive tracts of cultivated territory is practically a tropical garden and a reservoir of tropical products. The historic spice islands or the Moluccas and Celebes produce a great quantity of spices especially pepper, nutmegs closes etc Celebes is also rich in her timber resources and minerals such as gold sulphur iron tim, etc

Indonesia is not only a great producing country but is also a great exporting country. If her resources are properly tapped she would be one of the greatest ex porters of raw materials and foodstuffs for the world a markets At present all the islands except Java are largely undeveloped and are covered with dense ever green vegetation The exploitation of the vast immeral resources of the East Indies has only just begun. There is great scope for the development of water power land provided the best use is made of the natural faci lities and advantages offered Her agricultural output can be increased a hundred fold by proper development With a truly national Government and proper organisation and investment of capital there is great scope for the development of industries as well Industries such as paper matches rubber tobacco ebemicals etc could be profitably and speedily developed. So much about Indonesia in general

JAVA-THE WONDER ISLE

Java is by far the most important and highly deve loped island in Indonesia With its adjacent island of Madum etc, it is about 50 000 sq miles in area. The population is in the neighbourhood of 50 millions which makes her one of the most thickly populated countries in the entire globe Java is one of the distinctly volcanio areas in the world Volcanoes have made it and volcan o forces have continued to devastats and fertilise it The greater part of the primeval forests has been cleared and the land cultivated The hot wet chmate is such that left to itself Java would soon clothe itself with even a richer natural vegetation than it had been when it was first occupied by msn Rainfall is abundant and is distributed throughout the year The regour of the climate is somewhat lessened by the infinence of the

The volcame soil of Java and the East Indies 18 extremely nch and productive. Climate and soil and human enterprise have made Java one of the richest agricultural lands in the world It is even now one of the wealthiest and most highly cultivated islands in the globe Intensive cultivation is carried on as in Japan Even hill tops and mountain-sides are brought under the plough by skilful terracing which incidentally prevents soil eres on as well. The reland is largely covered by cultivated fields and numerous thriving plantations The plantations are mostly owned by Furopeans mainly Dutch and Chinese The Javanese own only a com peralively small percentage. Among the agricultural products of Java may be mentioned rubber rice tobacco maire copra tea cinchons bark coffee indige #2go gioundouts a sal hemp cassava fruits ete It is a

ble storehouse of tropical products She also

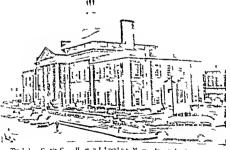
a good number of domestic animals especially cattle sheep and borses

Of all the islands of Indonesia, Java enjoys unique position, not only because of ber centra position, wealth and culture but also because of he dense population and astonishing progress in a region which is generally backward One of her greatest assets is manpower The island is densely populated and well over two thirds of the 70 million and odd people of the Indies find their abode here Due to their mixed racial descent the Javanese are more active and industrious than the other peoples who belong to Malayasia, Melans ans and Polynesia Plenty of skilled labour is therefore available This distinct advantage can be put to the best use for the development of Indonesis as a whole and of Java in particular But it must be borne in mind that population alone might be a liability and a source of weakness rather than of strength. The danger hes only in Java's threatened political and economic isolation from the rest of the Indies If that calamity is averted Indonesia can be an exceedingly rich and prosperous by some means her dense population will have ample scope for expansion and development The population problem can then be satisfactorily solved by encouraging emigration development of manufacturing industries utilisation of all available arable land and still more scientific farming methods Java enjoys a central and advantageous position in Indonesia and her natural resources are easily accessible She has at the erosproads of the world's commerce Java is also fortunate in possessing a tolerably good system of communications mainly roads and railways to a large extent supplemented by canala and waterways These facts and Dutch enterprise account for the phenomenal develop ment of Java as an agricultural wonderland But much remains to be done Industrially, Java not to speak of the other islands is very backward even though most of the requisites of industrial development such as raw materials transport facilities skilled labour nearness to markets and proximity to see routes are present Here again isolation would be a great handicap to Java for Sumatra and other islands are potentially richer in some respects than ber They are richer as regards their mineral resources oil weslth etc Small industries do exist are confined to Java which is by far the most populous and developed part of Indones a These industries viz, textiles sugar, etc, came into existence especially after the great economic depression of the last decade. A few large-scale industries especially 12 rubber tobacco and chemicals received a stimulus due to the last war But the dislocation caused by the war Japanese occupation and internal troubles are standing in the way of industrial progress There is great scope for the development of industries in Java in the future

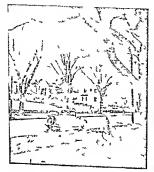
The chief occupation of the people is agriculture Some are engaged in industry mainly handicrafts A good number are engaged in the fishing industry Trade and commerce are mostly in the hands of Arabs and Chinese The latter form the most important element in the population next to the Indonesians and number shout a million in Java The other sections of the population include some thousands of Europeans and Indians Java with her teeming population had been a great market for Netherlands manufactures and a potent and cheap source of raw materials for her manufacturing possess such minerals as fron coal tin etc Though sufficient in the matter of food is a great exporter of



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The Jk C nr C H or n I i pen Ju e M or hu u d h over and of Harry Trim u w u be orned a p i z 1 kg of h con s



A residential street in Iodependence Missouri a typical small American town

The Independence M sourt H gh School letting out classes for the lunch hour



Irof Robert Li hands levier of the members of the B t h Pa I amentary Design add es up the Irets Conference at Delhi

or falls

glave of machinery and communism promises to means all peoples, the world over without exception emancipate him from that seridom At least communism. It, of course, includes India a millions and also the offers much greater scope for the development of mane. Agrees wherever they be " The word "people has eventual personality by making possible for him to institubly been extended by Mahatma Gandhi to inpurve his spiritual sims unfeltered by economic want clude along with Asiatics and Negroes, the proletarias or hauting sense of insecurity and by allowing him of Japan and Germany On the truth or faisty of this greater leasure Canitalism, with its outward veneer of contention the reputation of the Communica stands religiosity, creates conditions through degrading soul crushing poverty and unemployment which are most inimical to the growth of culture and sparstushem Stahn called upon his countrymen to rally round their What art to please the eye, what beauty to feed the Patherland It was followed some time after by the acul can develop in the society where production is dissolution of the Committee to free the Communist conditioned ant by pleasure or by the satisfaction of the partire of various countries to pursue national pulicies aesthetic sense but by the exegencies of the marketplace? True at is that mechanication and mass production, specialisation and scientific management have their hearth and homes for their country rather than largely been remonsible for the "artlessness" in industra and such conditions would obtain as much in industrial communism as they do in industrial capitalism Through the provision of leasure and liberal entertainment communium will solve the urgent problem of industrial fatigue end boredom , through industrial democracy it can offset the effects of mechanisation tending to kill stutistive and also give scope to the worker for creative self-expression. In this way communism can mitigate to a large extent the soullessness of modern industrial um But in capitalism where the wheels of the economie machine ere run by presate profit this divorce between production and pleasure, between machine and ari between thought and toil is acceptuated. With its degrading poverty and its climination of art from industry, eapitalism is fatal to spiritualism. Surely a society based on equality distributive justice and economic security and where production is governed by social utility is much more spiritual in its content than one based on private profit, greed and exploitation and where money, not work, is the yardstick for social distinction and political power where individual selfgratification and not social service is the criterion of

But our faith in Communism must not be mistaken for a prize of the Indian Communists. That party with its admirable creed held out the hope that it would play an important part in organizing the masses and bringing them political consciousness. Its war time record is dark and our charge-sheet against it is long Is followed a policy of political opportunism and of alliance with reactionary imperialist forces

The outbreak of the War found the Communists in a dilemma Of all the countries Soviet Russia had concluded a pact of npn aggression and friendship with Nazi Germany Marxian dislectionen failed to throw much light nn the problem Communists save the Royists quictly enneluded that it was an imperialist was with which they would have nothing to do Perforce they went into political hybernation, But in 1941, Hitler attacked Russia, Overnight the character of the War alchemy , it had become a people's war-a war of the international working class again t the forces of privilege and reaction

The care for or against the Communists hinges on the meaning of the term people's war Comrade P C Joshi the authoritative spokesmin of the Communist Party has defined it thus "People in people a war

for the interests of the international working class movement while his appeal was national rather than international the Indian Communists repudiated their motherland and called upon the Indian people to fight for the peoples all the world over Modern wars are indeed people's wars because they are total wars War to-day is everybody a concern , but it is people's war in the sense that it is people's pational war The British. French and Russ and have undoubtedly been fighting for their netional existence, the first two for their overseas possessions as well. For them it can aptly be

unfettered by any allegiance to the International

While Stalm called upon his countrymen to fight for

When Hitler launched his bordes against Russia.

called a people's war

Communists of course will say that the policy of national appeal was forced upon Russia by the exigensies of the wat That Russia the embodiment of Communism should be able to live, mattered shove all But why was Stalin the mumbo-jumbo of Indian Communists mum when Bengal in particular and Indie in general was (and 14) dying of hunger? Any expression of sympathy for the starving millions of India would not have savolved a breach of diplomatic etiquette or considered the Soviet Union Molotov's reference to India at the San Francisco Conference was more calculated to achieve debating advantage and to play to the gallery than inspired by any altrum to help our country

People's War must obviously lead to e People's Peace But a perusal of the Potsdam Agreement clearly shows that it is not a people a peace , it is emphatically

an American, British and Russian peace If War was the result of a group of German capital.

ists and junkers, of a handful of Japanese industrialists and mulitarists, who coerced the mass of pacific proletarist into submission, clearly there is no justification for penaleing the people when their criminal leaders have been liquidated But the Potsdam Agreement has a different story to tell Germany (this will apply to Japan as well) is to have agricultural and domestic industries which will inevitably depress the standard of hving of the German people Coupled with this reparations will lower their standard below the low 1939 level when German economy was fully geared to the production of gunt instead of butter Further the German standard of living is not to rise beyond that of the other European peoples excluding England and Russia We are not here discussing the justice and dear ability or otherwise of the Potsdam Agreeme st definitely affects the German and

A Foof p 14.

² Cor espendence between Maketme Candle Ed ted by P C Joshi, p &

⁾ We see the words 'Indian Communico men in the orner of individual communum but as organized political parties.

the common people in these countries would have been Constitution every constituent state enjoys theoretical better off than now by getting a share though it would autonomy and complete right of secession Taking their have been very mesgre, in the spoils

ence has been shown in the Potsdam Agreement for the British and Russian people over the other non German Europeans say the French, the Dutch, the Danes the Poles and Czechoslovaks who have fought valuantly and

national war, not a people a war The case of Rumania makes the nature of the war abundantly clear Rumania could not help remaining out of the Nazı tentacles Under German pressure and through anti-Slav propaganda, her ruling and propertied classes led her into war against Russia When Germans were rolled back, the Soviets liquidated the reactionary Rumanian classes, now Russia bas imposed on Rumania reparations which can only be paid by tightening closely the belt of the Rumanian peasants and workers There might be some justification for exacting reparations League from the Axie peoples, but there is none whatsoever from the Rumanians Russia is fighting for the interests of her own people The claim that it is people's war all the world over is patently bollow

That is not all England and France bave fought for the municipance of their imperial possessions. The French policy in Lebanon Algena and Indo-China needs no comment Some Communista fondly believe that the character of the British war effort changed the moment I abour joined the Conservative in coalition Save on domestic is use the foreign and impenal polinica of the parties ere identical It was Labour that gave its tacit approval to Churchilla exclusion of India from the Atlantic Charter and to his declaration that he did not become kings first minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire or 'what we have the indicators of the Latin Park the Conservative Labour Coalition had been fighting a 'people's war when it suppressed the Communists in Belgium and Greece by force when it continued to have a soft corner for Franco in Spain or for the Luomingtang

letanat adversely If the Axis bad won (God forbid), him League—the party of arch reaction In the Soviet stand on this they support self-determination and Why, it may be asked special treatment or prefer- Pakistan for the Muslims regardless of the peculiar conditions prevalent in India and its dangerous effect if carried out into practice In their blind admirs 100 for the Russian Constitution they forget that "Mother Rus 12' would not only frown upon but would pu suffered grievously in the war? Undoubtedly it was a down with a heavy hand any attempt to give practical effect to the right of secession While the Communist organise themselves on economic basis and regard reli gion as a reactionary force in politics, they do not mind hugging the League dominated by landlords Nawab and titlebolders and organised on appeal to religion fanaties m And in spite of the numerous concessions by the Congress to the Muslim League including the recognition of the Muslim right of self-determination the Communists continue to snipe the Congress for it alleged reluctance to come to an understanding with the

COMMUNISTS AND CLASS WAR

Communism is not merely a negative creed based on hatred and conflict of interest between the prolatariat and the bourgeoisie between the worker and the capitalist Class antagonism is a phenomenon of capital 1em and Marks exceeds emphasis on it was necessary in the first attempt to organise the workers This dos matic insistence on class conflict bad an appeal to the prochology of the worker and won many adherents to Communism But in India conditions are different. Class antagonism in the economic sphere is overshadowed by community of interesta between the worker and the capitalist in the political sphere Of course we must be watchful as not to allow nur national objective to be percented and suffer a substitution of British regime b) a rule of the propertied and moneyed classes. If that were to bappen it would be a tragedy of first magnitude But in the present political circumstances of the couto we must not complicate and delay our mark-towards freedom by driving the vested interests 120 alliance with British impenalism. The alogan of class the Communists are pouring over it

has been rising against the Communists Disowned by Indian political scene - n -

brook without cessing to be socialists, the Congress the Machin League, bated by and now useless to the certa ally does not deserve the mahenous traducement British Gavernment, districted by the Congress, Nemesia is bound to overtake the Communists in the It is not unnatural that the temper of the people shape of isolation and political ostracism from the

STUDY OF PHONETICS By PANNALAL CHAKRABARTI, MALES

Consect pronunciation is the ordinant of a language It is required not only in English but in every language of distinction. In whatever ophere we may hee or work correct pronunciation is a condition of success The utilitarian sim is predominant not the cultural one Unfamiliar accents emphases, pronunciation and intonation stand in the way of mutual understanding

Pronunciation plays a vital part in reading aloud, in conversation and in speaking with others So we cannot overlook its realistic value. In trade commerce, law-courts academic institutions and social gatherings

we must try to talk well and correctly

We learn a language not only to read write and understand it but also to speak it and follow it when cooken by others In our country this point is eadly neglected in the teaching of English Students learn this language and become masters of it but anfortunately in most cases the conversation and reading of our boys is jarring and unintelligible Often we hear our boys converging with English gentlemen use the familial phrase "Beg your pardon our?" Students fresh from the mofusai look vasant when addressed by the profesors in the colleges here. In such cases Englishmen musi-lower their standard and much energy is lost though the medium of intercourse is English. The defect lies with us We do not pay propes attention to teaching children from a tender age the art of pronouncing by well tenmed teachers and professors and oral work 15 not encouraged The result is difficulties concerning

Phonetics is concerned with the sound of a language when spoken Its seeks to accestain how counds are produced it traces the changes which sounds undergo according to time and place and attempts to determine the standard of speech sustable for general nee

So elergymen actors singers professors reciters lawyers and politicians stand in need of its a d But a question arises here. There is provincialism—there are taneties of speech properly termed dialects Which is

to be followed in order to be a master of elecution? We admit that no two speakers agree in vocabulary and intension and individual speakers often differ in varieties of speech according to excumstances But there 10 in every well established language of the world a e andard form of it. Though rustics and uneducated reskers have made many divergencies, still gradually and slowly the standard form has esolved and educated gentlemen follow it Various agencies ble (1) great public schools (2) good dictionance (3) the stage and the cinems (4) gramophone records (5) compulsory elementary education (6) brondessing stations and (7) foreigners who master it have been at work to secure its widespread extension The English of South ern England spoken by educated speakers is recognised to be standard English; and the Calcutta dislect of spoken Bengsh is recognised to be so

Standard speech is required (1) in teaching #

foreigner (2) in general intercourse with the persons of other provinces of the country, (3) in sesthetic appreciation eg in reading a book and (4) in public speaking.

We should acquire the pronuncation of this afundard speech only Phonetics teaches us the sound of this speech and according to Prof W Ripman—the standard distect would spread much if the spelling were

phopets. Phonetics is the science of sounds and so students require a eet of standardised and generally accepted symbols Without phonetic symbols the designation of sounds 19 awkward and students would be unable to express pronunciation in writing Though there are other systems of transcription the IPA system of symbols is the best (i) It has several characteristics which are its own (2) it is widely used in all parts of the world (3) at as based on the most up to-date scient Sc treatment of the subject and (4) avery

possible cound can be transcribed by its tise Bee de the above advantages the utilities of study-

ing phonetics are many (t) Any cound of any language can be analyzed and saught by phonetics and can be phonetically

transcribed . (2) Spelling and pronunciation can be differen

tinted by phonetic transcription and thereby we can train onicelves to speak in the right way , (3) One symbol of these alphabets stands for one sound and one only while the symbols of the

ordshary alphabets may indicate more than one (4) Foreigners may easily master a language through this coupt ,

(5) The actual counds of words may be trans cribed on paper by this system. These sounds are peculiar to the languages which produce them and cannot be properly represented by the ordinary probots of other languages This does much harm Several Auglo-Bengali Dictionaries are examples to

the point One emment phonetician has remarked that the number of serious students is small But il students take the subject seriously and have early training in phoneties with the aid of reliable books and eminent rofector they will be benefited in their after hves Understanding and comparative study of the other tongues of the globe would then be easy

R E-(e) My thanks are Bon to Prof W Satherland M A he Scottish Church College Calcutte for he invalvable and ready help as to the composition of this arucle

(6) Enference may be giann to the following books which I have of on committed Strong the composition of the above t (1) English Phonen 2 and Specimens of English W. E. pract (2) English Special Foliar b, McDonald M.A. (5) Clear Speaking and Good Realing Arthur Burrell, M.A. (4) Onthers of English Phonesier B. (5) Hordinal of English Promunication Makharil and (6) English Intertant. H F Palmer



Book Reviews



Books in the principal European and Indian languages are reviewed in The Modern Review But reviews of all books sent cannot be guaranteed. Newspapers periodicals school and college text books pamphless reprints of magazine articles addresses etc are not noticed. The receipt of books received for review cannot be acknowledged nor can any enquiries relating thereto answered No criticism of book reviews and notices is published-Eprron The Modern Review

ENGLISH

CONGRESS AND THE MASSES By H C Mookerjee M.A Ph.D Foreword by K M Munsha The Book House 15 College Square Calcutta Pp v + 200 Price Rs 3

The book is divided into twelve chapters dealing with the following subjects Indian Political Organisa The book of the Market The Congress Approach to Some Congress Cottage Indianters and Diemployment Cottage Indianters in Congress India Congress and the Proletariat Cougress and Labour Unrest. The Bubst Covernment and The Misses Some Achievements of Prohibition in Madras Congress Lendership and The Awakening of the Masses Congress Lendership and The Awakening of the Massea

The author has taken great pains to show how the Congress has consistently stood for the welfare of the masses prespective of any communal consideration throughout its long history Its social programme has been of a radical character specially des gued to free the poorest people from the numerous disabilities which have been oppressing them for centuries in the matter of economic interests too the Congress has always tried to be fair to all classes without distinction but its spec al aim has been to bring a ray of hope in the for-lorn lives of the toiling millions. The book contents a very full account of the measures mitiated by Con gressmen when they accepted office in the seven pro-vinces in which they were in majority These activities clearly prove the correctness of the observations made in previous chapters

in previous cnapiers
We hope that this very seasonal publication by an
unprejudiced observer of the standing of Dr II C
Mookerjee will go a long way in clear the misunder
standings spread by interested parties against the

premier national organisation of the country

GANDHIAN CONSTITUTION FOR FREE INDIA By Shinman Narayan Agarwal Foreword by Mahatma Jandhi Kitab stan Allahabad January 1948 Pp 133 Price Rs 3-12

The book consists of two parts containing twenty two chapters altogether in the first half of the book two chapters altogether in the first half of the book the author deals with certain haste principles and tree to establish the coundaces of the Candhian scheme in which the productive as well as the adounstrative productive as well as the adounstrative organ action product which is estudied in bring power without rolone which is estudied in bring organ sed non violence which is calculated in using power within reach of even the physically weakest. This is according to Gandhiji the only way to establish real democracy. In the second half of the look certain concrete suggestions have been set. Jorth in order to give shape to the principles enunciated above While criticising the Western democracies, the author has ma ie ample use of the writings of many modern West-ern thinkers, but we are afraid this process has in

stself handscapped his critical treatment to a certain extent

The exence of the proposed scheme consists of The administrative system envisaged in this this constitution is that of a pyramid whose broad base composed of numberless village communities of the country The higher panchaysts shall tender sound advice give expert guidance and information supervise and co-ordinate the ectivities of the village panchayats with a view to increasing the efficiency of administration and public service But, in the non-volent state of Candhitts conception it will be the basic units that would dictate to the Centre and not vice torsa (p. 185). would dictate to the Centre and not tree terms to The system of election favoured will be direct for the tillage panchayats and indirect for those higher up. There will be universal adult franchise Minority rebis will be protected by an adequate reservation of each and the context additional seats through point electorates

Undoubtedly these measures will go a long way to relieve India of the consequences of the Party system which is unfortunately coupled in our country with which is unfortunately coupled in our country with the spid of mitiative and loyalty to common interest the spid of mitiative and loyalty to common interest irrespective formunal considerations So for authors suggestions are cound and practical But, where a fraid this is the contractive for the country where afraid the is not the whole and president of decocase on the anodern world Life are we to make sure
that the right men have been placed in the right piece
to look after the community a interest? A man who
may have proved his shifty in smootheams gott humamay have proved his shifty in smootheams gott humamay have proved his shifty to decidently
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factority on technical question hashing or cong menta
afforestation. This is a problem which faces us sinover the world today Capitalism Irred to find a way
has been unequal distribution of opportunities
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has been affected as the state of the sta afraid this is not the whole of the problem of de no-I ne which is not proved true by scientific observation As a matter of fact the relance upon the heredate; as a mitter of fact the relance upon the heredate; when resulted in the rule of the Brahmas and the Kariyatem resulted in the rule of the Brahmas and the Kariyatem the past Tlewhere in the world make the the transfer of functional electorates, that he have tuned by experience to lead to the growth of sectional interests. Now all these are matters where the most time to consideration and we must find home ways out if we not consideration and we must find home. way out it we see to save democracy wheth ought to mean that all men should be given equal opportunity to develop their special aptitudes and abilit es and exer-cise item in the best interests of society

We expect to learn more from Shri Agarwal on these fundamental sociological questions, in the mean while we can recommend the present hook warmly to all those who are interes ed in the welfare of our mother land and of its downtrodden rural population

NIMALI KITALA BOSE

Rs 5

Those familiar with the more pramment among the elder race of journalists are aware of the position created by the late Mr Gupta for himself through his abilities These were so well known and so widely appreciated ance were so well known sun so where sportcasted that in the course of a fairly long life be was called upon to exercise his talents in an Indian provinces. Bengal, Bahar, United Provinces, the Pumpah, Bombay and Sind, One instirally expects that anything written have been applied to the control of the country of the control of the country of the co by such an individual would go to the fundamentals of the subjects discussed as also that they would be treated in such a fashion that even the ordinary man would expense no difficulty in understanding them for do these experitations remain unfallfilled as it abundantly clear from the author's expension of the thinks and Skyugraha which are treated in the first and the eighth nections of the book. The sanlyes of the thinks are sufficiently only the sand the eighth nections of the book. The sanlyes of the Skyugraha which is the sand the eighth nections of the book and the sand would experience no difficulty in understanding them

property includes of the writer powers of analysis and interpretation the first part of Seleciphic on the Vational Movement in India the book under review presents an appreciation of Mishelma Gandin by the late Mr Gupts, and is worth the study of all who are intersted in India's foremost leader and the ideals for which he stands.

П С Моокцилев

THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN A Report by M Molotov Book Forum, Calculta 1944, Pages 165 Price Rs 4

This book contains a fairly exhaustive statement of the objectives of the Soviet Union's Third Frie-Year Plan The fargets of sprediums homen and indisting production technical and setentific advancement and cultural progress are set forth in the manner of a catalogue The third Plan way interrupted by World War III. and will now be revised in order to a here the aims set by its authors. The familiar note of Community propugated runs throughout the book Comrade Saroj Achanyya has added a learned Preface on the historical a gn feance of Seviet plunning It is a spirited defence of the Stalinist regime and explains the recent developments in Soviet economy in a truly doctrinnaire fashion. The central theme is "Russia was prepared for war and won it, her preparation and wietory with allo wind the peace and save mankind."

WF NEVER DIE By D F Karaka Tha-ker and Co., Ltd., Bombay Pages 253 Price Et 714.

Karaka of the I-Go-West fame knolled through but early literary efforts much greater hopes than most of his taker works have justified Of all the sessiments' he has held so far from Oxford to Washinston eta New Dellia and Chungking I think the billet in the Bomboy Caronicle untell him most He is a journally by temperaments and experience. It is held a sparament to interpret Ind.a through English povels has not just to interpret ind.a. through Logical nowes has not just worked it is really purposeless writing I wonder for worked it is really purposeless writing I wonder for political antinions and worked the imposed of Ird's wilden into his been written in every progressive Indian vernacular there are novels portraying these short revolutions that will far contains Kamakas.

GANDHI AND GANDRISM By Negendremth, undifferent, though nongraives, story in livery quisities, which a percent by Mr. K. Mentagon of the and human ages! It would have rendered a lat which are the production of mstance hanks has lost in depth what he has appa-rently gained in versatility. The present atory shows how mercal is the world in which he lives a nee he does not seem to know that the tempo of political agitation in Indian villages to-day is infinitely quicker than he would have us believe through the present narrative If harsks is really keen to interpret Indian life through nosels be should either translate the best vernacular stories or elast writing in vernacular, provided he knows

MONTARRAMORIAN MOPLEK

DUTCH ACTIVITIES IN THE EAST denck Charles Daniers Edited with an introduction by Dr. Nihar Ranjam Roy Published by The Book Emporium Ltd., 22/1 Cornwalls St., Calcutta, Price Rs. 4

The book under review throws some new light on The book under review throws some new light on a chapter of recent Indian History wheh is still obscure In the strings for dominance in the East that berke out amounts the European powers during the section power physical activities and the section power physical activities are proposed to the factors to that led to the establishment in India of British rule if we do not take note of the activities in the East of their great runs, the Dutch

Dutch Unfortunately for us works in English language covering this period are few and the information contained in them is very nesgre. Dr. Roy has done a distinct service by eching the hitherto unpublished manuscript of the onto so, this signoit untrodden field. manuscripe of the bods on this similar unifolden field. The manuscripe published in this book is a short report of the Duich activities in the East covering the whole of the secenteenth century earfully culted by Danvers from the State archives in tha Hague. It was evident ty compiled by him for submission to the India Office which body deputed him to that place to secure time.

which holy deputed but to that piace to secure reas-ter restore of the the report was not sub-mitted nor was it independently published Maybe. The rome restore of the the report was not sub-mitted nor was it independently published Maybe, to large a very cettly performing rate, he was de-termed to be a superior of the rest of the re-repted buttons having established in the re-ported buttons having established in the re-ported buttons have been a superior to the re-ported buttons have been a superior to the re-ported buttons and the rest of the re-ported buttons and the rest of the re-terior to the re weful information which was not available to the Fuglish knowing world. In the well written introduction the Dittor has tried to clear the mistery of the MS fiding its way to a small village library and has succeeded in chrehing the author-hip to tate Mr. F. C. Danvers of the Ind a Office though neither the present Daniers of the init a Guer insign animal, the pro-singular statement of the seconds there nor a kern student of the Furopean period of Indian history like Sr William Foster could even trace anything about Mr

Danvers ever submitting any report on his researches in the Dutch archives
The Budyabati MS is not the original one but a caboo copy A careful examinat on of the fant violent typography would have revealed this first to Dr Row In 1921 I saw the original typed copy which also Rov In 1931 I saw the original typed copy which also contained teme bandwritten mytimal indicate in the Imperial Library of Calcutta. How it came to the possesse on of that hisray I salied to ascertain. Dr. Roy has kindly referred to my little attempt to edit the Badybath MS I had to give up the fast because I found that it would not be worth.

edit it if the meagre information given in report is not supplemented As the English

fuller details, a knowledge of Dutch seemed afmost anywhere in India by the common householder, to me absolutely, essential for the purpose As I am we hope that the book will gain the popularity which language I had to leave it found in the purpose As I am is its due.

Nimmal Kuman Borg highly Dr. Roy deserves the thanks of all shutening of the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thanks of all shutening of the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thanks of all shutening of the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thanks of all shutening of the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thanks of all shutening of the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thanks of all shutening the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thanks of all shutening the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thanks of all shutening the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thanks of all shutening the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thanks of all shutening the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thanks of all shutening the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thanks of all shutening the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thanks of all shutening the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thanks of all shutening the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thanks of all shutening the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thanks of all shutening the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thanks of all shutening the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thanks of all shutening the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thanks of all shutening the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thinks of all shutening the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thinks of all shutening the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thinks of all shutening the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thinks of all shutening the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thinks of all shutening the twick Dr. Roy deserves the thinks of the twick Dr. Roy deserves the twick Dr. Roy Indian history of the Europeao period for carefully editing and presenting this useful adjunct to Indian history

P C GINCLLY

HINDUISM OUTSIDE INDIA Swamı Jagadiswarananda Shri Ramaknshna Ashram, Rajkot Kathiwar Price Rs 2-8

This is a collection of fourteen interesting and informative papers-eleven from the pen of Swami Jaguliswannanda and the remaining three contributed by Swami Cambhirananda, Dr D N Roy and Dr S K Of attern These pripers some of which have already been published in different Indian periodicals deal with been pushence in discreme annual personnels duri when the story of the spreading of Hindu religion and culture outside Iodia in the cost as well as in the west Thus we have I cre accounts of old traces of Hinduism in Ceylon, Burma Siam, Cambodia Indo China the Philippines Java Bali Malaya and the two Americas Indo China the and a reference to the present-day propagands in the countries of the modern west. It is true, different aspects of this fascinating subject have already received attenof this jascinatus grouper, have aircasy increased according too at the hands of various scholars in different parts of the world But a popular survey of the entire field in a scale volume was a desideratin work will thus remove a long felt want and be welcome to every cultured Hindu nay every cultured Indian. The book will arouse the currently of every reader who will be easerly waiting for the promised eccond edition will be eagerly waiting 101 to Company to the Comprehensivo form CHATATARAN CHARRAVARTI

INDIAN FCONOMICS By Rabindranath Chat terfee Published by H Chattergee & Co., Ltd 19 Shamacharan De Street Calcutta Price Rs 6-8

POVERTY AND SOCIAL CHANCE By Tarlol. Singh, ICS. Langmans Green & Co, Ltd, Calculla Pages 200 Price Rs 8-8

The author's is a study of Indian rural poverty and suggestion of reconstruction keeping in view agelong traditions of the race. He recognises the benefits of revolutionary changes in agriculture as have been adopted in Soviet Russia but does not recogoise such benefits for his own country Mr Singh would attack poverty at the very source, se, he would begin to reconstruct and reorganise village agriculture and cottage industries on the basis of what he calls 'joint management' It is distinct both from co operative and collective production He believes that to try anything revolutionary will be against Indian genius and tradition and sentiment. He will not abolish private property or ownerthe will not noons private property or on-sarrediting the will introduce 'joint management' as arrediting the timeconomic cultivation may cease the is willing to timeconomic cultivation may cease the is willing to timeconomic cultivation may cease the similar constitution of the constitution of the con-traction of the constitution of the constitution of the con-traction of the constitution of the constitution of the con-traction of the constitution of the constitution of the con-traction of the constitution of the constitution of the con-traction of the constitution of the constitution of the con-traction of the constitution of the constitution of the con-traction of the constitution of the constitution of the con-traction of the constitution of the constitution of the con-traction of the co thesis based on latest statistical figures available idealism expressed in this book is commendable and the of the second se blended with politics of the day. The question of emancipation of the teeming millions of India economic emancipation of the teening millions of India econome and otherwise, as a much a secon connect question of the in political question of self-determination or intended to the political question of self-determination or without meaning an very match, lead of ocates changes which will ultimate the political political properties of the political po much linked up with national and international questions of tariff taxation planning currency and exchange, ele, that no action can be taken at one end without a reaction at the other So the questions of National lo dependence come in the forefront as a matter of course the authors attempt to solve Indian poverty by a system of joint management deserves serious coopderation in the bands of those who are already in the

to the English poets who were able to fuse rare intus tions of beauty into beautiful forms and while English poetry is in the confused throes of an impossible com-munication. Mr. Gasworth speaks with the resurrected his own melodic echoes In a world of storm to-sed agony he stands in his escluded Goshen where the old world reappears scene after scene tanged with deep but worm respicars seems after seem tinged with deep out-tranquil passion asturated with the colour and melody of a glowing perception. His style has the fulness of heats autumn It is free from the academic taint of Bridges' poetry and is enlivened by fresh touches from Nature and passion

The present volume is a collection of lynes written between 1931 1941 many of which have hattie as their Though written in early youth they represent a great mastery of "an exacting art SUVIL KUMAS BARR

TELUGU LITERATURE (Andhra Laterature)
The P E N Books (The Indisus Lateratures—No. XV)
By Prof. P T Roys. MA. Ph.D., Satur. Edited by
Sophis Wodes for the P E N Allandia Centre. Published by the International Book House. Ltd., Ash. Lane.
Fort. Bomboy 'Pp. 134. Price Rt. 2-8.

This brochure is one of a series des goed to promote familiarity with the main literary trends of the major Indian languages

Dr Raju brings out in this volume a comprehen ave survey of a language acclaimed to be one of the most musues in India bet against the lackground of general Andhra culturs and history the book unfolds

some of the magnificent contributions made by Andhras in the literary field in the interact beid. The Anthology which has been appended as Pari III deserves special mention It contains specimen translations from some of the well known works both ancient end modern. Foreigners will find it very helpful in appreximing some of the outstooding features of the

In spite of the voluminous present day output it is feared that for the best in Telium one must invariably rafer to the envision theratura. This characteristic drew back can partly he explained in the Editors own

"India is no exception in a world swayed by politics in an extraordinary measure. Her rubing passion is for freedom from foreign domination in other countries politics revolves round other ideas and deals other hopes and appraisant. Ind. a has eventer justification for

hopes and asynctions and a has creater justification for being precompact with politics for her sepritude. The property of the property of the property for the portry figures like 'psemantha's Satyanavana and others heridd a future full of promise. While constituting Dr. Raju for his commend able work we ferreoutly hope that all hierary musded people speculity of the other Dekins Promises would

people specially of the other volume enthusiastically welcome this volume K 1 Suras Rao

BENGALI

MOUCHAKE DHIL By Promothe Nath Bushs General Printers and Publishers Ltd Dhurrumtola St., Calcutta Second Ed tion 1352 BS 158+35+7

This is a sature on the true Shavian pattern with its long ponderous Preface and nousial dramatic attractions. Pramatha Babu is a well-read man with a highly cultivated ae-thetic sense and can distinguish nighty contrasted sethetic sense and can definition between the gauma work of act and all the chaft that passes for it. Essentially the book is a political state of the type that 'Shaw and Barker popularised in England during the early twenties of this century Provid and Paradello enlarged the scope of the Shawan

technique by writing psychologies! and metaphysical gatires The wave of this satirical techn que has reached the shores of Bengah intersture somewhat late but nonetheless it is a healthy current The author has ex posed in terms charged with ruthless saicasm and sharp banter the bypocine es of our political life the vulgarities of our social conduct and the pretensions of our artistic creativities He attacks the sham show that is our creasivities lie attacks the sham show that is our democracy, the muddle that is our piess the atrocity that is our Siage and the sacniege that is our Cinema II has satire goes home it will still do a lot of good to our public conduct and professional taste. The author has been anduly bitter about a few other though but the same than th his comments are well intentioned Like Shavian plays the Preface of Mouchake Dhil is more important than its dramatic content. The sequence of scenes is also a little cumbrous That perhaps explains the failure of this story as a film. As the author himself has elaimed at as e-sentially a drama and its art and technique are entirely different from those of the motion picture It is to be hoped that Praustha Babu will continue to write such saturcal dramss challenging the slumbering completency of our national leaders in the realm of social and artistic creativities

MONINDRAMORAN MOULIE

SARAT CHANDRA CHATTERJEE (Sahitya Sadiak-Charitmala-52) By Brajendra Noth Banerjee Bangnya Sahitya Parishad 225/1 Upper Circular Road Calcutta Illustrated Pp 143 Price tuelve annas

In this short treatise the author has given an authentic account of the life and works of Saretchandra Chetter jee Saretchandra is a boushold word in Bengal His novels being the true pritures of our Bengal life have charm of their own The linds style of Saratchandra a noves being the rule pictures of our Bengan life have e-charm of their own. The loud style of Estatchandra wittings and the graphic preentation of his characters are not only unque in themsives but also have added lustre to the Bengal theratura. His fetters not a few in number have been mostly collected in this book. They throw much light on the inner workings of the authors a much Santchandra had another phase of his hife which has received very little publicity but none-the less very important. Stratchandra joined the free-dom movement of the Congress for some time. His dom movement of the Congress or some time its thoughts on the current problems as well as his views on men and things as expressed in his occasional speeches and writings were very important and even today our pointail feedlers will find in them much light for these quadrate. The author has dobe a distinct evives to his countrymen by getting them together in this seat little volume. We congratifate the Farnhait on bringing out such a handy volume at such a low

JOGESH C BACAL

HINDI

RHUN KE DHABBE By Mohan Singh Sengar Published by Pradip Press Moradabad Pp 190 Price Re 1-8

This is a collection of eleven short stones con verging round the truth so much needed in modern times that Fascism is a delirious fever which is a positive danger to the health of humanity and which therefore must be resisted at all costs with one a very life The ecene is mostly faid in the war mongering and man-acculting and oppressing countries of Europe It is undeed remarkable how the author who has never been to that Continent has been able to create with such wived imagination the milieu of the people and plots around which the stones move with dramatic effect around which he scores move with dramatic effect. The praison for freedom is a part of man soul; as such it shares in his immortabily and so the urge for freedom and an expression of that urge even though that may mean shedd ug of one's own blood (though not necessarily spilling of anothers) can never be killed under the hobnailed heels of a Dictators (be that Dictator a person or a party) jack-boots The warriors of freedom, sketched in the stories are all humble folks of the rank and file but the courage they show in resisting the terrors of Faceism, has about it the aroma of the heroes of the epics There is more of the art of life in the stories—and that is the greatest of all arts i—than of "art-for art scake" art, and so they have a versamulitude of veracity

The get-up and printing are of a high order

SHEKHAR EK JEEVANI (Second Part) Bu 'Agneya Saraswati' Press, Benares Pp 259

This is the second part of an autobiography which when the first part appeared some years ago, created a sensation in modern Hindi literature Of course, it provoked criticism but it also evoked encomiums, and brought out in bold relief the contrast (it need not be described by that discordant word 'clash') between the feactions of the old and the orthodox to their environ ments-physical intellectual social and religious-and those of the young and the ever yearning for something those of the young and the ever yearning for something new and noviol in the landscape of hie In the volume under review, however, this contrast is deepened and made more dynamic inascund as both the onlookers are helped in veering the world its views and was from an angle, which is a little higher and so more all-from a single, which is a fittle higher and so more all-from a single, which is a fittle higher and so more all-tered to the single single single single single single single seems before it one from which they surveyed the seems to distribute the single sin security of the aged or the elder are shaken to let in the breeze blowing from the bigger world while the spirit of adventure of the growing generation is chastened into including the nest also in addition to the sky Shekhar is a tome with a lot of iron in it.

G M

ANTARASHTRIYA GYANKOSH By Ram Namyan 'I advendu' B.A., LLB Published by Educa tional Publishing Co Ltd, Cherbagh, Lucknow Pp 446 Price Rs 5-8

The book under review is a sort of encyclopaedia containing a comprehensive summary of important containing a compresentate summary of important personalities issue seen is places poets and treates and popular current terminology in politics art, seence lastory, philosophy religious etc., arranged in alpha-betten order. The book is much useful for general contents purposes for the goneral reader. In future reference purposes for the general reason an intuitive editions we hope an attempt will be made to make it more comprehensive and all-embracing M S Exagar.

MARATHI

law that should govern the inter-relations of this family The concept of revenge is altogether ruled out in the governance of this family" His estimate of Dr Radha Arishnan is that he is the most accomplished interpreter of ancient Hindu lore in excellent English He looks upon Jawaharlal Nehru as the epitome of modern young India with all its good points and blemsher Of Ranade he says that the title of a saint in politics and social life would fit him more than even Gandhiji The estimates of Rabindranath Tagore and M N Roy leave one with the impression that the author believes in their greatness but is at pains to prove it even to his own satisfaction. Naturally he cannot lead his read ers to share his belief on the strength of what he has said of them.

T. V PARVATE

GUJARATI

RUPLAISA By Rajhans Laths, Kathwawad Printed at the Raichura Golden Jubilee Printing Works Baroda 1945 hhadi cloth-bound Illustrated Pp 202 Price Ra 3

Rajendra and Sobhan, two young men and Sharda and Lafa, two young women, are involved in this atory which is an attempt to present a picture of the ble
lived by young cluested prisent a picture of the ble
lived by young cluested prisent appears the present mess from
among t whom it is difficult to find a present mess from
among t whom it is difficult to find a present of the
state Why is it so? The suthor answers the question
by saying. Standard of Morality differs everywhere. The ideal of marrings as cultivated amongst orthodor
Hindus, is partly abandoned here Divorce was contemplated when the hurband died as a result of a fire
and the his widow free to remarry her lover and outread of the widow free to remarry her lover and outlived the property. The story in short is that
they marry each other are college friends and as a
hertine takes possession of Sharda's body and phosail
self Lala who loves Rajendra is disarrated in favour
of Sharda and Lala resigns in her favour provided it
makes lagrachi happy. His morals improve and he which is an attempt to present a picture of the life

makes Rajendra happy. His morals improve and he atiels to Sharda and Lala vowa to remain a spinster and become a nurse The picture, however, is unreal Hindus even now would rarely be found hving such artificial lives. The language is consonant with the theme and the whole book is interspersed with Sutralike i.e., terse sayings The writer has maintained a bigh level throughout

GUJARATI SAHITYANI RUPRELHA Bu Prol

GUJARATI SAIITTANI RUPPLEHIA By Froj. Priparra k Vedyo of M T B College Sum Prated at the Anand Prating Press, Bharmogar 1915. That cond-board Historiated proteit Pp 331 Prac Re 1-12. Sayan book is published as one belonging to the Sayan book is published as one belongi and admits that the restrictions thus imposed on his work have made him skip over or very lightly touch

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Ay the Government of the control of the control of the Covernment of India Department of Supply on the 25th the Government of India Department of Supply as made on the same and the was found that an enquery was made for the control of the control

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INDIAN PERIODICALS



Tagore's Message of Freedom

The following is the text of an address (as published in The Hindustan Review) delivered by Sir Stafford Cripps at a meeting held in London :

We express our gratitude for the life of Rahindramath Tagore in the cultural sphere the greatest Indian of our times and one of the outstanding figures of all

His influence extended far beyond his own country and expressed more particularly during the opening years of this contury, the influence of the ancient Indian

years of this codury, the influence of the ancient Indian culture upon the problems of modern times. Tagore was deceaded from a long line of disting guided ancestors and there exemed to be distilled into his mind and character the evence of all that was beveand finest in his race

and mind and character on sevence of a mind was occasional and and character of the spit remarkable children of Debendratash Tayore immedia foremore leader of Debendratash Tayore immedia foremore leader of Debendratash Tayore immedia foremore leader of Debendratash Tayore immediately but the sea not one of those ordinary mortals who was sent to choose of those ordinary mortals who test im Elias print sat for the so that he seemally became the product farry of elf-clustrons and of sampers has finally and frauction of the sampers has finally and frauction of the sampers of the sample o

a complete translation of all his works will appear in this country as a most fitting tribute to his memory and to the great advantage of our evideation. The first period of his life was crowned by the great public reception seconded to him in the Town Hall of Calcutts by all the people of Bengal on he sifueth

of Calcutta by all the people of Bengat on he fillred by this year, but had year has been was already acknowledged as the supreme genum of his own county. The supreme agent was been to the supreme and the supreme agent with the book his a sharmer than the suprementative The published in Bengament of the guide the suprementative The published in Bengament and the greatness of this rumnumed genum of the East Manney numerically since the was assurable when the suprementative the suprementative was the suprementative to the suprementative that the suprementative the suprementative that the suprementative the suprementative that the suprementative that the suprementative the suprementative that the suprementative that the suprementative that the suprementative that the suprementative the suprementative that the suprementative that the suprementative the suprementative that the suprementative that the suprementative that the suprementative that the suprementative the suprementative the suprementative that the suprementative the suprementative the suprementative the suprementative the suprementative Nobel Prize for Literature which established his

moresn fame For some time after the fire World War Tagore through his writings letters and statements exercised a torough his willings fetters and sistements exercised a growing influence thouchout the world and not least in Germany as the prophet of reconcitation between the peopler This period of influence in the sphere of international politics lasted so long as the world was thinking in terms of unity and reconcil ation but when shibking in lerms of unity and records atom our water the hard and victous forces of agreesion swept into the scene Tayore a influence gradually fixed mith he became almost a forgotten power. He could have no community of interest with the forces of way or of authorized and

Even to the very last days of his life in August 1941 he kept up his interest in and his encouragement

to his fellowmen aff over the world whatever their nation face or creed always looking forward with hone to a new and better world

VISIT TO TAGORE

I was privileged when I visited India in the la'e autumn of 1939 to spend an hour with him in his bed-room and never have I felt a greater inspiration of

room and neser have I felt a greater newpration of hope from contact with any human heart may he lens the same of the world of the world and the world of the world and to have transmitted it in the passage through hus own much not hope and integration for the world and to have transmitted it in the passage through hus own much not hope and integration for the passage through hus own much call found in the passage and the passage through hus own much called the foundation of the passage and the passage and

pointing and found in it some measure of release for his subconscious mind. He oever made any claims for himself as an artist but loved to try his pirtures upon the professional art world to see what isntasho com mente would emerge

ments would emerge.

Though but mind revolved in the wide spheres of human interest and development throughout the world, and though he was truly international in his outlook, yet at the beginning of the century partirularly he hiere all his great cheergies note the atruggle of rung there all his great cheergies note the atruggle of rung there all his great cheergies not the atruggle of rung the subject of the state of the subject of the Ind on nationalism

ied in astronaism. Many of his finest poems and of his political season were the outcome of his intense feelings upon Indian Freedom and these writings not only inspired his own construmen in their haitle for freedom, but beford to open the cres of many outside his own rountry to the problems and sufferings of India.

TOUCH OF LIBERATION

I would like to quote you some lines from his poem The Torch of Liberation, which express so vividly his casumate laws and which express so nppre sed

ance One and all behold I youder rages a great conflagration The Couch-shell has sounded to rouse the world



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The firmament resounds with myriad human wails Listen to the helpless in fetters bound erging for liberty from the death-enveloped prison bou-e And look hydra headed flaming rapacity sucks the

life blood of the mute millions

Injustice the outgrowth of arrogant selfi-hness mocks at all suffering and pain while the timid and cowardly slaves shelter in dreguise

The People stand dumb bowed and bent, on their death pale countenances written the atory of agony of centuries

Face your tyrants, like frightened curs they shall 1.154 vanish The gods are against them friendless they are and

with all their vaunts and boasts they know their

own wretched meanness Yours O muse of life is the task of awakening inspiring and emancipating this dismal world steeped as it is in darkness sorrow and pain in

poverty emptiness and insignificance The Cry of our Land is the cry for Bread for Life for Light and Freedom for Strengthened Health and Joyousness and Open hearted Courage

Amidst this gloom of our mivery and distress bring us O heavenly Muse for once the torch of faith and confidence"

But his influence and his sympathies were not limited to the sufferings of his own people. When War engulled the whole of civilization in its tragedy he was deaply moved

A PORT'S PROTEST

When at the aga of nearly 80 m the midst of the second World War ha was honoured by the conferring on him of the degree of Doctor of Literature honors caused by the University of Oxford he apoke these words

in his acknowledgment.

'In an era of mounting angueh and canishing worth when disaster is fast overtaking countries and continuate with savagery let loose and brutal thirst for possession augmented by actince it may cound merely poetic to speak of any emerging principle of world wide relationship. But a time of violence however, immediately applied to the control of the diately threatening is circumscribed and we who live beyond it and dwell also in the larger reality of time must renew our faith in the permanent growth of civilisat on toward an ultimate purpose? Even in these most tragic hours he could preserve

the calm philosophy of hope coloured by his great faith in the simple humanity of the world

Far from being an impractical dreamer that some mystics would like to think him, he was essentially a practical longsighted statesman though in h s later years he grew to dislake and be surpicious of politics and politicans. He had no doubt in his mind that science economics and psychology were three new solvents which must be applied to all the problems of India

CRITICAL OF BRITISH RULE

He was devided to bis Binth in friends and the memories of his kindly treatment and friendships during his carly life in England never left him Bid his was severely critical of the negative outlook of the British severely critical of the negative outlook of the British described to the control of the second of the British described to the control of the second of the English people we reconstructed by their Gevernment

Lagis annañ aird ur mass actions of the Legisa people is represented by their Government in the was of course particularly interested in the fate of those countries and peoples who were elosely associated by geography or culture with his own country. The the course of his wife travels which took him into every continent he visited China Japan and Soviet

One who knew him intimately and abared some of his travels writes of him Never was there a more lively witty or etimulating fellow traveller and to see a new country with him was a perpetual delight

To use his own words once again - When I went to China I felt a touch of that great stream of life that sprang from the heart of India and overflowed across the mountains and desert into that distant land fertilining the heart of its people"

IMPRESSED BY RUSSIA

He was profoundly impressed by the Soviet regime in Russia as is shown by the letters he wrote from Moscow Here is an extract from one of them

Man cannot do good to those he does not respect No accept is one s self interest at atake than a clash arises. A radical solution of the problem is being sought m Russia

Not in European Russia alone but also among the semi-civilised races of Central Asia they have opened the flood gates of education "

REPLY TO NOCCENT

When during the War Noguchi the Japanese writer sought to persuade Tagore to the mission of Japan as the leader of Asia his reply left no doubt as to his views of Japaneso methods,

It is sad to think that the passion of collective militarism may on occasion helplessly overwhelm even the creative artists that genuine intellectual power should be led to offer its dignity and fruth to be escrificed at the shrine of the dark gods of war

"You are building your conception of an Asia which would be raised on a tower of shells I have as you rightly point out helieved in the message of Asia ball. I never dreamt that this message could be identified with deeds that brought exultation to the heart of Tamerlane at his terrible efficiency in manslaughter



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"The doctrice of 'Asia for Asia' which you counciate so your letter as so instrument of political blackmess has all the virtues of the lesser Europe which I repu diate and nothing of the larger humanily that makes us one across the barriers of political labels and divisions.

SHANTINIKETAN

But he did not cootent himself with mere negation a large part of his life was speot to coostructive works to build up that wide humanism which he looked upon as the hope of the future

At Shaotiniketao 10 Beogal, where he founded his school in the year 1901 he sought to establish first a pattern for Indiao educatioo based upon freedom and harmony with oature and second, to surmount the prejudices of oationalism wherever they might he

At his school he faced boldly the most difficult problems, such as the segregation of the sexes and the practice of child marriage and was prepared to adopt the most revolutionary steps for their solution

His determination to face and understand the problems of the breakdown of the economy and the social system of the villages immediately around his school ted him to start his Institute of Rural Reconstruction

The gradual broadening out of the basis of Shanti miketsn was to make it a meeting place of peoples and cultures which would serve to disperse the misunder standiogs and frictions eogeodered by a parrow

mationsism
Wheo opening the Chioese Hall at Shantiniketan

I do not know whether you have heard of this institution that I have etablished in my land Its one object is to let India welcome the world to its heart Let what seems a barrier become a path and let us unite not in spits of our differences but through them For differences can oever be wiped away and hie would be so much the poorer without them Let all human races keep their own personalities and together oot in a uniformity that is dead but io a simily that is living

THE HEAVEN OF FREEDOM

This unity that is living was the unity of freedom the deepest passion of Tagores heart In one of his poems of freedom occur these lines

Where the miod is without fear and the head is

held high

Where knowledge is free

Where the world has oot been broken into fragments by oarrow domestic walls

Where words come out from the depth of Truth Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection ,

Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit

Where the mind is led forward by Thee into ever widening thought and action Into that heaven of freedom my Father, let my

country awake

CONTRIBUTION TO NORLD

It would be difficult to sum up lagore a contribu tion to the world in better words than those which were used when the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature of Oxford Uoisersity was coolerred upon him

Here helore you is the myriad minded poet and writer the musician famous in his art, the philosopher proved in both word and deed the fervent upholder of learning and sound doctroe, the ardeot defender of public liberties one who by the sanctity of his life and

before includes one who by the sanctity of ans me se-character has won for himself the praise of all mashad. It is that great citizen of the world whose work and labours in the cause of freedom, honour sod pro-gress we commemorate His is a great example perhips beyond the possibility of following for all of us but more the less a spur that may urge us on towards the

very goals which he set before himself and his people. Never has the world been more to need of such leadership and inspiration of the practical application to our crushing burden of difficulties of the clear-aighted and single-minded solutions which he taught us

It is for us who remain and who have had the privilege of living in his times and without the sphere of his influence to do our utmost to carry on the messer of hope and courage which was joinned in his life and works. works

Let me conclude with almost the last words that Tagore wrote oo the eightieth anniversary of his high
To-day my one last hope is that the deliverer will be born in this potenty-stricken country, and from the oe oom in this potenty-struken country, and from the Last the dratoe message will go forth to the world at large and fill the heart of man with houndless hope as I proceed onward I look behold to sea the grushing runs of crubeshop them. ruios of civilication strewn like a vast dunghesp of tiles og civilisatioe strewn lika a vat dungdesp u-lithity. Aod jest I skall not commit the presona in of loung faith in mos I would rather look forward to the opening of a new chapter in his history after the cataclysm is over; sod the atmosphere reodered clear with the sprit of service active Another day will come when the unvacoumhed Man will retrees his path of glory deveta all between of glory despite all harriers to win back his lost human

Dare we hope that we have lived to see the daws of that other day and that it has been given to us to overcome those barriers and win back mans lost herstage ?

When death comes and whispers to me Thy days are eoded Let me say to him I have lived in love and not in

mere time

He will sak Will the songs remaio?' I shall say 'I know not but this I know that often when I sang I found my eternity'



de Agerts KAI API STORES

LOMBAY

HEART-STIRRING



Nai Tahm Basic Education

The Wardha Scheme of Education as a revolutionary departure from the traditional methods of education In the concluding portion of his article on Nai Tahm in The Calcutta Review, G. Ramchandran observes

Material results we do want from work. When we ply the charles we do want from work. When we ply the charles and cloth And we need all the yarn and the cloth we need all the yarn and the cloth we can produce by work. When we draw the plough and work with all the other fastnating instru ments in a farm we produce grains fruits and vegetables and a venety of crops And all these we need as much as we can produce by our work But if we are to in culcate the real love of all such work then rt will not colcate the real love of all such work first, in w is not to the real test to up chaldren in a morely mechanisty machine Earth of them is truly a prece of habitry. Debt of them is rivery and growing thing. They has all! of and prova and changed with it. How many the such contracts the such as do to teach these to our children in a merely mechanical matter is that our word is canced both maximaly we epitutedly when we opps and when we weave and when we plough and when, we do ell such other things in such a mannar that we win from each work the know-ledge we need to earich our minds. The processor of lots are always better than the process of last. This ar-moet true of our approach to work. This them is the central fact upon whell. Nat Tallim is founded and reared

From the start children in Basic Schools are so placed as to develop love for work. There is no more r dicultions conception than that work in Basic Schools is a kind of sweated labour. It would be so if such as a land of sweated labour. It would be so if such work is unchannel; and yet on much mechanist work away in the control of the control of the control of sweated labour because a wall of books and note-books that the first life on the other hand exactly the contrary on Bise Educat on Chaldren are guided to do cover. Marton 28, w. t. Dong, and learning a cover. Marton 28, w. t. Dong, and learning to not process and thus "do mg" crasses to be a drudger and learning as no longer unears or "instantings".

As children learn to love work they will learn to derive 'learning' from work and thus do work better and better

They will thus receive from work all the sportust
They will thus receive from work all the sportust
They will thus receive from work all the sportust
They will thus receive from work deliverable
They (Deproved)
The Herriph Road
The Herriph Road making them live vitally fully and consciously for themselves and for society. Since all real work has accessed to be environmental education through such.

work becomes a luminous bond between boys and enrison the one hand and all the realities in their environment un the other Our boys and guls will no longer become aliens in their environment as they so much tend to do under the present system of education. On the contrary under Basic Education they will fix their roots well into their soil, and being espable of drawing up all the mourishment in that soil they will in turn enrich the life of their country beyond anything we can dream of today

dream of today

Basic Education is intended for the seven years
between the ages of seven and fourteen When it puts
down roots into the lives of younger children from two
and a half to seven years of age it becomes Fre Basic
Education. When it throws up branches into the lives
direction. of those above fourteen years of are it becomes Post-Base and Adult Education But throughout from the

Base and Adult Education But throughout from the cradle to the grave education is pinnishly through actuarly and work. The whole of airch education is what he had been actually to the stand on the three-bold of a new era in education and therefore, in-cretably in our national life in New Talin we have the vision of a whole people from children to adults reasons of a whole people from children to adults. all That means a non violent contail order to which co ell inat means a non votent eocial order to which co operation will replace competition peace will teke the place of conflict and a healthy general letel of well-being will appear where we have todey overplenty et one end and inter penury at the other What a revolu tion that will be

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Education in Ameient India

As Murrored In Sanskrat Folk tales

M A Mehendale shows in an article in The Arvan Path how much light the Sanskrit folk tales-and e-pecially the collection known as the Kathasaritsagara—can shed on education in the India of a thousand years and more

Much has already been written on education in ancient Ind's The San krit folk tales collected in works like the Kathasarataqara give us data which agree in general with the information obtained from other sources But they also preverve certain interesting customs which help us in getting a profile of society in those day. The collect one of Sanskrit folk tales that we have today date movily from the eleventh century A.D onwards

It is now well established that from the Smrit period onwards the Brahmins were the chief custodians of learning and hence we find in these folk tales many of fearing and hence we find in these folk takes many students approaching a Brahmin preceptor for their education. It was not considered meet for a Brahmin boy to indulge in dainties to wear rich garments and orisements and to give himself up to bets-chewing and orsaments and to give himself up to betwickewing and sensur hissauries mixed of deroting himself to be sensur hissauries mixed of specialisation in a particular to design the sensure of the sensure of the sensure of to design temperature for further studies under apper-surance. It is summissant that in the story hieraruse we find many students proceeding to the Decem for their studies. It is seen that the per of required to cover-ture of the sensure of the sensure of the sensure of the way of the sensure of the sensure of the sensure of the way of the sensure of the sensure of the sensure of the way of the sensure of the sensure of the sensure of the way of the sensure o very difficult to dogmetise on the point

Some students we find underwent «evere penances in order to get their education

Perhaps education like wealth was regarded as a spec al boon conferred by the deity on his devote: It was the deity hastikers who was generally resorted to for this purpose. Yet it seems that a section of public op nion looked with disfavour on this method of acquiring learning. Thus when a certain Brahman seath. acquiring fearuing Thus when a certain Dramma News to the Gangest to acquire learning by autienties Indra appeared before him in tha form of a Brammin and reproved him for having adopted such a method of earlier and the suppose of the suppose of the suppose that it was unpossible to educate one-sit valuous read that it was unpossible to educate one-sit valuous read ing and listening to the discourse of a teacher (Katha santsagara 7 6 15 ff)

santsagoro 7 6 15 fl Weller in that long before the tenth we learn from Alberton that long before the tenth entury Vassas had left off vedic studies and that in his own time only a few schadtryas followed them In the folk tales however we find Asbattrya princes our roat area mererer we find. Arbharry promest the sequence of variety research and attack the sored thread by a kernet when mered with the nored thread by a kernet when mered with the nored thread by a kernet when the mered thread by a kernet when the sored thread by a kernet with the sored thread of the second thread threa

mighty weapons (10sd, 17 5 46-77). Now were, such an electual pursuits the monopoly of reyal families On extain occasions Jachatrus and Brishman Inda are above. Our knowledge, about the 10sd, 13 12 30 thinst no among the merchant and the servant clauses as rather early set; in any be gathered from the few references easily set; in any be gathered from the few references were not at the first the members of the Vasya claus were not seen to the second of the control of were not altogether interate. The mother of a Vasows boy is seen persuading a teacher to teach her son writ-ing and ephering. And when he has learnt these elementary things she says to him "You are the son of a merebant so you must engage in trade" (10td).

1 6 32 ff) The lower classes however seem to have been completely shiterate, a certain porter for example could not read the letters of the kings name engraved on a bracelet which he had found (Ibid., 10 1 15 19)

It was a bright aspect of ancient Indian education that the students were not required to pay regular fees to their teachers

The teacher gave them instruction in return for the personal services he got from them and at the most in expectation of some lump sum at the end of the studes Thus the Brahmin Visnusarman in the Panchatantra, declined to rell his knowledge for any fixed sum. The relations between the teacher and his pupils who used to stay with him were usually very cord at In the case of a clash however, the student left the houre of his preceptor leaving behind h m his et ck and water vesset (Ibid 12 30 24 30)

In the encient bistory of India kings have all along shown a benevolent attitude towards the couse of education by extending patronage to learned acholars I to ng observes that many coholars after finishing their studies at the universities repaired to the royal courts studies at the universities repaired to the royal course to get us table appointments in the State service. It was a feshion in those days with learned scholars and artists, to carry on discussions in the learned assembles and to exhibit their art in royal courts. Those who came out victorious in such assembles or were able to make

to exhabst their art is royal feutral Those, who chind them make by professions in a particular an irrest mality rewarded by the king (IPM, 10 10 560). The entry deep early all the control of the contr 8 6 162-161) Thus incident also shows that such arts were pursued by the members of the higher castes only as a matter of personal accompl hment and not for exhibition in public

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Education in Ancient India

As Mirrored In Sanskrit Folk-tales

M A Mehendale shows in an article in The Arvan Path how much light the Sanskrit folk-tales-and especially the collection known as the Kathasaritsagara—can shed on education in the India of a thou and years and more

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Tribine selection like wealth was reduced in was the deity kartiketys who was generally recorded to was the deity kartiketys who was generally recorded to to this purpose the time of the selection of public acquining learning. Thus when a certain binhum was acquining learning. Thus when a certain binhum was to the Ganger's do acquire learning by austerities Index to the Canager's do acquire learning by austerities Index acquired has for having adopted such a method of reproved has for having adopted such a method of clinicating historical in very clies terms Index told him discussing historical in very clies terms Index told him the content of the content of the content of the method of the content of the content of the method of the content of the content of the method of the content of the content of the content of the content of the tribundance of the content of that it was impossible to educate oneself without read-ing and listening to the discourse of a teacher (Acthasandsagara 7 6 15 ff)

sentengent 7 o 1581. We learn from Albertan that fong before the tenth century Yazyas had left off vedte studies and that in ha own time only a few kishstria's followed them. In the folk tales however we find hishstrya princes engaging themselves in the pursual of knowledge and the acquirement of varied accomplishments. For in thance the out of king Morndiveys is in his eighth year. For m invested with the secred thread by a hermit who instructs him during the following eight years in different sciences accomplishments and the use of mighty weapons (10td 47.5 46-47). Nor were such intellectual pursuats the monopoly of royat families On certain occasions hishatriya and Brahmin tide are shown receiving their lessons together (Ibid., I3 t 25)

receiving their lessons together (Unid., 15 1 20). Our knowledge about the spread of education among the merchant and the servant classes is rather scantly let it may be gathered from the few references that we have that the members of the Vasya class were not allogether illierate. The methry of a Vasya were not allogether illierate. The methry of a Vasya were not allogether illierate. The methry of a Vasya were not allogether illierate. were not altogether illiterate. The mother of a Yanya boy is seen persuad or a teacher to leach her som wel-ing and ophering. And when he has learnt these elementary thougs she stay to him "You are the son of a merchant so you must engage in trade" (Ibid.

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In the ancient history of India kings have all along shown a benevolent attitude towards the cause of education by extending patronage to learned scholars I temp observes that many scholars after finishing their atodies at the universities repaired to the royal courts to get guitable appointments in the State service It was a factor in those days, with learned schulars and artists, to carry on discussions in the learned assembles and to exhibit ther art in royal courts Those who came out victorious in such assemblies or were able to make their mark by proficency in a particular are were richly rewarded by the king (Ibid 10 10 566)

rewarded by the ling (19th 1) body).

In early days caste distinctions did not determine
the occupators of youths, to this fact even the Chinese
traveller lunc dwang who resided india in the seventh
century bears testimony. In the story iterature
was copies across many Bhahmin youths who were adopt
we copies cross many Bhahmin youths who were adopt
not the one of weapons and band to-hand fighting. Not an above of weapons and band to hand fighting. Not only just the Brithman and Anhattray synths are occasionally above to have acquired meanable fail. Because the processing of the processing o see pursued by the members of the higher castes only as a matter of personal accomplishment and not for eah byton in public

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Role of Women in the Domain of Science

Women have been outstandingly successful in scientific pursuits thus disproving the oftquoted proverb that 'no nan is a leaver man' Dr (Mrs) Asima Chalterice writes in The Calcutta Review

Women are the creatures of foer lut not of weaker yes els as meo il ak of them We have orature waters poets artis s and journal s s among women. We have also selections of the highest intellectual order that the

world I as ever seen.

The first and foremest pic ure of the brilliant women executives that flashes in one's mird is that of Madame C. o She was a poor l'oluh g'il and belonged to an oppressed nation but her disposition was calm sweet and amiable

A powerful vocation summoned her from her mother land Poland to study ecience to Paris where she lived smu reman to study extence to frars wrete she lived through jean of powerty and solutule There an met M Pierre Cure whom sie mwred Under the guidance of M Cure, Mme Cure stretch fer excentible nave-tigethom on the mineral putch blende On tors after tons of nitchblende-a transum mioeral-che kept on working day and night which she was coabled to do if rough the generouty of the Aus nan Government and some Trench secret es and comprises She no reed an un naturally high activity in pitchblende This shootmally high activity led let to anno mee the probable es troce of a new element hitherto und contret en lowed with powerful rad osciluits in a communication to the with pomerius ran oscitists in a communication to the Academy. This paper was published in the proceed net of the Academy on the 12th April 1833. This was the first stage of the discovery of radium. Mine Curie continued for jabornous regurates with patchblende day and night in the damp little workrooms in the Rue I Homood By July 1808 Mme Curie in collaboration with ler husbin I nonomeed the discovery of a new element which she called polonium in Ponour to 1er motherland Poland the results being published in the proceedings of the Academy

On the 26th December, 1898 Marie and -a senentional discovery in the world of

Radium gives out penetrating rays under all cont t one and it is always 2°C warmer than its st reemidings It gives out energy at a tremendous rate. A piece of radium will cause more than its weight of water to boil an no if and fact is out so impressee as the fact atom has the postebility of in practical application; that the same proce of radium would go on hold rewards. She continued her investigations—How it is easily for thoursands of years Radium not only evolves energy can be utilized. For a number of years the worked with but shoots out rad thous which are known as the α tile. D. Niels Bohr The acceptance of the worked with the continued of the process of the worked with the continued of the process of the worked with the continued of the process of the worked with the continued of the process of the continued of the process of the worked with the continued of the process of the continued of the process o β and the γ rays The discovery of rad im has brought a revolut onary idea in scence changing the funda mental conceptions of chemistry because so far it was known to the scientists that transmutation of elements was imposs ble but radium shows that with the emission of rad ations rad um undergoes disintegration graing of rad attons rad um unacroces assurgration group, rise to new elements and ultimately it produces an entrely different element—lead. The \text{\text{rays}} that are emitted from the radium are now being used for study em tied from the radium are now being used for study ing further transmitation by bombardiment with atoms of other elements—the special apparatus Opelotron and Betatron respectively being devized for this purpose. Next Mine Cuine started therapeutic researches with next of the study and it was taken under the direction of Andrea the study of incurable d ease—thus rad um acquiring a commercial aspect. Mme Curie has made a notable and outstand

ing contribution not only in the realm of chemism

Mme Curie won the Nobel prize twice, first in 1903 and then in 1911 Si-e received the Gagner prize, the Doctorate degree and a large number of honorary titles, print and medals

ble was the fire werran who has ever bera admitted to the services of the Royal Institut 2 I very morning at e entered the narrow rooms of the action in the line Curies, took a coarse let amock gown from its peg to cover her I lack dress and set to work. As days a weed on the won more and more wreaths of bonour and farm. As practices reserved worker and listeratory director. Min. Curne worked with the rame enemy rankle untrawy At the Rosboard in Paris she was promo of to the titular Protection on 1000 in 1000 for pittle and mass Curne a titural forces of the protection of set to work As days ; word on sie won more and more world renowned eccentists of today. With the earest attempts of Dr Roux and Vice lice or Lard 800 co. france was donated by the Urivers to of Par a nod the Pasteur Institute to build up the Institute of Red .m a laboratory for researches on radiose 117 y for Mar Gure the was appointed Director of this Radion Institute in Lam. When the War broke out in 1914 natistic in lane When the War broke out in 1918 de personalle, entred the thearts of set r. m. gite rolders and treatme and enting their woulde with distinct the ment of ores in most by radium therapy Due to trea ment of ores in most by radium therapy Due to trea ment of ores in most by radium therapy Due to trea ment of ores in most by radium therapy Due to treatment of the War and a petition of the work of the personal policy form an aphitic permission account to G radius the 50 July 1904 aby died peaced by leasing surprisons. the women scientists of the future generations. F asign one of the greatest scintists of today has said Mane Cune is of all celebrated beings the only one whom the hard sentences. f me has not compiled.

Irene Curie daughter of M and Mme Curie won the Nobel prize in 1935 jointly with Pierre Curie declared the discovery of radium her husband Jolliot for the researches on the artificial transmutation of elements

The creation of the atom bomb which has suddenly I raight unexpected changes in the world is due to the few woman secondst-Dr Mayitner the Principal of the Laiser Wilhelm Institute io Herbo She announced in 100S that tremendous energy which is stored in an antom has the control of the control Dr Niels Bohr The problem was further worked up by Dr Niels Bohr The problem was further worked up by

In Russia the director of the Baku petrol mine is a woman sceinist—Sakina Kulieva The captain of the naval department is a lidy—Anna Schetinina Sirperintendent of the Moscow Railway traffic is woman—Zunemanda Troitskaya In Protein Chemistra Chemis the feading scientist is a woman-Jordan Lloyd is now the authority on this subject

The Royal Society of London made regulation blacing a ban on women so that they could not be the pleanes have a covery of account of month of the Period of She is distinguished for her bio-chemical researches upon the metabolism of bacteria during 25 years

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dogical & Astronom cal Soc ety (ESTD 1907 A.D.)

He is the only Astrologer in India who first predicted the Allies Victory in the present world war on 3rd Sept. 1939 within 4 hours the very day of the declaration of war which was duly communicated to and acknowledged by the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal and who is also the consulting Astrologer of the Etghteen Ruting Chiefs of India

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incurable diseases are really uncommon

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REIGN PERIODICALS

Premier Stalin's Election Speech

The text of Premier Stalin's talk os recorded by the Soviet monitor from a Mo cow radio broadcast (published in The \cu York Times Sunday, February 10, 1916) is reproduced below

Comrades eight 3 cars have elap-cl since the last elections This is a period rich in events of a decisive character The first four years passed in strenuous work of the Soviet people in the fulfilment of the Third

bit the Everse Plan
During the past four years the events of the stringde
against the German end Japanese aggressors developed
—the events of the Second World War Doubtless the

war was the main event of that period

It would be incorrect to think that the war grose accidentally or as the result of the fault of some of the etatesmen Although these faults did exist the war arose in reality as the inevitable result of the development of the world economic and political forces on the basis

of monopoly cepitalism Our Merxists declare that the capitalist system of world economy conceels elements of crisis and war, thet the development of world capitalism does not follow a steady and even course forward but proceeds through ensee end estastrophes The uneven development of the capitalist countries leads in time to sharp disturbances in their relations and the group of countries which consider themselves inadequately provided with raw materiels and export markets try usually to change this situation and to change the position in their favor by means of ermed force

As a result of these factors the espitalist world is sent into two hostile camps and war follows

Sent into two noethe camps and war follows.

Perhaps the estastrophe of war could have been avoided if the possibility of periodic red stribution of raw materiels end markets between the countries ex isted in eccordance with their economic needs in the way of co-ordinated end peaceful decisions. But libis is impossible under the present capitalist development of world economy

CAUSES OF TWO WORLD WAES

Thus as a result of the first criss in the development of the capitalist world economy the First World War arose The Second World War aro e as a result of

the second crisis.

This does not mean of course that the Second World War was a copy of the first On the contrary the Second World War is radically different from the the second word war is radically different from the first in its character It must be kept in mind that the main Faseist States—Germany Japan and Italy—before attacking the All ed countries had abouthed at home the last remnants of the bourgeois democratic therties had established a cruel terrorist regime had trampled under foot the principles of sovereignty and freedom of the small nations declared the pot cy of segure of of the small nations declared the potry of seizure of other peoples tands as their own policy declared for the whole world to hear that they strove for world domination and spread of the Fascist reg me throughout the world

The entry of the Soviet Union into the war against the Axis powers could only attengthen and did when the anti-Fascist and liberating character of a Second World War On this basis was established tle anti-Fascist coalition of the Soviet Union the United States of America Great Britain and other freedom loving countries which subsequently played a decisive part in the rout of the armed forces of the Axis powers

ORIGIN OF WORLD WAR II

What about the origin and character of the Second World War? In my opinion everybody now recognites that the war against fascism was not nor could it be en accident in the life of the peoples, that the watturned into a war of the peoples for their existence, that precisely for this teason it could not be a speed) war a "lightning war"

For us this was an excellent school of expenence heroism honesty and devotion. This war has shown many of our Soviet people in their rest light and thus

helped to judge them as they deserve how victory means first of all that our Soviet social system has won that the Societ social system has successfully stood the test in the fire of war and has proved its complete vitality

As as well known the assertion often has been made in the foreign press that the Soviet social system is a rasky experiment, doomed to feilure, that the Soviet system as a house of cards without roots in real life and imposed on the people by the organs of the Cheks (secrets police) and that it would be sufficient (two words inaudible) for this whole house of earls to small the control of the control of

Now we can say that the war has refuted all the ascertions of the foreign press as without foundation. The war has shorn that the Soviet social system is a truly popular system; issued from tha depths of the people and appropriate the social system is a second or the system is people and enjoying its mighty support. The Sovie social cyclem to a form of the organization of society that is fully capable of life and stable. Moreover, the point now is not whether the Soviet social system is of is not capable of life (*ome words insudable), no solit the skenties and lower. the skeptics any longer dares to come out with doubts as to whether the Soviet social system is capable of life Or not

HAILS SOVIET SOCIAL SYSTEM

The point is that the Soviet social system has proved to be more capable of life and more stable than a non-Soviet social system that the Soviet social system is a better form of organization of society than

any non-Soviet social system

The assertion has been made in the foreign press

tificial that the multi netional state represents an artificial attracture and in the case of any complications the distribution of the Soviet Union is inevitable that the Sound Union would meet the fate of Austro-Hungary Now we can say that the war has proved there statements of the foreign press false and devoid of any foundation

foundation. The war has shown that the Soviet routh national rather system has successfully stood the test has grown and the rouge during the war and has proved a company of the state system Now we can say that the saleby cannot be substantiated ance our mality end to the saleby cannot be substantiated ance our mality and the saleby cannot be substantiated ance our mality and state system when the saleby substantiated and the saleby substantiated and substantiated and statement of the saleby substantiated and s mistrust and astronal animosity but on a Soviet foundation which on the contrary promotes the feel ng of friendship and fraternal collaboration between the peoples of our state

Third our victory implies that it was the Soviet armed forces that won Our Red Army had won. The Red Army heroically withstood all the edveraties of the war routed completely the armies of our enemies and emerged victoriously from the war

Tue Ryn Apary

One should not forget that the Red Army is that same ermy which routed completely the German Army—the terror of all the armes of peace loving Army—the terror of all the arm as or peace course states It should be noted that there are fewer and fewer entites of the Red Army. And in addition the foreign press begins to publish more and more frequently statements about the high qualities of the Red Army and the skill of its soldiers and commanders

This is understandable after the victories at Moscow and Stalingrad and of course kursh and Belgoord have and Kraingrad Almes, and Bobrusk Leongrad and Talin on the Vathia and hemoe the Dannéa and the Oder at Venna and Berlin After all thus it is impossible not to recognize that the Red Army is a first-class arm, which could teech others quite a lot

To be able to meet the blow from such an enemy to counter it and later to inflict on him a crushing defeat it was necessary to have in edd tion to the un-precedented bravery of our troops completely modern armament in sufficient quantities and well organized supplies also in sufficient quantities But this in turi demends the possession in sufficient quantities of such things as metals equipment end tools for enterprices fuel for the work of the enterprices transport ciothing

Can it be said that before its entry into the Second World War our country stready possessed the min mum north war our country arready possessed the min mum supplet a necessary for statistying in the main all these requirements? I that we can give an affirmative answer The reprinction of this neuronous task movided the carrying out of three Five-Lear Plans of astional economic development. It is precisely these three Five-Year Plans that belied to create these material pos tions

RECALLS DEPENSA PREPARATIONS

In this respect our country before the Second World Wor my in 1910 was several times better off than in 1913 before the First World War What material poss bilities were at the disposal of our country on the eas of the Second World War? In order better to understand this I will give you a brief report on the activity of the Communist party in the preparation of

our country for active defense

If we take the data available for 1940 and compare
them with those of 1913 the eve of the First World

War, we see the following picture
In 1913 our country produced 42°0000 tons of pig
uron 4230 000 tons of stee! 29000000 tons of easl
9000000 tons of oil 21600 000 tons of marketed grain 740 000 tons of raw cotton-such were the resources of our country with which it entered the Furt World War This was the economic base of old Russia the basis

This was the economic base of old Hazers the basis which it could up to two ndoute the war. As for the year 1940 in that year our country produced 15 000000 toos of of p g ron almost four times as much as in 1913, 18,20000 toos of steel four and one hill times more than in 1913, 2100000 toos of on three and one half times more than in 1913, 210000 toos of on three and one half times more than in 1913, 2500000 toos of marke of grand 17,000 000 fors more than in 1913, 2 00 000 tons of raw cotton three and one-half times more than in 1913.

Such were the material resources with which our country entered the second World War This was the economic base of the Soviet Umon

the base which it could use to conduct the war As you see the desence is colossal. Such an unprecedented

desclopment in production cannot be considered the simple and ordinary development of a country from backwardness to progress It was a leap into su advanced country, from an agraman country into an indus

These historic transformations were achieved in the period of the three Five Year Plans starting from 1928 -the first year of the first Five Year Plan Before that we had to occupy ourselves with the restoration of industry that had been destroyed and with healing the wounds of the first World War and the civil war

If we take into consideration the fact that the first The lear Piso was completed in four years and that the execution of the third Five Year Plan was inter rupted by the war in its fourth year it appears that the transformation of our country from an agranso into ao industrial country required only thirteen years

ao industrial country required only furticen years. Tharteen years is an uncertability short per of for the resilication of such a giganite task. The judged explains the fact that the publication of these figures aroused disputes in the foreign press. Friends dee ded that a miracle had taken place Fore declared that the Dive-lear Plans were Bobberth, propagnish and curentions of the Chela. But some miracles do not exist in this of the Core as one was the second of the core as one was a model and Core as no core of the core as one of the core as one of the core of

period ?

First of all it was by the aid of the Soviet policy of adustrialisation of the country. The Soviet method radically differs from the expitalist method of industrialresticate differential the captures are industrialisation usually states with light industry since light industry requires smaller investments and the turnoyer of capital is

quicker and it seamer to obtain profits than in heavy

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Our tank industry in the last three years at least produced on il e average over 30 000 tanks self propelled gues and armoured ears per year It is also known that our aircraft industry produced in the same period about 40000 planes per year It is also known that our about 120000 guns of all catheres about 420000 light Fire hear Plans will be required to achieve this if not heavy machine guns or a 300000 rifes and about more fire hear Plans will be required to achieve this if not heavy machine guns or a 300000 rifes and about more first hear Plans will be required to achieve this if not heavy machine guns or the same part of the plant of the 2 000 000 automatic rifles

HUGE MUNITIONS PRODUCTION It is also known that our mortar industry in the

period 1942-1944 produced on the average about 100 000 mortars per year It is obvious that in the same time a corresponding quantity of artillery shells various kinds of mines air hombs and rifle and machine-gun ammunition was also produced It is known that in 1944 alone more than 210 000 000

shells bombs and mines were produced and more than

7 400 000 000 cartridgea

Such is the general picture of the supplies for the Red Army in regard to equipment and ammunition As you see it does not resemble the picture which the sup plies of our armies presented during the First World War when the front experienced a chronic shortage of art liery and shells when the Army fought without tanks and when one rife was usued for every three

soldiers according supplying the Red Army with food and uniforms it is generally known that the front not only did exper ence no shortage in this respect but even had

the necessary reserves.

PARTY S IMMEDIATE PLANS

Now a few words on the plans for the work of the Communist party in the near future. As is known there plans are confirmed in the very near future. The funda mental task of the new Five-Year Plan consists in restoring the areas of the country which have suffered restoring the pre war level in industry and agriculture and then exceeding this level by more or less consider able amounts,

Apart from the fact that in the very near future the rat oning system will be abol shed special attention will be focused on expanding the production of goods for mass consumpt on on raising the standard of life of the mass consumpt on the manust the standard of the of the working people by consistent and systematic reduction of the cost of all goods and on wide scale construction of all kinds of scient for research institutes to enable

of all kinds of scient no research institutes to enable science to develop its forces

I have no doubt that if we render the necessary assistance to our seemists they will be able not only to overtake but also in the very near future to surpass the ach evements of a ence o uside the boundaries of the ach exements of a ence outside the noundaries us our country As far as plans for a longer period are concerned the party intends to organ ze a new mighty upsurge of national economy which will enable us to uporese the level of our production for instance three compared with the pre-war level

To achieve this we must endeavour to see that out industry I roduces 50 000 000 tous of pig iton per year 60 000 000 tons of steel 500 000 000 tons of coal and 60 000,000 tons of oil

Only under such conditions will our country be

Some say that victors should not be judged that a should not be criticized or checked. This is not they should not be enticized or checked. This is not correct. Victors can and must be judged they can and must be criticized and checked

This is good not only for the cause but also for the yetors themselves. Why? Because there will be less concert and more modest I consider that election campaign is the judgment of the election of the Communes, party as being the prity of the ruler? results of the election will eignify the verdict of the election our party would not be worth much if it were alraid to face this verdict. The Communist party is not afraid to receive the verdict. afraid to receive the verdict of the electors.

NEW UNITY IS STRESSED

In the election struggle the Communist party does not one forward alone, it enters the elections sogether with the non party people in former days Communish and an attitude of a certain mentrust towards non party persons. This is explained by the fact that the "non party" hanner frequently masked certain bourges roupings who did not find at advantageous to present themselves to the alexa-certain courses. themselves to the electors without a mask Such ground ings existed There was such a state of affairs in the past but now times have changed

Non party people are now separated from the bourgeome by barrier which is called the Soviet sound system This very same barrier unites the non party people with the Communists into one common collec-

tive of Soviet peoples

ure of Soviet peoples
Living in one common collective they fought
Living in one common collective they fought
outly Together they fought and shed thur blood of
our mobile for the sake of the freedom and greated the
outly they fought and she will be seen to the
victories over Together they fought and existed the
victories over Together they fought and resided the victories over the enemies of our countries difference between them is that some of them are mem bers of the party and others are not But this difference is only a formal one

What is important is that both Communists and non party people are fulfiling one common task There fore the block of Communists and non party persons is

in my view a natural and common cause

In cond son permit me to express my gratitude for the confidence which you have shown me in nominating me as candidate for Deputy to the Supreme Sovet I will try to justify this confidence

Top Landscape w h honzon (Tempe a on coth Bo on The B dge (Tempe a on clo h)

Telegraph Process Incorre

Only after a considerable time has claused, in which light industry accumulates profits and concentrates them in banks only then comes the turn of beary industry. and a gradual transfer of accumulated capital into levy andustry starts creating the conditions for its desclop-

mont But this is a lengthy process requiring a long period of time, several decades during which one has to wait for the development of the light industry (some

words mandshiel It is clear that the Communist party could not tale this path The party knew that war was approach
ing that it was impossible to defend the country with out heavy industry, that it was necessary to begin the development of heavy industry as quickly as possible and that to be too late in this task meant to love The party remembered Lenin's word that without heavy industry it would be impossible to safeguard the independence of our country, that without it the Soviet system could pensh

Therefore in our country the Communist party reversed the usual path of industrialization and began the industrialization of our country with the develop-ment of heavy industry. This was very hard but not impossible to achieve A great help in this task for us was the nationalization of industry and banking enabl ing us to transfer money epecually into heavy industry.

It would have been impossible to achieve without

this the transformation of our country into an industrial country in so chort a period of time

Second a factor in carrying out our policy was the collectivization of the rural economy Here our aim was to give to the country more bread, more cotton And it was necessary to change from small-scale peasant sconomy to large-scale agricultural sconomy for only the large-scale farm is in a position to apply new modern technique and to use all its achievements to merease production

It was necessary to make large-scale agricultural economy a collectivist one The Communist party could not adopt the capitalist method of developing the rural economy not only because of reasons implicit in our principles but also because the capitalist type represents a slow development and unplies a ruination of the

a slow development.

That is why the Communist party embarked on the road of the collectivization of the rural economy through road of the collectivization of the rural economy through uniting individual peasant properties into a new form— a 'kolkhoz' This collectivization proved atself a bene ficial experience not only because it did not involve the rumation of peasants but also, and in particular because it give the chance to evering the whole tout try-within a few years-with a net of large-acete collective farms

Without collectivization we would not have been able to eliminate the age-old backwardness of our agriculture in so short a period of time It cannot be said that the party a policy did not meet with resistance in this respect. Not only backward people who always resist everything new but also meny others of the party systematically held back the party and tried in all corts of ways to drag it on to the usual capitalist line of development

These were machinations of Trotskyites and Rightists participating in the sobotage of the measures of our government

PARTY ALWAYS IN THE LEAD

The question now arises was the Communist party able to utilize correctly all these material conditions to able to utilize correctly all these material conditions to increase war production and to supply the Red Army with the necessary equipment I think that it was able to do so and to do so with the maximum success.



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NATIVITY OF LORD BUDDHA
By Manindrabhusan Gupta

THE MODERN REVIEW

MAY



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Vol. LXXIX. No. 5

HOLE No. 473

NOTES

The Negotiations

History has reldom provided such a curious spectacle as we are witnesdig to-day at Delha There the Cabinet Mission is engaged in negotiations with two rad cally opposed parties for the handing aver of the reins of the country to which both the shove parties belong One of the parties the Congress has by far and wide the greatest following in India comprising hundreds of millions of all castes and erreds and religions and has the sole right to be called tle true represents the of all the forces of independence and democracy in the country by virtue of its sustained struggle through my decades involving giganite sacrifices and limit'ess suffering The other the Mostem League is beyond all doubt a creation of British Imperalism fed nurtured and helped along by largeme by grant of unjust privileges on a vast scale and strengthened by malicious coinsel and faise propagands all at the cost of nationalist India and all for the sake of creating a subservient faction composed of reactionaries armed with the might of Foreign Imperialism and entitled with treasure looted from the suffering fighters for therety There is no record of a fight against foreign domination per of any accrifice—not even for their own duped following-nor an iota of any logical or instorical justification for the granting of any privileges If any payment is due to this party it is from the soffers of the British Impenalist

The irony of fate lies in the fact that the Con gress after all its fight and struggle and scorice is now called upon to bargun-as if for the spoils of war-with a party that has impeded the liberation of India and its peoples has impeded progress at every atep through its reactionary methods and has dragged the country back to the days of corrupt medicual guerdon" out of date as that relic of medieval.am is despite all bombastic false propaganda by its spokesmen In order to depel any ideas generated in the minds of neutrals by the lying propagands of British Imperialism we give the following quotations from one of the most emment of British historians of the Imperalistic era who was above all "suspicion" of any sympathy for the yet unborn Indian Congress

The British won India not from the Muchals but from the Hindus Before we appeared as con-querors the Mughal Empire had broken up Our final wars were neither with the Delhi king nor with In resolted governors but with the two Hundu confederacies the Marhattas and the Sikhs Our last Marbatta war dates as fate as 1918 and the Sikh confederation was overcome only in 1848 "" In 1765 the titular Emperor Shah Alam had

sunk into a British pensioner after his defeat at Baxar In 171 he made overtures to the Marhattas Hollar and Sadhia nominally restored him to his th one of Dethe but hald him a virtual prisoner till 1803-4 when they were overthrown by our Second Marbatta Bar #

From in the Mutiny of 1857, the leader was a Marhaita Nana Saheb and his most active licutenants were all Rundus Strange to say the British were envert by the valour and staunchness of other Hindus notably e Sikh the Brahmin and the Gurkha mercenaries It was a Brahmin regiment led by a Brahmin Subedar that fought to the last man in rovering the retreat of Lawrence into the defences of the Residency at Lucknow and it was the Skh cavalry of Hodson a Horse that brought relief to Lucknow

Be that as it may be the question now is of the future history of India not of the past We have no desire to embarrars our leaders in their ardious tack by raking up the past. Our sole intention is to lay emphasis on the point that there is no justification legal moral historical or logical for keeping the League into a position of vantage anto which they were placed by the Imperalist predecessors of the Labour Ministry. in accordance with the policy of Dunde et Impera The League has been loudly proclaiming that it would use force and violence as their role "logical" argument, and it is true that right up to now it has had the atrength of arms and that of corrupt politics and money on its side The armed might of British Imperalism placed at the service of reactionary and corrupt officialion has enabled the League to conduct a sort of Hitlerian election in the Moelem constituencies All along the

. The ledies Empi e p 2.8 By W W Han er Trubner London † Ibid p. 263

bitter struggle of the past two decades the League has (a) a refusal to guarantee the eastern frontier on the been acting hand and glove with the might of Imperial Rhine (b) a devaluation of the franc controlled by istic forces deriving great material benefit thereby and the London exchange "* so it is no wonder that it should mistake the might of British arms as being its own Needless to say, it can spotted by the Munich Pact of end memory, need not continue to enjoy that powerful support in the future be given in detail in these culumns Indeed the British only if the British Labour Party decides to curi on people have themselves partially condemned those with the vile reactionary programme initiated by their eriminals by giving their party a salutary defeat at the predecessors in office

Japanese occupation of Manchuna hy promptly clap Cahinet collaborated with Laval in the rape of Abys sinia by Mussolini and got a peerage, in the ling run for his anti-democratic activities—and later nn how the "democratic European pawers staged a farce in the League of Vations nominally condemning and virtually condoning Mussolinie act of heigandage. Of democracy in the not-co-far-off future how the Chyeden set led by Mr Baldwin spiked the guns of the French when Gamelin wanted to attack the leader. We repeat that we have no intention of German forces of Hitler when they were marching into the thirty kilometer neutral zone of the Rhine Of how the treacherous palicy of non-intervention in the Spanish and war was forced upon the de-pairing and craven a certain amount of confusion amongst the Congress Blum of France by the Bakkwn Chamberiam Hal far Suman combination of the British ruling caste Regard me the last mentioned epicode the observations

The further activities of the Chveden set high elections What we want to impress upon the world The world abroad specially those parts with a that the same treacherous group had absolute pawer of democratic label is now becoming aware slowly of how life and death in a throttled. India where there was the machinations of British vested interests blind with no Russia to intervene nor any sympathetic and indegreed and vaughorious with the faked records of pendent American to report. Samual Hoare was Secre-Impenalism led to the catastrophic halocausts of tary of State for India before he betrayed Abystanta World War II Of how the British reacted to the and Hahfax as Lord Irwin was the Viceroy of India before be aided Mussolini in the slaughter of republican ping an embargo on arms for China wan had to import Spaniards and sold Czecho-Slovaka into slavery So all her arms and Japan who was manufacturing all the what is now coming out as the Indian picture was arms she needed Japan was allowed in huy all the composed and drawn in the main by the self-same raw materials for cash of which she had enough and group and their predecesors and successors in Imperial the biggest suppliers of course were the British and ism. The British Cabinet Mission has all the goodsill the Americans Of how Sir Samuel Hoare of the British at needs in the bank as yet mainly because they have thrown out the evil-doers But they must clearly show that their thinking and planning is not in a line with that of their predeces ors A new nitentation must be sought by them for in this instance they must achieve a lasting success or else it would spell disaster for all

> We must conclude with a note of crution for our embarrassing them at this stage But the veil of secret that has been drawn mer their deliberations for such a long period has resulted into general uneasiness and and the Nationalist ranks The meagre statements that the leaders have released to the press can be divided inin three categories cryptic nebulous and flatly contra dictury in a few instances On the other hand the Orient Press reported that Mr Jinnah came out of a conference in a substant mood telling the reporters that he had secured the maximum that he could imagine the Congress to concede And further as find a new time in the statements of the League mouthpieces which goes in indicate as if now being assured of their basic demand for Pakistan over contiguous Moslem majority areas they have to enlarge their demands in the customary fascist method for wider and still most manust demands Tor example Mr H S Suhrsward's 13th of April

The question before the country now was of one Pakistan and one Hindustan Once this was conceded it would be for the Pakistan State to define the etatus of its constituent units said Mr II & Subrawards prospective Premier of Bengal in an interview on Friday

The units he added should as far as possible be workable units and should conform to the con!

t one of imputate and cultural affinities "Bengal ought not to be d membered and I be

bere that my Hindu friends also would like Bengo to remain one entity" he continued Mr Subrawardy advocated a separate sovereies

state under Adiban control to be formed out of the

to The Last Time I See Paris he Effet Peak Rendom House Los. You Tork

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Englishmen of the ruling class were helping to put Prance out of war War is bad but it is better for self respecting men to die while they still feel bke men than to become cowards and hypocrites and the laugh

The British leaders decided on an embargo against sending arms planes tanks or ammunition to either side in Spain knowing that the republicans were represented by the legitimate government elected by popular will and that Italy and Germany through Portugal were supplying and would continue to supply the rebels with everything they oeeded including fully equipped units of troops and technical advisors

"The Spanish Government could get supplies only through France even if they were sold to Spain by Russia The British policy, in effect was to permit France to obtain without putting up cash but by mortgaging fullive Spain all the arms and soldiers and jood he needed while the republicans were to be shut off from supplies and slaughtered Not only did the British plan this chicanery, but they forced the French to take the initiative under pain of a double threat

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⁵ The Lass Time I See Parts by Elliet Pool Rendom House

Discussing the problems of continental agriculture he puts in a few suggestions. Continental agriculture as a whole does not suffer from lack of man power What is lacking is seed and fertiliser and in addition to this transport and machinery The best of the produce of this years barvest should be carmarked as seed for next year's harvest. As to fertiliser production the main source of phosphates being North Africa shipping must be provided Potash is produced in Europe Nitrogen being also an explosive ingredient offers a problem that and June can be decided by political and military authorities. The most scathing criticism of the proposed relief.

And lastly considerable attention should be paid to measures was made by the Soviet journal The New the probem of agricultural machinery and the overriding problem of transport upon which depends the entire recovery of Europe industrial political and in India was due to climatic cood tions. Commenting sericultural

The Food Controlersy

There has been throughout the last month a brisk exchange of statements and counter-statements by responsible persons regarding the world food errors and the wheat allocation for Ind a The entertaining aspect of this plethoric publication of views relounders and official announcements apart there are many revealing points about the whole show and a careful study of these statements and reports will help us to understand the full significance of the issues involved

The story begins with the presentation of India s care by the Iodian Food Delegation before the Com bined Food Board Return ng to Ind a Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar stated that the Food Delegating had been able to secure an allocation of I 400 000 tone of wheat

for India In the meantime President Truman in a broadcast message told that the world food crips would be lided over within ninety days This notion am was also shared by the U.S. Secretary for Agriculture. Mr Clinton P. Anderson who was of the opinion that the situation in India this year will not be nearly so bad as the Bengul famine was." Truman's view was contradicted by the recently retired D rector General of UNR.R.A. Mr Herbert Lehman who categorically stated that one million tons of monthly grain from the USA as a contribution to meet the combined need of some 500 milhon people in Europe and Asia simply was not enough This directly referred to another broadcast message on April 19 made by President Trumon that the U.S. Government was taking strong measures to export during the first half of this year I 000 000 tons of wheat per month for the starving masses of Asia and Europe The President had declared. "The time for talk has passed Action is here" But Mr Lehman considered the act on to be inadequate and said that instead of collecting facts and data regarding the food attuation the Combined Food Board had better plunged

into a vigorous plan of action India was contradicted by Mr Roy Headnetson U N R R A Deputy D rector-General Mr Headnets son returning from a tour of Far East and in a press *talement

Today's situation in India is even more tragic Unless Ind a can obtain four milhon tons of cereals which it must have from five million to fifteen million people will lose their lives in the months bying ahead. It is a mathematical certainty that without grain from the Western Hemisphere more People will perish in India in 1946 than died in the Bengal Famine

President Truman's and Mr Anderson's views about India's improved prospects evoked bitter entiteism even from British official circles. An Iodia Office official commented The statements from Washington are preposterous and almost faughable" Offic ala confirmed that little if any American wheat

would be moved to India to the crucial months of May Times Writing in that paper Mr 4 Diskos openly

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There is considerable discussion in the British and Auglo-Indian press at the present time about the measures to be taken for the relief of Ind 1 But the measures that are suggested do not go beyond the bounds of mere obilanthropy which can only be a drop in the ocean of human suffering and poverty-the life of the Indian percents and urban Doge

At a Press Conference on April 18 President Truman admitted that the world food-crisis is 'worse han it has been painted. In a telegram to Mr Herbert Hooser who was in Cairo at that moment he stated

An urgent need has developed in this country to bring forcibly and dramstically to public attention as a spur to food for famine-efforts the facts about the conditions in Europe which sour vint and inquiree have brought to light

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Press reports continue to refer to the allocation of 1 400 000 tons of wheat for Ind a for the first mx months this year presumably by the Combined Food Board This reported allocation is causing a ertain amount of complacency about the Indian food estuation However the India Famine Emertency Committee has received an official demail that any such allocation has been made

After this came the devastating charge of Mr J J Nr C. P. Anderson's optimistic assertion about South Prevident of the India League of America Nr C. P. Anderson's optimistic assertion about South Prevident of the India League of America as was contradicted by Mr Roy Hendrick as present early the had come in the conclusion the N R A. Deputy D rector-General, Mr. Hendrick as present enough the had come in the conclusion that there was no possibility whatsoever of I 400 000 tons of wheat reaching India by July 1st The maximum that Ind a might get would be 800 000 by that date. He mid

I also found that though in public statements the Food Delegation kept asking for 2000,000 tons of wheat for the first half of the year in private tomrersations they left the impression that the

But what is to be done? Mr Kidwai has said that standing the fact that Englands resources in dollars also stated that Mr Kidwai having expressed his in the huge liability ability to take a lement view of the affair Dr Ziauddin proper course which is to apply very strict measures India's food situation to root out these vandalistic practices. The evils cannot be remedied by pandering to the whims of the bully

India in the International Field

The two centuries of British rule in India has not country but has also brought about utter humiliation other countries has been humiliating and her repre sentation in the world conferences unreal. In a recent has discussed this problem with factual documents

Indians have emigrated to different countries where racial prejudice has already been commented upon One admission test for immigration by which an immigrant

But helots even if they are Indians have been tied of Food in 1947 to the apronatrings of their British masters to re present India at international organizations. The re-League of Nations and contributed from its birth right up to the last year "It was a curious place for a country, which had no responsible Government and which had the table of an international body"

Although India has been made to contribute heavily to international funds abe has been scrupulous ly excluded from any executive role in the organisa-

the shopkeepers complained that in spite of the and gold have increased from three million to four presence of the District Magistrate and the Superin hundred and fifty million dollars With the issue of tendent of Police and other officers they were given no Sterling Balances undecided, it is most unwise for India protection when the grain market was set on fire It is to join the Bretton Woods Fund and Bank and incur

Then again there is India's vast contribution to has sought the Governor's intervention in the matter UNRRA, another off-hoot of the United Nations The whole attitude of the League leaders is taking a The contribution of Rs 8 crores has been spent in purely fascist colour But threats and even atrocities twelve months' time and an additional Rs 2 crores must not deflect the Congress Ministry from taking the have been sanctioned, but they did nothing to alleviate

Food in 1947

The problem of food is not a mere topical question in India which faces almost a permanent or recurring food-shortage At the same time it is also true that if only worked out the political and economic rum of the we can croive a long term food plan and implement it into practice India can not only be saved from the for her in the sphere of international conferences and danger herself but can also offer her help to others in world organisations. India's place with reference to need But we noted with regret how all expert recommendations on the food problem have ever been pigeon. holed by the Government giving an opportunity to article published in the Forward, Mr Manu Subedar corrupt and inefficient people to work out in leasure with the tagaries of nature the doom of the country

Our apathy will be glaring in contrast with the they are treated often as indentured isbourers and as Leen interest that other nations are already evincing to political helois The glaring instance of South African ensure adequate out-turn of food in the years to come racal prejudice has already been commented upon One The present food problem of the world in purely one denied that rights of citreenship by a derive in the manufacture of international politics of price levels and of transmission for immersions by which we have the commentation by which we have the commentation by which we have the commentation of the present form of the problem. is required to know any two European languages and any significant cilierence to the result of animal by the immigration authority

But hald-a association authority

Sportator Mr. H. D. Walston has descreed the problem make any significant difference to the result of the

There is little prospect of European agriculture producing more food this year than it did last year Tha presentatives are of course, the 'handpicked nominees chances are that considerably less food will be proof a London-controlled Coremment of India". These duced But the food attuation for the next eighted toogs of the British authorities make India's case months has passed out of the hands of the producer much worse by their inability to represent it with It is only from the end of 1917 onwards that farmed the state of the control of the courage, tact and honesty India was a member of the can hope to make any significant contribution. The 1946 harvest will be affected by threa major factors ens, the weather, the supply of seeds for spring-sowing which had no responsible Government and which had and the supply of fertilizers, and over none of these a foreign Army of Occupation to at as the parish at the Jarmer bas any control Millions of acres will re main uncultivated on the continent this year because of shortage of aceds

But the attration is not absolutely menacing The toos Lattle Holland and obscure Peru got a place on very small when expressed in terms of yield per acrt the Scannty Council of the U N O, but not Indus 11 The estimated above takes in a scale 12 million bushelf wheat shortage, although great in actual quantity, is is again only the careersta who are sent abroad as the pre-war world wheat acreage (excluding the representative figureheads and ornametal nonentities to USRR) was about 275 million acres Therefore an international organisations and they actually merely increase in average yield of two thirds of a bushel repeat 'His Master's Voice"

per acre (or 4 per cent of the 1912 figure of 10 5 Fortunately the proposed United Trade Organiza- bushels) would entirely remove the deficiency, while an tion some of whose implications are entirely against micrease of I bushel, or 6 per cent, would convert 1D Indian interests, has been postponed for a few months into an actual surplus. Since the present situation has But India has agreed to join the Bretton Woods Fund been brought about to a large extent by a disastrous and Bank which will involve an ultimate hability of series of droughts in widely scattered parts of the American loan India had because she wanted world-Austrian, the Argentine, North Africa and would be worth a loan India had because she wanted world-Austrian, the Argentine, North Africa and would her work. But what would her works But when the American is improbable that a similar series of deasters the American tom 100m 100m and to 100 because Bullam India—it is improbable that a similar series of unswanted her vote But what about India's Sterling will be repeated in all the main wheat-producing combaliances which now constitute 1,500 cm callected time this year So in spite of the amail European has been suggested that Busham and the years I'll harvest of 1946 the world position will improve constitute. has been auggested that Britain cannot pay, notwith derably, if not in 1946, surely in 1947

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Officials confirmed that little if any, American wheat would be moved to India in the critical months of May

can be decided by political and military authorities. The most scattung criticism of the proposed relief.

And lastly, considerable attention should be paid to measures was made by the Soviet journal The New Times Westing in that paper Mr. A Diakov openly contradicted the view that the recurrence of famines

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There is considerable discussion in the British and Anglo-Indian press at the present time about the measures to be taken for the relief of India But the measures that are suggested do not go beyond the bounds of mere philanthropy which can only be a drop in the ocean of human suffering and poverty-the life of the Indian pessants and urban noor

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I also found that though in public statements the Food Delegation kept asking for 2 000 000 tone of wheat for the first half of the year in Private conversations they left the impression

required

It was most deplorable that responsible members of the Delegation should have wrecked India cause ly their weak and irresponsible remarks. If they really held that view they were growly mistaken and should not have been sent out to represent the case of India a dumb millions or if it was due to careless gosup their inefficiency was inexcusable. The bungling has produce ! its results which can be seen in the continued Lick of attention to India a plight in the recent statements from American quarters, Anyway, the members of the Delegation tried to put up some defence in the course of a few counter-statements Contradicting Pearl Bick's statement Sir J P Srivastava Food Member is re ported to have said that there is no mistake in the figure quoted by the Indian Food Delegation eng 1400 000 tons and they were definitely given this figure by Sir Ben Smith British Food Minister Sir S V Ramamurthy Member of the Indian Food Dele gation emphatically maintained in a statement that Sindar J J Singh a information was absolutely mistaken and Sirdar J J Singh could well have treated such "tatement" with contempt and not given currency to them "

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar issued a statement in connection with the charge and said

Mr Singh does not disclose the source of his information but whatever the source may be the information is a wicked lie

caustically

Instead of attacking me Sir Ramaswami should he grateful for the information so that immediate and effective steps may be taken to correct this impression All I am trying to do is to see that India's case is not lost in the shuffle

It is not fruitful to dilate any longer upon this controversy Judged by its results the Food Delegation s mission has not been very successful The Food Board has announced the wheat quota for India which is 292,500 tons for April We expnot make any comment before the total allocation is announced But the pros pects do not seem to be very bright at any rate Mr Herbert Hoover is making a tour of the distressed countries But neither in his statements nor in President Trumsn's anxiety to get him back home do we see any concern for India's casis After surveying the Indian situation he has stated that India's case is not as metal work)
menacing as that of European countries "There is no Vers active (mining lumbering) present famine in India but there will be if supplies give out ' But the statistics to which we have access and to which we have often referred prove that there is famine present in India and India a situation is far worse than that of the European countries

Nutrition in India and Abroad

President Truman and Mr La Guardia Director General of the U.N.R.R.A have shown great concern for the people of Europe and have directed almost Coal moors all their efforts to the alievation of suffering of the Cotton sp nners people of Europe Mr La Guardia has fought tooth Railway goods loaders and nail to get an increase in European allocations of rationing in Bombay and Mysore is on the verge of value of food consumed daily

delegation had asked for more than was actually precipies but nobody has fought to rush supplies there to stoid the impending disaster

A comparative study of Luropean and Indian rationing will bring home the full implications of the d flerence At the invitation of the Council of British Societies for Relief Alread Sir Jack Drummond Scientific Advisor to the Ministry of Food Dr Andrey Rus ell I lis Medical Director of the Internations Commission for War Refugees Miss K Marriot Principal Assistant Organiser Children's Caro Work Lon Ion County Council and Mr Michael Hackins Querter Master of the Priends' Ambulance Unit server as a committee for the purpose of compiling up-to-date manual on nutration in its relation to relework This report has recently been published We give here come of their calculations on the dietary need for different types of men in terms of their calorivalue

Energy requirements of man have been differed tisted into two One is that needed to keep the body ticking over When Ising at rest fully relaxed and with an empty stomach the individual is steadily using up energy The amount is related to body weight and is termed the Basel Metabolism or Basel Energy Requirement An all over figure for adult men about 70 calories per hour and for adult women about 60 calories per hour. Thus with no physical activity whatever the ordinary normal man and wnman need about 1700 and 1,500 calories a day respectively

niormanion is a wicked he

To this remark Sirdar J J Singh replied demand The harder the physical work the greater is defined by the physical work the greater is the need for energy foods

The calone needs of an individual are as strictly determined by the amount of physical work as eets mates of petrol are related to the distance to be travelled and the load to be carried. An idea of the order of magnitude of the demands can be obtained

from the following figures Tupe of Actualy Calones per houl of Activity Standing at Rest. 15 20.45 Sedentary work (writing typing) Walking slowly 120 Walking moderately fact 180,200 Moderately active work (light metal 90-140 work carpentry) letive work (stone mason heavy 150-300 320-350 From such figures can be calculated the daily need! an active individual on a particular type of job

Light Engineering	Men 2700	17 omen 2300
Shipbuilding	3300	-
Steel Rollermen	4000	_
Cosl mioem	3500-4500	
Cotton sp nners	-	2400

Here is a selection of the energy value of the daily

food eaten by various types of workers taken from

wartime studies by the Ministry of Food

Even during the years of war devastation in Europe wheat made by the Combined Pood Board on the these alandards of energy value were maintained 10 wheat many by constitution of Europe must be almost all the countries of Europe except only a very maintained in Ind a Mr Hoover has seen that few like Greece Here are some examples of the calors NOTES 323

	Pre-war	1945/44
Germany	2750	2500
Czechoslovakia	2450	2200
Poland	2250	2200
Greece	2250	1400
Italy	2250	2150 (1942/43
Bulgaria	2750	2750
France	2850	2050 1900
Belgium	2500	1900

Here is a typical diet chart guaranteed under the ration system

POLAND 1913/44	
serve ray book and amongolist?	143
Gram (Wheat and Rye)	
Potatoes	300
Sugar	12
Meat	13 6
	67
Milk (liquid whole)	3
Butter	
Pig fat (crude)	23
Oil (pure)	1
Ou (pure)	49
Eggs (number)	
Total daily calone value 2200	
	days see

This is for Europe The pattern of detary scales for the Eastern countries was prepared by Dr B S Platt Director of the Human Nutrition Research Unit of the Medical Research Council and Mr. G. M. Cul-wick, They may be considered to be broadly applicable to India and have in fact been used by the Young Committee working on Far East Rehel requirements for Burma They cover three scales emergency (1200 calones) moderate work of 8 hours per day at an expenditure of 100 calones per hour (2300 calones) and heavy work of 8 or 10 hours a day at an expenditure of 200 or 160 calones per hour respectively (3600 calories) These scales are averages for the fear and take account of seasonal variations in energy expenditure and other variable factors. The following table sets out the basic requirements for each of the above three ecales

Daly R	atsons in Ounce	es per ro ^{psia}	
Type of food	Emergency scale	Heavy work scale	Hodera work sca
	1700 cal	3000 cat	2900 cut
Rice	12	24	20
Pultes	3	6	3
Meat and fish		21/7	12/7
Food yeart	4	_	-
Fish meal	i		-
Oil	i	1	1
Fresh vegetables of	or r		
fruit	32/7	32/7	32/7
647		•	
L _{4me}	i em	i em	16
Sugar	i	i	. 1
Soya squee	i	3/2	3/2
Chrone abuffe	i	- 1	3

The types of foodstuff lated are not to be regarded as rigid but one interchangeable with other foodstuffs of equivalent nutritional value. Thus 1 lb of fresh mest or fish may be replaced by i lb of dried meat or dued fish or 1 lb of dued mest powder or fish mest or

4 pints of milk or 10 eggs. The Health Bulletin on Rice prepared by the Nutrition Research Laboratories Cooper, gives the "actual" diet of the Indian people which in fact is beyond the means of at least half the population of the

country This diet ensures only 1750 calones per day The "actual diet of the rice-eater and a well balanced diet-chart in ounces per adult person per day, is given below W-U.halanced HA -tuate

	diet	diet
Rice	15-25	15
Pulses	5.1.5	3
Milk por	ne or negligible	. 8
Leafy vegetables	5-1	4
Non-leafy	2-5	6
	negligible	2
Vegetable fats		
and oils	less than 'i	~2
Fuch meat eggs	5-1 5	3
But what is the p	resent real po	estion of Indian

The Coonoor Research Laboratories feel shy to

cla m more than 1750 calones where 2400 exiones should be the minimum

Sir Ramaswami Mudahar thinks he would feel fortunate if he can ensure 1200 calories

Mr Herbert Hooser after his Bombay visit found that people were getting barely 1200 calones and admitted that it was sub normal

Sir Manifal Nanavati declared in a recent stata ment that the people of India were getting 960 calones

Anti Indian Bill in South Africa

The blow has been dealt protests and deputations have gone in vain. The Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Bill of the Union Government of South Africa passed the third reading by 78 votes to 50 m the Assembly on April 17 after debates lasting 16 days A Nationalist amendment demanding a plebiscate to test feeling on the granting of communal franchise to Indians in Natal and Transvaul provinces was rejected by 80 votes to 49 as was a Dominion Party amendment stating that any bill that linked tenure restrictions with franchise rights was unacceptable So F M Smuts has had his own way even in the teeth of wide and intense opposition Democratic pretensions were readily east away for the perpetuation of a system of Inscriptio racialism

But what is to be done after this? Empty protests and deputations cannot persuade the reactionary Union Government The only course left open at the moment is to take direct action As to the methods of this direct action we have already suggested the application of economic sanctions India herself cannot take any other measure now although other measures will surely be adopted by a Free Indian Government But in the meantime we may reasonably hope that the big powers of the world pro-ewing to be champions of justice and democracy would take up the cause of oppressed Indiana

in South Africa. Speaking in the Central Assembly Sir Ramaswami

Mudabar announced on April 16 that it had been sugrested that the resue should be placed before the UNO International intervention we think, is absolutely pustifiable at the moment and if the clauses in the U NO Charter mean anything action must be taken numediately and effectively

So far as the Indians in South Africa are concerned they should launch a direct struggle, in the form they consider best against the anti-Indian measure. As Maulana Arad has said India will support any well thought-out struggle even if the support be

Changes in Congress Constitution

Far reaching changes in the Congress constitution have been proposed by the Congress Constitution Sub-Committee, which had been appointed at the Poons Session of the Working Committee last year Working Committee in its Delhi session has discussed this report which has not yet been published by the Congress High Command A veil of secrecy has come to form a regular feature in respect of actions of a far reaching nature taken or proposed to be taken by the supreme leaders of the Congress The people are kept in the dark during the period of negotiation Later they are asked to accept a fast accomple and support the actions of the Leaders in the name of maintaining the prestige of the Congress We are prepared to admit the occasional necessity of withholding the details of the negotiations from the public for a time but the hush hush policy in regard to the broad principles of the policy proposed to be pursued ought to be given out when the subject is under discussion. The people ought to be given an opportunity to express themselves during the stage of negotiations and not after at has been accepted by the leaders either expressly or tacitly The people have unbounded confidence in the leaders the press in general have extended unqualified support to them, no misinterpretation or misrepresen tation of the Congress viewpoint has been indulged in either on the platform or in the press except by a microscopic few It is in the interest of the country and the Congress that the people should have authentic re ports of the broad principles of negotiations or discuss ons with representatives of Great Britain or high British officials in India The people's right to have a know ledge in broad outlines of any measure which is going to affect them must be admitted. It is regrettable that the Working Committee like their other measures have kept the public in the dark about the drastic changes in the Congress constitution The United Press of Indea understands from a reliable source that the recommendations of the Constitution Sub-Committee are on the following lines

- (1) Every adult attaining the age of 18 will automatically be deemed as a primary member of the Congress without having to pay a fee of four annas provided he accepts the aims and objects of
- the Congress,
 (2) Every hundred adult members will elect two voters provided they pay an annual subscription of
- (3) From amongst the 'Voters referred to above a new class called 'Workers' will emerge and they will constitute the field of candidates for hold ing executive officers.
- (4) Provincial Congress Committees will be re crusted by members elected by "Voters from amongst Workers" at the rate of one member for every four hundred voters and for one lakh popu lation .
- (5) The term of elected membership will be three years subject to payment of a subscription .
- (6) Election of the A.ICC will be by mem bers of the Provincial Congress Committees not on the basis of proportionate representation but on the basis of distributive votes and

be convened on a requisition or on a necessity being felt for it on the initiative of the Working Com mittee

Pending publication of the Working Committees resolution on the proposals we refrain from comment ing on the first six clauses. But we consider it our duty to discuss the clause which seeks to do away with the bolding of an annual session of the Congress

Some may argue that when the Congress is going to accept full power and the electorate will be called upon to pronounce their verdict on its actions there is no need of any more annual session of the Congress But we differ We believe that if ever there was any real need for an annual session of the Congress it is now The electorate will be called upon to give its verdict only once in five years Once a set of Congress leaders are in office, they would have safe walk over for this period Judging from the manner in which some Congress leaders have functioned in office in the past and the reputation and past activities of some persons who have succeeded in entering the Legislatures ou Congress ticket people may legitimately feel nervous about them if they get a free hand in office for a period of five years Only an annual session of the Congress can keep them in check

An example has just been provided from Assam The Premier Mr Gopinath Bardoloi bas been defeated in the election of delegates to the next session of the Congress He has threatened to reugn, and the Congress High Command have asked to stay on because he is useful The real cause of this defeat will be clear from the following editorial comment in the Sylhet Chromele a supporter of the Congress Ministry in its issue dated Appl 16

We have to note with much regret that bungling is still going on in the procurement and distribution of foodstuff and cloth The country is tired of crying against malpractices over and over again People expect some speedy relief Is it too much to be expected of a popular Ministry? We are afraid the Government is taking much longer time to set matters right than the people can afford to allow Members of the Cabinet have had enough of rom plaints from all quarters regarding mismanagement und bungling in various directions. The country is coon going to face the worst famine and even now reports are coming to the effect that rice and paddy stocked in godowns are being allowed to rot Black market is as alive as ever, allegations against responsible officers are shill coming We wonder if these officers wilt ever be brought to book ! Villages have their innumerable complaints about scarcity of cloth jam sugar kerosene and every other article of necessity

We do pray that the Hon'ble Ministers come to quick decisions and get rid of the red tape method of doing things too late If the Congress election manifesto proused hopes in the minds of the people the Honble Ministers have a moral obligation to fulfil those expectations without unnecessary delay

This comment clearly indicates the extreme need of an annual session of the Congress which will prevent the leaders from becoming easy office goers and remain buried in the files Neither the Communist Party of (7) The annual session of the Congress will no have done away with their annual sessions of Party longer be a feature as in the past A session may Congresses after their acceptance of supreme power

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Four Urgent Reasons Why India Must

Have Freedom

Mr. H. V. Hodoon formerly Reforms Commissions of the Covernment of India, in a BBC tall decreased what he considered four urgent reasons why hodo areas have freedom They are first the sexule soluted attention in India, secondly, the different part of the Indian and Courtly, the office of the Indian of Courtly the possible breakdown of the whole soft mastrative machine in Indian under prevent conditions. Footing out Britisians with

mate responsibility Hodson says.

We, in Britain are still responsible in the list recort in India and while this remains so the constitutional laby is sirely a handed back to us In order In set in of it as we have premised to do we must first make Indiana responsible in practice for government How can se get Indian responsible.

The control of the co

though we may well be distressed. When the theusen and action of war are relaxed men in the forces of every country—our own in cluded—tend to be retitue and discontented and open to political propagnad. Nor should we forget that Indian authors solders and airmen come from the same areas and communities and homes as do the civilians who support the Budan political parties.

We ought not to expect their political feelines or their national ambitions to be very different from those of their fellow-countrymen in the wir they have been the bravest and most loyal of shift and descripe everything that we can do for them but obviously we cannot assume that in the long and their bravery and loyalty will not be devoted to

Indias national aspirations.

I am afraid that the agitation over the trials of certain of the men who joined with the Japaneses in the so-called Indian National Army has done something to undermine the morale of the Indian

armed forces in the Indian armed forces is another reason for urgracy in completing Indian a self government so that there need be no conflict between the loyalty of the Indian sold er as a soldier and his toyalty as an Indian

Indianisation of the Army

Speaking in the Council of State Sr Clande Auchanick has given his considered opinion on the Indianation of the proceeding to came the shortest the indianation of the proceeding to came the speaking of the commander in Chiefa announcement it will be worthwhite to study in retrospect the history of the Indianation of particularly the phases in the process of Indianastion

The necessity of maintaining British forces in India sprang from the rivalry of Furopean traders in India

but no Indian sepoys were employed by the East India Company till the battle of Tellichern on the West Casst But after this battle Indian sepoys began to be increasingly employed; and Clive led 300 Indian at the sege of Arcot and at Placey 800 Europeans and

I 200 Indians took part This gradual increase necessitated the reorganisation of the sepoy regiments and led to the setting up in 17a9 of a committee under Capt Lawrence according to its decision the Indian Army began to take an organisational shape, yet the forces of the three Presidencies could not coordinate due to lack of communications By 1813 the number of troops had reached the total of 200 000 Though the European section of this army were scandalously corrupt and signous the behaviour of the Indian sepoy remaine! exemplary We are filled with a sense of grim irony when we remember Cornwallis a tribute that a Brigade of our ecpoys could easily make anybody emperor of Hind isthan It is indeed a shameful truth that the foundation of the British Empire in India was laid with

the blood of loyal Indian sepoys

A number of small explorents leading to the funous mutany of 1857 made the British Ray sears of the one dangers against its measures which had been secretful till the recent R. I. N. atrika in Bondwicken in 1856 finds are the secret of the search o

The lesson taught by the mutiny have led to the maintenance of two great punciples of retaining in the country an irresistible force of British fromys and of keeping the srullery in the hands of the Europeans

In 1833 the three Presidency Armies ware merged unto one and called the Indian Staff Corps when to it is not because the Indian Army in 1907. Datases were the Corps with the Indian Staff Corps with the Indian Staff Corps with Indian Staff Corps with Indian Indi

The Skeen Committee appointed in 1925 protested against the scheme of Rawlinson but it was to no effect Only the number of vacancies at Sandhurst was raced to treaty In 1923 Woolwich Miktary College and R A F Allistary College were thrown open in Indians and the Indian Miktary Academy was extablished at Debra Dan in 1922 thus materializing the recommendation of the Skeen Committee.

A committee was appointed in 1933 under Lorl Chatfield to make recommendations regarding land and air forces in India The recommendations include the mechanisation and modernisation of the Indian Arms

On the eve of the second World War the Ind an Army was 182000 strong and the number of Indian officers as 400 agunt a total of 5000 officers at the end of the war there were 8,200 Indians smong ite 5000 officers at the Indian Army Aganat this back ground and an the context of the future role of a free India the question of full Indiansition, has once aguin

Although we welcome this move for Indianisation we also feel con trained to remark that some of the major reace have remained absolutely und a led in this announcement. Within the shorter possible space of time" is too vague a clause to inspire optimism and the mest significant exasion is in General Auchinfeck's answer to Pendit Kunzrus ilemin'l for stopping reeruitment of British officers in the grades of Licutements or Captains in the Indian Arms. He has refused to place any such restrictions at this moment on the ground of efficience. It has been reported in a Calcutta new-paper that sucancies erested by demobilization of Indian officers are already being filled up by British personnel The Commander in Chief said that complete Indianisation of these grades depended on the coming forward of suitable Indian candidates for regular short service commission. But it must be remembered in this connection that one of the main reasons holding back Indian young men coming forward is the rolten system of discrimination in favour of the British for Ingerial res one which makes the lines of Inlian forces mist able and humiliating and the Indianiestion uscless

Dr. Deshmulh's Bill

Tie Indian Legislature has passed Dr Deshmukhs Bill on Hindu Women's Bights The Bill seeks to give a married Hindu woman the right to separate residence , and maintenance if her husband is suffering from any loathsome disease not contracted from her if he is guilty of such cruelty to her as to render it unvale or undesirable for her to live with him if he is guilty of desertion if he marries again if he ceases to be a Hindu by conversion to another religion if he keeps a concubine in the house or habitually resides with a concubine and for any other justifiable cause This is the summary of the objects of the Bill as reported in the press The Hindu Mahasabha held demonstrations against the Bill The Muslim members of the Assembly abstained from toting Dr Deshmukh in moving the adoption of the Bill referred to the entiresm that it would break up the Hindu family. He claimed on the contrary that it would consolidate the Hindu family The veteran social reformer Mr K Natarajan thinks that it will certainly not break up the Hindu system neither will it consolidate it. He believes that it will have no effect at all

Dr Deshmikh's Bit comes ahead of the Hundu Code drafted by the Rau Committee and there is no outst that it is a measure long overdue. The Hindu

Reclamation of Waste Lands in U. P.

De K. N. hatju, Minister for Justice and Develorment told a piece correspondent that the U.P. Government was taking most actice steps to bure all utilizable lard lumber cultivation. In 1835 the Congress Ministry laid al pointed a committee to investigate all report on the reclamation of weste land in the resource. The committee reported in October, 1935 that the proximes that a movement of follow last. The report was held in a deviance during the years Congress was out of offire. Immediately, after their resuming to Ministry the report has been taken under consideration and speedy steps are being taken to implement its recommendations.

The greates difficulty has been an acute want of agricultural implements. About the dearth of agricultural implements Dr. Katin says

The Government Arrenthural Workshop was requisitioned by the military suthionizes and owing to exercity of my materials and other causes agricultural implements were either not available at all or their process had gone up by 400 to 500 per cert. Guivernment were fared with the problem how to increase the output of improved arrenthural implements and secure them to the cultivations at reachable terms. They were treating it in a a question of highest priority. All cleans to the cultivations are reachablest priority. All cleans to the contract of the contract of the cultivations at reachablest priority.

overome this difficulti as early as possible.

Waile Britain treated agricultural implements as munitions of war and placed their production on top priority lets here in this country their mininfacture was stopped by requisitioning the Government Agreed tural Workshop. The Government of India and not come to their seems even after the stern wirning of the Gregory Committee. The cumulative effect of such thoughters actions of the Government of India have cantibuted to a steady worsening of the food situations of the country.

Food Politics of the Powers

The tight veil of secrecy which surrounded the resignation of Herbert Lebindin as Director General of U V R R A has all lath been lifted by Drew Pearson Writing in the Manage in the Manage in the Leader, Pearson gives the following story.

The excuse that the former New York Governor respace because ploop health was mere diplomatic double tall. Actually, Lehnan resigned because he was disqueted with the decent and fraud which has surrounded the entire question of feeding a lungry world plus Herbert Hoover Hoover was the straw that broke Lehnan's back

More was involved than the fact that Hoover was given permission to make a food survey of ternion, which UNR RA had already carefully surveyed Lehman was Franklin Roesevelt's close

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Roosevelt a bitterest enemies

On the day after Honvers appointment was

ennounced Lehman recalled to friends the way Hoover used relief for political purposes after the last war and he was convinced that Hoover would repeat the same errors in 1946

Lehman was not even consulted regarding Hoover's appointment The one Roosevelt Cab net member who was consulted Henry Wallace protested vigorously But in the end be went along as a good soldier under urging from President Truman and

Secretary of Agriculture, Anderson

Even before the Hoover appointment however Lehman was on the verge of resigning For months he had been warning that world famine was imminent He bad appealed for the continuation of rationing and ebarred at inner Government conferences that the Administration had wept crocodile tears for the rest of the world while ducking rationing because of political expediency

Lehman's experts estimated that another 5 000 000 to 7,000 000 tons of food could be exported by rationing and that this emount would spell the difference between life and death for 100010 people

Another of Lehman's battles involved Combined Food Board composed of Canadian British and American members which has a virtual death grip on the assument of lood for export Lehman felt that many of the decisions were frankly political and ll a, food was being used as a weapon to influence the politice of certain nations not friendly to Eng load Finally when he saw he had lost on all these fronts Lehman a gentleman and a loval Democral politely cashed in his chips refusing to issue a criti cal blast egyinst the Truman Administration

In spile of the Government a protestations to the contrary food has always been and still continues to remain in India as the hot bed of Imperialist politics In an earlier issue we had explained how the Govern ment of India a food politics have landed us n the present disaster. We had always suspected a milar politica in the distribution of food to hungry countries of the world Drew Pearson has confirmed it

How the Combined Food Board Works

The Combined Food Board is composed of only three members representing America Britain and Canada America naturally dominates because although Canada is in name a British Dominion in fiet it is an American puppet. This explains British s weak position on the Comb ned Food Board which has recently been revealed by Sr Montal Nanavata

The Board is assited by Committee dealing with various commodities in short supply on which the main importing and experting countries concerned retreem almost all United Nations The first thing to get clear is that the Board is a purely advisory body It has no mendators or executive powers or finencial respon ib lities

The various commod ty committees collect facts as to the amount of each commodity available for export by the producing countries and the amounts required by countries in need Then they recommend to the Board how the supplies available shoul I be tions to the Governments concerned The countries in were to be applied to India

friend and Herbert Hoover was one of Tranklin need then go out into the open market to buy up to the extent of their allocations

This is all on a voluntary basis but its success is shown by the fact that so far food produced in fifty countries has thus been distributed to seventy countries

The Board cannot go out and buy food to distri bute as it wi her. It expect say to a producing country "You are exporting only so much wheat, whereas in farmess to others you must export so much more" It connot say to an exporting country "You must divide your exports in the e proportions among the countries A B and C

The bappened last month. The Board was power less to do austhing when Argentina one of the chief wheat exporting countries refused to reduce her ship ping to Spain and Portugal

The Board was set up in 1942 when it was felt necessary to bring into being a "fair share" pool for the Albes

Dr B C Roy on Bhore Committee's

Report For the first time the Bhora Committee have made a scrious attempt to draw up a comprehensive plan for every the or health service in order to secure noutive icalth for the people of the country In preparing a plan for health development in the future the Com mittee accepted certain fundamental principles such as (1) That every individual bas a right to rereive from the State free and adequate medical care, (2) if it the health programme must include both curative and preventive measures (3) that Ibers was an urgent need to desciop and maintain health cervices for the yact rural population (4) that the health services sloull be placed as close to the people as possible, (a) That the whome should be so dayised as to secure scine co operation of the people in all stages (6) the Min str. of Heelth in future should contain persons with an intimate knowledge of health matters who should enjoy the coofidence of the public and ere thus able to secure their support in matters of legislation and administration

The country-aide was the focal point of the Committees man recommendatione because therein raide! 90 per cent of the people who today received very little health protection

Cuticione the Committees Report Dr B C Roy eard in a speech broadcast by the All India Radio that il may take 40 years or more to implement fully the long term programme , but once given effect to it will secure for the people a reasonably well-developed service based on the newer and extended conception

of modern bealth requirements Dr Roy sad that such a long term of years would be necessary to give full effect to the scheme because (1) The total number of personnel required for imple menting the scheme for the whole of British India was not now available It may take 30 years and more to do so, (2) The money necessary for gaing effect to this scheme both recurring and non-recurring may be dificult for this country to afford immediately and (3) The technique for providing the health services should be developed in reference to the existing accial and economic conditions of the people Emphasing the third reason Dr Roy pointed out that it should be allocated and the Board passes on these recommends a traged) if the technique developed in other countries

fundamentals

First that we should be free to overhaul need be the whole of the existing machiners for administration of health services in India as also the policy guiding it and not to be weighed down hy any consideration of sectional service communal or racial interests

Secondly that in planning for the future we should proceed on the breas that the problems belong to an independent India an India which would be free to formulate its own scheme of health develop ment and be responsible to earry it into effect an India where people will give to the plan their free and willing cooperation without which success can not be ensured

Egypt and the Treaty Revision

Three major problems confront Egypt today revision of Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 the sterling balances and the disposal of cotton stocks The relation between them is closer than is generally imagined. A new Treaty may depend in large measure on a satis factory settlement of the problem of cotton which remains the farmer's most profitable crop and the basis of Egyptian economy The aterling balances are namucli a mystery to most Egyptians as is the sphinx One writer in a daily Egyptian newspaper suggested that Britain should be asked to send a cheque for the full amount immediately and another that since Britain had originally occupied Egypt to recover a debt the tables should now be turned As regards the recent fall in cotton prices the belief has been created that Britain deliberately set out to force down prices by curtailing her own imports of Emptish cotton and by preventing other countries from taking it The Egyp tian Government have kept the acreage under cotton at last years reduced wartime figure but in view of the accumulating stocks, no steps have been taken to restrict the growing of cotton. By next July or August therefore, a criss may be expected Then the government will have to decide whether it is going to continue its cotton buying policy at the dictate of the agricultural interests or stand aloof This dilemma will mevitably be alleged to be of Britain a creation and if as is possible it should coincide with a crucial stage in the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty negotiations it might well be decisive The Wanchester Guardian feels that consequences will be harmful to Britain and suggests that some attempt should be made to find a solution The Guardian says that it should not be forgotten that during the war the joint Anglo Egyptian Cotton Brame Commission worked well and not without a certain amount of financial profit to both countries With the same goodwill it should not be impossible to revie such an organisation with the object of restoring the situation for the benefit of both producer and consumer

The retention of British troops and the water of the Aile are the next vital questions. Fgyptians feel that there is no case for the relention of any substan-ital British forces in Fig.pt particularly in the neighbourhood of Cairo British politicians think that a reconcilation of opposing views on the question of retention of troops is possible. But the problem of than is much more diff. 't. On the next than that

Dr Roy made it perfectly clear that any health Sudan is pursuing its own road successfully towards plan for India must be based on the following two ultimate self-government, Britsin wants to retain this cotton growing area under her thumb She is however reads to give Egypt assurances to get at rest her anxieties about the Nile water

Meanwhile Egyptians are growing continually anxious about the fate of the negotiations for Treaty revision The Cairo incident of February 21 was signi ficint in this connection There is however, a discrelancy between the Egyptian and the British accounts of this incident. Both parties give their version after circful inquiry. The Egyptian account finished by Sidky Pasha in a speech to the Senate, is that peaceful demonstrators were proceeding harmlessly until some Butish formes advancing through the crowd caused injuries and one death and touched off the passions which resulted in widespread destruction of British property The British version is that hooliganism had begun in parts of Cairo before the incident of the lornes had begun Judging from our own experience of police and military attitude to peaceful demonstrations and exactly similar lorry incidents" followed by widespread destruction of property every Indian will be inchned to believe the Egyptian version of the Cairo events In any case, it is plain that public temper 10 Egypt and Treaty negotiations can be protracted only with bitter results. Meanwhile the death of Hassanein Pasha Ling Farouk's Chef-de Cabinet, in 8 motor accident has been a serious blow to Britain Hassanem Pasha was probably the last of the liberal coliticians who could influence Egyptian opinion at least to some extent in favour of the British The strong and extremely socal body of extreme National ists in Egypt demand that the treaty should be unilaterally denounced and not revised. They argue that now that the United Nations Organisation is established the treaty is useless. The existing Anglo Egyptish Treaty provides that British troops should be stationed in the Suez Canal area it has a life of 20 years 1936-56 and while either party can ask for revision after ten years any change must be made by mutual

Showdown in Middle East

The British-Soviet duel over Iran shows that Great Britain is losing in Iran and with that control of the Middle East thus exposing her empire life line This erius is only a part of major empire policy erius writes Max Werner to PM New York

This battle for Iran is indeed a peculiar dispute There is no private Soviet Iranian dispute as there is no private Turkish-Soviet conflict Iranian sovereignty and the inviolability of the Soviet frontiers are not at stake Soviet British American relations in the Middle Last region are In the Middle East the appeal of Soviet diplomacy is not to Teheran and Ankara but to London and Washington

Max Werner sums up the Soviet attitude as

The Soviet Union supports the complete independence of Iran and of Turkey But this indepen dence must work in all directions and must be asserted towards all the Great Powers It is absurt tn consider Soviet policy in Iran similar to Hitler's Sudeten demands preceding the dismemberment of Carchoslovakia The Soviet Union does not consider the Mid lie Fast as its Lebensraum In the early 20s,

Dieber gives his verhet that world conot tolerate Pakistan Mr. Jinnaha ir higuate risisthem is equilly dangerous as Nan recuben Jinna tells the Mushim possuris to forcet the runs of the Mushim landlord and bate their Hindu need bour. Two landlord for the said but their Hindu need bour. Two landlord to the said Weakened by division and friction, Judix would become an areas where hig powers would intrigue and namonave aguing one another as they do in Lurope and Chuna Chileston. It is based on the ability to he with the ownion are different Raeral, religious and social intolerinces are uncusibled and undemocratic.

Brailsford on Jinnah's Pakistan

Like Fischer another foreign journalist Brailsford gives his outspoken view on Mr Jinnaha Pikistan Writing to the Hindu, he sava

If it is to succeed in bringing the Congress and the League together the Cabinet Mission faces a task of incredible difficulty. The violent and abu-ave specches at the League's Convention in Dellu have made reconciliation harely thinkable There is how ever, one ground of plun common sense on which it is easy to base the case for unity. In lianding over power the British Government I as the duty to think first of all of India's safety No responsible limits soldier would guarantee it if Pikistan came 10to being as Mr Jiooah defines it Strategically it is an impossible conception. Broken ioto two zones with the whole width of Hindustan hetween them it defice every maxim of military science. The cost moreover, of Indian defence would be swolled im mensely, if the Iodiio army were broken into two and divided between the two States The British soldiers are unanimous in holding the opinion that the safety of lodin can be assured only if it is de fended by ooe army under a single command

How far this argument will modify the views of the Muslim leaders I cannot predict To me it looks like the central issue. The army may turn out to be the greatest asset for unity To break it into two would be an act of folly which no British Government will lightly commit

Specking only new mounts should argue for a hold use of the new with its organization and equipment morally belongs to make the new with the organization and equipment morally belongs of India II should be handed over only to ment that will present a it fact and use it for the safety of the whole penunely. If that were madelear we should be nearer to the creation of an Indian Union

Brailford wants one point to be cleared up in advance. He says that Mr. Junah must be sware of the strategical weakness of staketin On what then does he rely? Brailford e Staketin On what then does he rely? Brailford e State which the rest of Iodon chooses undependere Brailford decises that it would be from the British standard decises that it would be from the British standard the solution It would only add to British subtlant, but deas It would may do to British subtlant, but deas It would may do be friendly relationships between the UK and an independent India This idea diets from the deel past He says that the taches of trading on Hindia Muslim divisions was absurdanced whee Labour earm to power but India still has doubts

Caste and Pakistan

Two letters have recently been published to the Indians Social Reformer. On, was addressed to Mr Juniah by an American missionary and his wife, Mr Juniah by an American missionary and his wife, Mr Juniah by an American instead to have been doing to make one nation of the diverce elements of the ropulation drawn from all the nationalities of turier dashed by race, Linguispe and history. The other was from Saint Haun of Labora who for many sears has been curying on propagatula for the abolition of the extension of the ropulation of the extension of the ropulation of the saint was allowed to the saint with the saint was a search of the s

While Mr Oxileo appeals to Mr Jinnah to work for Iodian Uoity Mr Sant Ram maiotains that Mr Jinnah's movement for Pakistan is justified by the caste system of the Hindus and implies that the abolition of caste among Hindus would automatieatly lead to the abacolonment of the demand for Pakistan The radical reform of caste as it has come to be has been going on for many years due to the efforts of reformers like Mr Sant Ram of I ngh-h education of the growth of nationalism and chiefly owing to the system having ceased to serve its original purpose Surely, cas'e as it is observed today except among very conservative people is a thin shadow of what it was when Mr Siot Ram founded his excellent society. If easte is the actuating cause of the demand for Palistan it is straoge that the demand should come when caste is on its last lege It is also strange that it should come when easte among Muslims exists and na effort whatever is being made to get nd of it In the last Sucday is ue of the Bomboy Chronicle, Pearl Buck writes of the existence of easte in the United States Britain has been sometimes spoken of as being more easte ridden than Iodia. The famous sociologist, Prof Patrick Geddes indeed held that caste was present in all organised societies in some form or other and that corresponding to the four maio Hindu eastes they had to England the culture easte of the universities the courage casts of the public schools the business caste of city meo and working caste of factory labourers. Ao enthusiast for caste reform it is but natural that Mr Sant Ram should press into service the demand for Pakistan as an argument for abolition of caste but we cannot help thinking with great sympathy for his object that it re far fetched. On the other hand the operation of fessparous forces in our mid t is the very reason why political constitution should be framed so as to counteract these tradencies Pakistan must be resisted because it adds to and aggravates them. So should the narrow provincialisms for the same rescon India one and indivisible is the vision which, held steadily before our minds will most effectively counteract the divisive forces and help India to realise her world destray

Unitersity Courses on Journalism

Pres ding over the fifth annual Conference of the Tamil Nad Journalists' Federation which met at

The Societ Fourth Fire Year Plan

This year, the Sirvet Union is going to shape its to twar economy on the bisis of the fourth I we-lear Plat. The pree e outlines of this Plin will be made known at the forthcoming Congress of the newly elected Soviets but the mean problems which the plan will seek to also have already been determined Recent a temports by the members of the Souget Government and discussions in the Russian Press have thrown some light on the guiding principles of this Plin In the main the plan aims at the reconstruction of the elevatited areas and at conscision from wir to peace On the minimistrative level the process of conversion has been reflected by the abolition in recent months of the wartime Commissions and their reglicement by new Economic Departments For example the Commissariat for Tank Building has been changed into a Commissariat for Transport Machine Builling , the Commissariat for Ammunition has given place to the Commi sugat for Agricultural Machines A special committee for the Assessment and Distra bution of Labour has been formed under the Council of Commissars. The overhaul of the Commissariats shows the importance attached by the Government to indu trial building-everal new Building Commis ariate have come into being The Soviet Information Bureau has published the outlines of the plan

According to the Fourth Five Year Plan the Soviet Union's agricultural production is to increase by 1950 to 27 per cent above the 1910 level while the annual grain harvest is to be brought up to 127 000 000 tons This means that in 1950 the USSR will produce 50 per ceut more of grain than was growing in the United States before the war and two and a half times as much as was produced by pre war Germans France and Italy taken together

The aims are great allo as regards the yields. For instance it is planned to ensure increase in grain yields greater than was achieved during the first two Five Year Plans and much greater than the increase in yields in other countries of Europe after World War I

In industrial crops too an extensive programme has been outlined Sugarbeet production for instance 14 to be raised to 26 000 000 tons annually by the end of the five year period When this goal is reached the Soviet Un on will grow nearly as much sugar beet as

By 1950 the USSR plans to produce 3 100 000 tons of raw inguined cotton annually or only slightly less than the pre war figures for Britch India

As regards flax fibre the Soviet Union's output by the end of the five year period will exceed several times over the total pre war production of this industrial raw material n all countries of Europe taken

In fulfilment of the sweeping tasks in agriculture onthned by the few Five Year Plan two factors will play the decisive role

The first of these factors is the possibility of further increasing the productivity of labour a possicountry dal not experience a serious shortage of grain or other food-tiffs This is explained by the fact that, even in those difficult conditions many collective farms substinitially increased the productivity of agriculture thanks to the improved organisation of farm work and suffice enthus astre labour of collective farmers

The O-skarovka collective farm in the Karaganda region of the Kazakh USoR has several thousand her tares under croy . In the course of the four warsycars this lind was tilled considerably more productively than before the war Whereas the average grain production amounted to 4 3 tons per able boiled member of the farm during the last four pre-war years the figure rose to 8 8 tons during the four war years

These results the farm achieved with the same number of farm implements and tractors it had before the war The secret of this success was improved organisation of farm work and scientific farming which led to merease in productivity of farmers' labour

The experience of the Osakarovka farm is typical of thousands of collective farms during the war

It goes without saying that immeasurably greater results may be achieved by providing the farms more farm machines and implements parlicularly in view of the fact that the Germans destroyed a sizable part of the farm machiners in the areas that fell into their hands Ami this is precisely what the Five-Year Plan provides in the course of 1916-1950 tadustry is scheduled to surply agriculture with 325 000 new tractors It should be remembered that in 1937 the USSR had 365 000 tractors All told, Soviet agriculture will be supplied in the course of the current five-year period with new perfected agricultural machinery totalling 4500 000 000 million rubles in value Abnut one thousand additional machine and tractor stations and hundreds of repair shops and machine shops are to be built. The supply of all kinds of mineral fertilizers will increase greatly

A substantial effect on the development of agricul ture will be had by restoration and further development in the irrigation systems. It is to be remembered in this connection that the irrigated lands are the main producers of cotton and a number of other industrial crops During the war however the number of irrigation systems deteriorated and the irrigated area drifted the total grown in Germany Prance and the United and elsewhere In the course of the present five-year This happened in Uzbekistan Tankistan Transcaucasus period the old irrigation systems will be restored and new ones built

Highly important are the provisions outlined in the five-year programme for livestock raising The war interrupted the extensive work that was underway in the country to promote this branch of farming and dealt it enormous losses particularly in the areas that were occupied by the enemy

To ensure the achievement of goals set in the improvement of hang standards of the population substantial expansion of output of meat fats milk, eggs wool leather etc. 13 vitally essential The plan, therefore ealls for a 29 per cent increase over the prebitting instructing the proposition of the distribution of the dis bility that is guaranteed by life very nature of the first fact in the number of sheep and goals western of collective tillage of soil It is a well known 68 100 000 heads and 35 per cent increase in hogs-to fact that even in the mot difficult period of the war II 100 000 heads on the collective farms by the end of ween pite out per cent of the companion of the mergers period constraints increase is the content of the conten

become a ucres as a Dominion

Though Mr Buxton has not been able to nd hom self wholly of the impenalist myth, which is clear in this statement his illuminating (>3) contains some few points which are not only worthwhile to consider seriously but also extremely sensible and reals tie Mr Henderson might well have pendered over them while

speaking during the debate on the political and

economic situation in Burma at the Hon-e of Commons

a few weeks ago The right of Burme-e self government Mr Buston points out is denied mainly on the ground of violent disturbances riots murders and general political tensor that still prevail in the country But to expect the Burmese to govern themselves in a totally perceful way is to ignore not only Burrac e character but Burme-e history Geographically scaled off on all sides cut off from all foreign contacts till very recently the Burnese have been naturally rather turbulent in nature It is only with the Brilish advent that the outer world burst , upon Burma with a devastating impact Burma's progrees during the last sixty one yours of British rule so Trends in Turkish Literature far as peace and security is concerned has been quite remarkable. The absence of political as assinations and terronst activities proves that the Burmese can learn the way of a peaceful civilized nation

Some would still object to particular cases of violence and barbarism in recent Burmese listors Mr. Buxton meets thus objection with these questions

How long is it since an English king murdered his wives? How long is it a neo men were hanged in England for stealing pheasants? How long is it since England was torn by political intrigue violence and civil war? And may one ask how the English in those days would have received the suggest on that they were not fit to be independent ? (We mu t not be narrow minded There are after all more ways than one of being civilised To day there is such a thing as both night' in this country. This would shock the Burmese, even centuries ago wien our kings and queens did not wash at all every Burmese had a bath every day)

If Burms through excessive sentiment should ted that there was no difference between the Burmese seconde it might be the signal for all nations in people and Britain on the question of full set South last I is to east off ill a sociation with the government for Buring with a status equal to that West Thus it is vital to us that Burma should enjoyed by Britam he also munitained that the rest ta tion of full self government must come by an orderly and perceful transfer, and then again further qualified his assertion by bringing in the issue of the Common weith and Dominions He explained the policy of development towards self government by describing the two major phases in it After a ministerial government had been established on the results of a general election the different parties and sections must agree in drawing up a suitable constitution

The British Government is still assuming the self nghteous pose of moral responsibility while the forces of history are beirgying the imperialist intrigues Still their policy envisages no change of principle As Mr Gall what said in reply to Mr Henderson it was utterly non-ensual to talk about free elections when agents of big monopoly capitalists were spreading corruption in Burms Thousands of Burmese died without knowing what life was because of the exploitation of the monopolists The Burmese should be left free to build up their own lives and country in their own way

West Thus it is vital to us that Burma should become a success as a Dominion

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Trends in Turkish Literature

It is extremely unfortunate that even in those days of wide international contacts we know really very little of the socio-cultural trends of our neighbouring countries. Our knowledge of English literature is quite extensive and our concern for it even greater in some eases than our own literature. While admitting the very high ment of English literature upon which we have been nurtured for generations it must also be said that we should try to understand at least the fundamental facts about the hterature of the neighbour ing fastic nations particularly in view of the growing issatic communion in socio-political aspirations No give here a brief resume of a lecture given in French by the Turkish imbassador Rusen Esref Unaydin at the Turkish Halkers on February 8 1945 with a view to acquainting our readers with the background of modern Turkish literature

Cultural studies and artistic production grew round two reviews called Lene Mccmua (New Review) and KOTES

Maurassant Flaubert Zola Gouthe Dickens Shakespeare Tol to: Dosto evals Clekhov Gorks Turgen ev and Stendhal Renaissauce and pre Renaissance authors Lke Petrarch and Dante have also been tran. ated and mas express of the Helleme and Lat n literature have ake been reproduced in the Turkich language

Turks.h literature today is represented by am nent norclists easy writer enter poets and player ghts, such as Halde Edp Yakup hadra Falls Rifks May and thought him at H our Literary crit cism also I as found its able expositors in men lke Hassin Asli

YuceL.

It is most refreshing to be acquainted will the survey of the man streams of reda and Turks h bterature as given by R. L. Unayd n The phenomenon proves the all round success of the Turks is regeneration and is thus significant not only to students of art and culture but also to social reformers and pol cal leaders.

Srinitasa Sastri

Summan water is dead. "the salver tange ed orator of the British Empire" is alcat for e er "lin gh he ded at quite a rpe old age he d ath las creat la vod in na onal life which can lardly be filled I e the other day when he expressed I s we g y denounce ment of the Union Government a late i and led an measure we could not that that the blow would come 80 HOOD

Sastra a true decrie of Gopa kn has Goki ic began his life as a sel ool tea her and he remained a teacher all his life in more senses than one lites a n custion with the education of the country came in an end only with his deatl when he finished his accords the V ce-Chancellor of Annamala University II a rare mallery of the Pagh I tongue was only if les t of his varied gifts but the perfect on ie attained was almost unique for a man not born to that language

Sastrage public career was dominated by the bel efa and dortrinee of | teral sm Re in ned the Servants of Ind a Society in 190" became is Pres lent in 1910 and remained in that position t ll 192" A lead ing light in Indian constitutional discussions a member of the Madras Leg siat te Council and the Imper al Legislat ve Council a notable I my Councilor Repre sentat re to the Government of India to various domi mone Indian Agent in South Africa-Sasing played a number of I ghly important roles in the course of his

long and fru tiul I fe

When the whole country was throbb ng with the at mage of ardent nat onclusin Sastrip with a few noted compainted hell is t to his liberal fasth. The strength of that faith has much dwindled a like nat on at large and even Sastron h meelf considerably changed in his later polit cal att t de Nurtured as le was upon a fa th in conclust on and coust tui one on t was no mean development for him to attack unsparingly the policy of the Brit h Government after the August days of 1942 On the whole has political views are a perfect spec men of sound reasonableness with n the framework of I beral thought

It's whole the was a pattern of honests strength and brilance H s integrity carned for h m the mirest and bullance He integrity carned for non-time and bullance He integrity carned for and solders should not be greatness of character that his countrymen will ever pay their h mage

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The following notice have been sent by Dr. Tarak nath Das from New York

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Mutany and Hunger in India

THE whole world is watching happ nings in India The following a the ed torus published in the New Lok To es of February 22 1916

METINA AND HENGER

The result of find an seamen in Bombay deser bed by Y e ld ral or John Codfrey as a state underines the urg ney of the of open mutany n poston of three Cab net M niste a wh h the Birt sh Covernment is sending to India. It is noteworthy that the rang of the sa ors of the Indian Royal Vas I he tie walk-out of the text le wo hers of Allandad began as a lunger sike again t the draste cut a the tood ration with Lord Watell was oblaced to announce on February 16 Wien ton project to announce on reprint to given ountry at re a content against the British Content neat is endemic the comb nat on 1 rodu es a crisis t I brst magn ude

n I worse aim o putre than 7 s it uccessful mose on of 1942. The war sin or the Moslem League and the of BUZ The war an or the Momen League and the Congress parts are more uncomproun agiting then the Great But an an a state of Deap transition The whole pre ell at e. non or a sourch adowed by l. mere In the negating of erex recommenders person on the steep of leaf to lonce It is lard to person of the more dampero so but without a heroe reflect to which is more dampero so but without a heroe reflect to which is more dampero as put of the person of the person of the Modelael startand on appeals In greater or less deg ce ti s s true of all the

n greater ar tees ueg ce (1 5 5 true (1 a)) indeposit war see thements. The fret emergency of today is a alortage of food and will end one will claim that a strat rationing and sharing of the world's stocks of wheat will reconcile Jonah and Candhi or ease the ten one a Greece and Egypt France Italy and II near; netter will any one deny that hunger at these countries high at a e ery other problem it stardly too m h to say that lunger a nne of the great lowers that will detate the hape of the peace

One Hog mut out be o erlooked that none

ighten tie bond of six er; It may lead to d as ro a chaos. To be sure the cau ca of decontent mut be

d ser m nated against by tier alon master because of ther race and color Ind an people must not start e Britain which does

did not have a famine even in war time Why should there be a famme in India? India's sterling balance should be used to buy grain from Argentina, Canada and other lands.

Indian leaders should not allow are-ponsible agitators to create chaos in India A chaos in India may become a burnal ground for Freedom

Scientific Efficiency of the Japanese

Tun New York Sun of January 13 1946, published the following news item which will interest Indian leaders

Tokyo, March 13 (A P)-Japanese torpedoes were better than either the American or the British, were better than either the american of the Indiana, for they carried larger explosive charges had more range and greater speed, and left no air bubble truns Capt Allan L Dunning of Granby, Conn who directed a United States Navy technical mission to study the war secrets of the Japane e Navy. announced this finding upon the completion of his project today

INALY officials and correspondents knew of the superiority of the Japanese torpedo since very early in the war, but were not permitted to hint at

the fact I

Dunning said the Allies gained little new information from their study His records have been sent to Pearl Harbor, however, for evaluation

sont to rean haroof, nowher, for evapulation on expeoper, he said was Japan's huge air craft-carrying submannes. The Japanese told him they had made recogniseance flights over the Hawaiian lelands in planes extendited from submannes that could carry three planes each.

The Japanese researchers had technical hori-

zons as great as our own but they were unable to co-ordingle production with their findings." Dunning said adding that in one laboratory they were making oil from rubber exactly reversing a rubbermaking oil from ninder exactly reversing a rudder-from-oil process developed in the United States On the other hand, Dunning said, Germany give hills help to the Japanese Navy and most of the information arrived too late to benefit the Japanese There were no records he added that the Japanese ever received any a sistance from Russia

Before the Sino Japanese War (1894 95) the Japanese could not build war ships and large passenger steamers Before the Sino-Japanese War (1901 05) the Japanese bought their best payal vessels from Great Britain On the authority of the late Marquis Okuma who told me during a conversation in 1915 that the Japanese Naval ar-enals were supplying naval guns for the British navy It was well known that Japan supplied arms and amministions both to Britain and Russia in their struggle against Central Powers After the Washington Conference (1922) when the Japanese navy was housed Japanese naval experts specialised in submarines and 'carriers" It is well known that the late Almiral Yamamoto was the staunchest advorate of building "plane-carriers" and at the beginning of the World War II Japan used the wespon of "torpedoplanes" effectively

What the Japanese could develop in the scientific field and in the field of National Defense-Indis-with proper Indian leader-hip can also attam,

Oil Interests in the Middle East May Cause A World Conflict Affecting India

American and British oil interests in the Person " If area are making rapid progress in bringing crude

not produce half of the required food for her people, oil production up to refinery requirements according to advices to the companies concerned Demand for petroleum products for the rehabilitation of Europe, for British post-war industry and for supply of North African, Near East and Middle East markets, it is said, is supporting record refinery operations

> Arabian American Oil Company, jointly owned by Standard On Co of California and Texas Co. has just completed a forty-mile, twelve inch pipe line from the Abgaig field, in Saudi Arabia, to the company's main headquarters at Dhahran Another line of similar size is under construction from Dhahran to the company a new Ras Tanura refiners

> Previously all the marketed crude oil output of Saudi Arabia has come from the Dammam discovery field in the Dhabran area Production from this field has been running at 95 000 barrels daily, part going to the Ras Tanura plant and the remainder to the refinery of Bahrein Petroleum Company on Bahrein Island The two refineries have been processing about 150 000 barrels daily The Ras Tanura plant, designed for capacity of 50 000 barrels a day, has been process ing about 80 000 daily

> The Abquiq field forty miles southwest of Dhshran was proved up in February, 1941, an initial well being completed at 6180 feet. Five wells have now been completed in the field and oil men believe that output from these in conjunction with production from the Dammam field, will be sufficient to supply the needs of the Rus Tanura and Bahrein refinerics

> Officials of Anglo-Iranian Oil Co Ltd., jointly owned by Anglo Iranian Ltd , and Gulf Exploration Co the latter a subsidiary of Gulf Oil Corp, predict that crude oil shipments from the Burgan field in the huwait concesion will be initiated in May

Commercial production was scheduled to start in March, but delays have been occasioned by lack of loading tanks and other construction equipment Production is indicated at 30 000 barrels daily. The company s Abadan refinery is approximately 120 miles from the Burgan field

hunasts oil wells were cemented to seal produc tion early in 1942, when it was feared that the Nam army would invade the area Drilling rigs are currently at work reconditioning the wells which number nine A tenth well is projected A production average of 5,000 harrels daily from each well is indicated according to officials Proven reserves of the Burgan field are estimated at a minimum of 5 000 000 000 barrels

The above picture of increasing activities of the Anglo-American oil interests in the Middle and the Near Last has a serious bearing on world politics of to-day and tomorrow

Source Russa's efforts to get control over Persua has a serious side of reonomic warfare against the Anglo imerican Powers Soviet Russia will not only get control over the oil resources of Northern Persis but a government, controlled by Soviet Russia will try to oust Anglo-American interests from this region which is bound to produce serious consequences in which India is sure to be involved. Thus Indian statesmen should think of developing India's national defense now Welleducated Indian youths should dare to join the Indian National Defense Forces to develop at to the status of one of the best forces for defence in the world,

BATTLE OF PANIPAT: THE VICTOR'S DESPATCHES

By No LIDUNATH SARKAR, Et. CIR. BLILL

1761) changed the fate of India but unfortunately the historical inquirer is puzzled by the absence of any official despatch on it from either aide The silence of the Marathas can be casaly understood as all their chiefs except one perished on that fatal field or in the long-drawn murderous pursuit, sod they had to abandon all their official papers efter their rout In their Jan guage only a few brief reminiscences and a few private letters survive to throw light on the final battle though the thirteen months of movement before at are uchly illustrated by the historical letters discovered by Raywade One Deceam has no doubt left a very full account of the preceding negotiations and the battle but it was written in the Persian language. The author was a Deshasth Brahman named Kashirai Shiyaram a coul officer of the Nawah of Oudh, who was present an the field I have nublished a new English translation of his book in the Indian Historical Ovarierly Vol V (1934)

The most interesting and intelligent account of the long campaign and of the chapging phases of the battle is given in Person by Sayyid Nurudden Husain Khan (sa agent of the ex-Warir Ghanuddin Imadesi mulk) in his Lafe of Vanbud-daula which I have translated into English in the Islamic Culture of Haidarabad (1933-34) Muhammad Jefar Shamlu a participent in the battle wrote his recollections of it thirty years later and these can be read in English in Elliot's History of

In he 120, 145-157 Not a single letter from the side of the victors was latherto known to have surrised But recently Khan Saluh Sayyid Husain Askari M.A has very generously placed in my hands a unique Persien manuscript which gives Ahmad Sheh Durrania own account of his policy and movements throughout the campaign and his factors during the battle. It is a thin book of 30 folior with a gap (probably one folio) between 34 6 and 25 n and all the leaves after 36 b messing It lacks the authors preface and colophon which we find so regular Person letter books Each page earnes 15 lines three inches in length In the MS as it stands there are 44 letters, out of which 15 were written by the Durvani Shah or he Waxir Shah Walt Liun and four by Najibud-daulah to Sawai Madho Singh ite Rajah of Japur and his minister Har Sahai There are al-o some letters relating to Umad Lian Banesah (the laine Nawah of Farrukhabad) with the terms of Durranas alliance with him and a florid description of the visit paid by him to the Duerani Shah at Algarh on 31st March 1"60 bendes letters from the Emperor Shah Alam II (then a wanderer) and from an I to the Ind an Rubela chiefa.

Those letters which are historically the most important are translated below but a short sketch of Al mad Shal a movements with dates must be first given in or ler to belo the reader

AHMAD SHAH DEBRANCE MOVEMENTS IN INDIA-1759-1761

Darly in September 1759 Subar, Sindhin (the Maratha governor of Multan and Labore) defeats Jahan

This momentous third battle of Panipat (in January, Saban who maches Datten Sindhia's camp at Shukartal (near the right bank of the Ganges, 16 miles east of the city of Muziffarnagar) on 8th November. The remnant of the Maratha garrison in the Panjab arrive there on 23rd November

20 h November, Ahmad Shah crosses the Beas at Govand wal , on 10th December, crosses the Setler et Rupar; on 15th December, his vanguard occupies the Ranur and Chhat district (16 miles porth of Ambala

Cital and seite Ambala and Sarbind

8th December, Dattaji Sindhia raises the siege of Shulartal and marches towards Karnal, crosses the Jamena at Rassrs ghat east of Peninat, (c 20th), 23rd (or 26th) December, the Afghan vanguard defeats Dattapa vanguard ocar Thaneshwar C 25th Ahmad Shah crosses the Jamuna at Bunya and proceeds to Saharanpur thence marches to Long (opposite Della)

Saharanpur taence marknes to Long topposite Letters
9th Janusty 1760 Daltaji slam at Baraghat
Marathas exacuate Delbi On 14th Janusty, Ahmad
Shah reaches southers suburb of Delhi is joined by the
Ruhels chefa and on 1st February, places his own governor (laque Ali) in Delhi On 27th January, Ahmad biah leaves Delha suburb and begins march towards Jamus against Malhar Holler, is near Shergarh (Nu Jinl) on 3rd February et D z on 5th, at Namel on 17th at Rewart on 19th and outside Delhi again on 29th February

Ahmad Shab crosses over to Patpargan; on 1st March, surprises Malher's vanguard near Sikandrabad on 4th and reaches Abgarb on 5th, (its fort captured c 9th April)

14th January 1761-Battle of Paninat

From Ahmad Shah Durram to Medho Smgh, Rajah of Japur written on 20th November, 1759

At the time Anjabudeduij Bhadry Amruduman the Majabudeduij Bhadry Amruduman the Mir Bakhot of the empire of Hinduttah, has been the Amruduman the Mir Bakhot of the empire of Hinduttah, and the Amruduman the Mir Bakhot of the empire of Hinduttah, and the Amruduman the

hou are faithful to me do you join Rajah Bijay Singh [of Jedbpur] and har the path of this wicked tribe so that not one of them may reach the wicked tribe so that not one of them may reach the Decram in safely God willing they will be as grass before the mervices swords of my victorious ghass (warrors of the true faith) and you will be called in proportion to your spleadid and devoted services?

Spend sed, It miles west of Layur hale but on the right book Ahan (the Durrant general) and draver him arrups the at the Boss Sobil Stollow was the Mars be governor and commander river Indus. Soon afterwards Ahmad Shah Durrant of the People on habell of Ortali Sadhia. (See Sathere Fell of the humselt invades the Punjah, taken Lahore and expels Mastel Emple II all 218.)

Ahmad Shah Durram to Rajah Madho Singh, written on 10th December, 1759

'Gods blessings he on you! Your face has been brightened masmuch as you are engaged in fighting the abandoned Deccanis I too have turned in this direction for suppressing these wicked people, and have today the 10th December, 1759 arrived at Khizirabad a pargana of Rupar Jacross the Satlejl God willing in a few days I shall destroy the cursed infidel Janko and go in your direction You should then come and meet me , I shall, out of my royal grace, grant the desires of this devoted ally if there be any Deccam force in your quarter, you should with perfect compoure of mind disperse them all so that these wretches may really cease to exist in the realm of Hindustan '

Ahmad Shah Durrani to Rajah Madho Singh, written on 30th December, 1759

"Received your letter reporting that you had sent onward my letter in prace of the decotion and friendliness of Rajah Bijay Singh of Jodhpur, and franddines of Rejan Billy Singh of Jodipit, and that Malhar Alauqha was still engaged in hossitity to you but that when Janko in defeated Mishar too will take to fight At present I am sending a sepa rate letter to Rajah Billy Singh, honouring him as alaning him to assist you Most likely be will do so Prased be Allah On Sundy the 250 Janualy 1879. 17501. Singh Sing 17591, an army of twenty thousand hrave horsemen of Ghazuddin Khan and the Maratha named Janko of Charuddin Khan and the Maratha named Jahao were dragged by their hair by Death to oppose my intornous troops A hattle ensued, my soldiers fell to the control of the enemy were killed, some taken prisoner, and a few exaped with their bare lives with the utmost difficulty, the heads of the slam were bought to me Ghanuddin and Janko, in terror of my phease, have fell sway like jackals, a party of my troops has been detached to pursue them and they too sub been detached to pursue them and they too sub the competence and the state of the deposition of the competence of the state of the competence are the control of the competence are the control of the competence and the control of the competence are the control of the country may be cleared of this worthless bramble ithe Maratha invaderal You should in perfect peace of mind turn to the chartisement of Maihar, so that he too may not escape. Rewards are promised to 1011

Ahmad Shah Durrani to Rajah Madho Shah writen on 17th Februsry, 1760

'Received your humble letter reporting the arrival of my letter addressed to you and your

Adultabad, a place in the Ruper and divisor on the collect south east of Supar lows (which laster is on the coat hank of the Saulelli Is should not be confounded with tuether Abitabed wh & was a sillage some miles south-east of Delbi.

Janua-After the murder of Japapa adding at Sagar (1 55) But government was conducted in the name of his muct see Josin ! but the real hand of the Cinchia ermy and non nistration was Jayapa a brother Dariagi Sindhia who is the person stally meant for the tirm of lanks in those letters. The banks of 23rd December 1 59 took place near Theoretics

For a full description of it wer my full of the Muchal Lunes. val. If p 218, where the date green is the 'lich of December ; but a letter from the Durant Tane Sask Walt Aban to Mathe Sough le this MS mates that the battle took place on Thursday, the 2 ch December and near the bank of the Jamane. The former date and place are more collable because appeared by the Maratha percenta, Babeiler Abes Belech was in Charled's (Deal) Wang at some

rendering thanks for it, and assuring me that when I have made a few marches Malhar too will he defeated and put to flight, and repeating your professions of devotion and friendship to me

"Janko Maratha, bent on causing disorder, with a force of his wicked tribe, engaged in fighting the Afghan claus [of Rohilkhand, at Shukartal] and trampled down God a creatures All the time letters from this true friend were coming to me I [thereforel marched with my army into this country in the very hot season and alighted at Burna near Jahanabad, when that evil-minded person [Jankon Sindhial came up with his troops to oppose my victorious army A hattle took place. By the first charge my men drove the enemy away from before them, many of the latter being slain or taken

prisoner and only a few escaping

The Afghan clans [of Robilkhand] being now
fully released from their oppression, came and joined my camp At Jahanabad, too, news reached me that Malhar Maratha also had a large army under him and was staying in that country causing disturbances On receiving this news, I did not halt at Jahanabad hut advanced towards that region, alighting at Nu Jhil The report of the arrival of my army here having reached that wreich [Malhar] be marched away from his halting place tracersing twenty kor in one night and fied away On tha 17th February 1750, when I am at Narnol, it is not known for certain where he has gone

"You ought to remember your duty to close the path of Malhar through your territory immediately on the receipt of this letter God willing I shall spend the summer season also in this country and when the monsoons are over I shall with divine assent march into the Deccan at the head of countless host and a vast force of artillers and give Malhar and other mischief makers of that country their due punishment so that in future none of them can cherish the idea of waywardness

"Compose your mind in every way, remain constant in your fidelity and friendship to me, and at the proper time you and other well wishers will be rewarded according to your wishes"

Ahmad Shah Durrani to Rajah Madho Singh

"Know, my faithful friend that you will see your desires gratified by my God given Government, because as I had regard for your brother Hahwan Singhl, so towards you also I am gracious and kindly disposed Know for a verity that the word of a king is the king of words" It is my intention to bestow abounding favours on this obedient person [Madho abounding favours on this obedient person [Mindmers, Simph I have cherabled friendlines for all the Raiputa from of old and I regard all of them as old decided friends of my. Government and I shall continue to so regard them God willing, they would provide the provided from the continue of the provided from the continue of the continue to the conti

Surge, as the right hank of the Januare 18 miles porth and of Subscrappy and 12 m less sample cast of Ambala Au fall, on the left beak of the Jament and opposite to ther

ga b f E p les verib of Mathers) an the right bank of the same seres Bere Ahmad Shah arrived on 4h February 1760 Narnel (mie spels to the MS) is 35 miles south west of Reveal and shout to miles south west of DelbL

fehrer! Singh the prederessor of Madhe Singh on the threes of Julyan had fied every with his contingent, lastend of fighting Ahmed Shak Darred, whee the latter was enterled by the Dalki importal army at Manapur on the 11th March 1768. (See Fall of the Maghe Employ tol []

VI

Ahmad Stab Durrant to Ratch Madho Stab

On beaning of the overartness in the city of Data I married with on granty from those-makes Data I married with on granty from those-makes of runs and feary flood it was unpossible for air to cross the number of Panings and Kingel Sand Khan and Control (Panings) and Kingel Sand Khan and other (Ufphone) at Aunguer From Shaldars I started for the purpose of public Stand Khan and Control (Panings) and public Sand Khan and Control (Panings) and control from Shaldars I started for the purpose of public Sand Khan and Control (Panings) and married data (Sand Khan and Control (Panings) and married data (Sand Khan and Control (Panings) and control (Panings) and control (Sand Khan Control (Panings) and co "On bearing of the organization in the rity of twinkle of the eye broke up their post and put all be person to the aword. Thence I marched to Panpat and dismounted The Decran a too came to Palpat the disposition of the Deceme too came to Palpat, extremelved and set down Levery day our bo'y warrows fought the enemy Govind Funds was that outse for the area of the palpate of the borseman [on 17th Derember! Then we intracted the themy on all mides every day we dispersed them wit their transfers on first and want many of them to the lowers [left] All the above detays you must

the lowest Hell All the swore wear 1761 have heard, have been a fail and on Wednesday the 16th Januar 1761 has sufficient suffer host with their studiery, exactly and showed suddenly by making reyalved sessific each showed suddenly by making reyalved sessific each showed suddenly by making reyalved substitute to the 18th the spouls of our army came and reported the factions the fact to me During the last two of the about the foe to me During the last two or three months that we lay facing each other everyday the themy bard to make sorties from their entrenchments samp used to make sorties from their entreachment of all four sides severe fighting used to follow and the enemy, after being beaten and giving up most of their men to abugate used to fire, away to their camp bo it was imagined by me that on this day to the same thing would happen as in the past. But as soon as this new reached me I took

bone for the purpose of suppressing their violence and threw the dist of the books of my swift house note the portion of suppressing their violence and threw the dist of the books of my swift house note the tender of the field. I surveyed the position it was then seen that the remmy were in motion on the battle-field in a body of two hundred thousand horse and foot and suggested in firing their gues and lockels for s space of six loos they were drawn up in line behind has stepping forward and with great haste mandesting their deter-mine for he fight and discharge their muskets "I then drew up my shares to two wags Right and Left rank behalf tank kert each rank from V in its proper place and ordered that the artifery and

the foot muskeleers with my remonal guns thou taleance and fight the cuercy bravely

"I slso ordered my Wazir Slah Wali khan D.r. ram to take post with his own regiment (durin) in su, part of my artificity at the station assigned to our gana As soun as the Want read ed the position the fisms of fighting blazed up and isgrd on all a dea. The clamour of diams and fruntier rose up and filed the breasts of the valuent heroes with enthu in fightier and tierre capable of teating un dragons felf a pon such other. They threw themselves on the centre of the enemy stormation I ke a lightning final consisting a corner of and performed such decia co-herousm as no man had wen before the battle and no mar had beard of If Rietzm and Arlandiyar had been present in the field they would not have tit their fingers of astonishment with their feeth The enemy too distinguished themselves and lought

The enemy too changement of the track and congress well that it was beyond the expanity of other fraces! The blood-shed ling fines of the lennes of both backs became you shy rid with blood.

Giodoshly the fighting passed from the cr. banks also we do and tookel fire to the duchatge of makes [was line of overse omitted]. They it it to received beyond m exetry-fire to the stage of combat creded bryson m watty-inr to the slage or rummas with swords and arrows. From the use of swords even it passed on to the plaint of diagrees and harves. They grasped carb other by the neck and crushed their opponents breads. Those daunties blood-shedder (the Maraihas) also did not fall at out

blood-bridder (the Merathar) sto did not full ator defining and dourg glorous dread audiculty the trees of vertex branch to blow and as withed by the Fernal Levi the writeful Deceans suffered an otter dreat Versax Rai the son of Naza Rahab and the dreat Versax Rai the son of Naza Rahab from the Wart Nazar Rai the son of Naza Rahab from of my Wart were shall not may other sorders also on there and fell Berkhim than Garth and has bester were applied wounded. Hopp Handti ill oganel also was taken privater. Forty to fifty thousand troopers and thisniry men of the rabel army thoused troopers and this nity near of the revel army became as grane before our fittlers awards the rest turged their fares away in flight. I ordered a party of my troops to pursue the fugitives, they killed about fifteen to twenty thousand of the sacroy II is not known whether Maihar and Janko have been dain or what else has happened to them. All the sian or what size has bappened to them. All the secan's stuffery elephants and other properly sixes been sweed by my mean The whole of lindustan has greated by the second of the stuffer of the greatest been supported by the second of the greatest by the plant of the hope of my well subjects that the plant of the hope of my well subjects has by order of the Creator of Day and Night become green and flourshing.

Court should take away their shates from this dinner Court should take away their shares from this cinner table of gratious gifls. My Warr has again and again reported your devotion to me. It is fitting that you should come and see me as econ, as possible in order that the foundations may be last for the proper regulation of the administration of the spaceous empire of liminustan under my eyes As I have called to my processe all the nobles, Navaba and Hajahs of this empire you too should allend and you will, God willing be honoured and exalled more than before."

Smet of Gheranda t 3 m les see A of Can post to endently of explore error for Jarel Josephalks (17 miles may & of Seaper) where the Mouths advanced patents were delegard on 20th October with we mainte actuated prices was accounted in the two remains taken Suprises. Visit there is the threated exemption in the two remains taken Suprises. Visit of the Maghat Englise II., 201.) But often the help of Panjonis. Survey of Suprises Marcha hormouse who held taken sheller in the stant of Suprise, hearth hormouse who held taken sheller in the stant of Suprise, were totally descriped by the Dermoit purevey of MA. Like Shoun, durches of Clinica and Carten, with 1879.

M4. Islan Siamin describes. (Filed and Bowen, wid 1877

Ashab the ken three Ebelie of lains who was great conquerers

to mente a regiment varying to strength from one thousand to

THE MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY A New Reorientation

By KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAY

THE motion picture which chooses to call itself an industry" because of its wide use of the mechanical apparatus is comparatively one of the youngest amongst Indian industries That our industrial pattern should more or less blindly follow the Western model was perhaps mevitable. The early mitiative in the field of all mechanical industry came from the West mainly from England We were not only under its physical grip but also under its psychological domina tion It is only the last half century that has been seeing the gradual unloosening of that gup But the glamour has not passed We have been so mentally and materially obsessed by the sense of power that bas emanated from the West that in spite of all our pa t traditions to the contrary and our tall talk of our special moral standards we meekly bow to power and he content to follow the pattern To us it signifies the desirable the objective to be attained Hence our susceptibility to its influences is not only mescapable hut hecomes subtly welcome In many respects our knowledge of the Weat is superficial Those who have lived abroad over a long period as those who make fleeting trips come so completely under the West's fascination that it exercises almost an abnormal lure because of the contrast with India From every angle because of the controls with main from every suggestand or to them India falls short and suffers by comparison The West rules the world therefore if India is to rule even ber own destray it should become a prototype of the West-is the in esitable conclusion they come to Few care to probe deep into the social core of the West-in structures to sound the amplitude and vitality of their human values. If one did that one would find every time that they were found wanting that their content was almost as poor and inadequate as of that in this country that basically the Westerners have no more solved their fundamental problems then we have Although it is gradually dawning on us that the magnitude of industrial and technical development is not a sound criterion for evaluating human fulfilment or happiness still that oppressive face nation continues its erip on us.

The effects of the last world war are however largely changing the face of life in the West Deep inroads have already been cut into its rigid holy and the social forces of progress are riving to the surface to create a new pattern. The conviction that Demonstery must represent an adjustment between the values of freedom and society is today a lung expresser and not mere vanila flavoured homeleters.

All forces that go to the moulding of a society are of equally vitial mit ortanee. All cultural represents are an integral part of the Heckerob of a people Hence the unportance of the social content of any of the cultural phases, be it the film or the drama Fasting or sculpture.

In the making of our pictures we have naturally been greatly influenced by Hollywood which has been ealled the home of the movies. It has more or less represented to us the goal to work for and to strate to attain The high efficiency of Hollywood studios the amazing etrides in technical development the universal popularity of Hollywood pictures there factors have set the standard for us Their poor social content their general reactionary outlook on national problems their unreal character their divorce from the day to-day life of the American people their failure to express the astrons normal ambitions and struggles these have been generally lost sight of lo fact often the ignoble social role of many Hollywood productions in alluringly dramatising anti-social elements lending heroism to gangsterism and the garh of idolatry to crooks high lighting with colour and music the meanest and most unsavoury of human weaknesses has been one of the social tragedies of American life We have not hesitated to hindly copy even the vulgar printed rags of Hollywood pungent with stinking goesip and hold them up as Film journalism" and proudly quote the opinions of Holly acod figures in praise of Indian Hollywoodism ! Hollywood has thus become almost the last word in movie pictures lock stock and barrel

Traditionally Holly wood has regarded the film as a fantary a medium with only one purpose the provide enjoyment or entertainment for in purpose the contract of the purpose of the provided product of the seriage Holly wood product has never been moved by any other social urge and therefore felt no greater obligation towards society beyond that Even where important topics of the day are purposed to the purpose of the day are purposed to the purpose of the day are purposed to the purpose of the pur

The engences of a late however brought a new reomentation to an have however hrought a the film. Even the hard-bouled Hollywood producers have been force the hard-bouled Hollywood producers have been force the film is after all a social document, that cover the film is after all a social document, that cover the film is after all a social document, that cover the film is after all a social document, that cover the film is after all a social document, that cover the film is after all as could decome a film of the cover the film of the second to the second the second that the coulded industry fact home to these cyanical leaders of the second called industry.

The first dynamite that made the hardened Hollswood top airsta crack was the ingenous use made of American pictures abroad by the Nasisespecially the majeer pictures some of which wers re-edited for the education of Europeans on the aubwood producers who had scorned documentaries and refused to give credence to the social value of pictures, relegating them to the "unreal" now sat up to see their childish make-behaves accepted overseas as documentary portrayals of American life At the same time the pictures utterly failed to reach out to the American public who were psychologically as well as materially unprepared to meet the debecle instasted by Pearl Harbour and followed up by the collapse which followed all along the line in South East Ania The pictures produced at this period failed at both ends neither able to hold up the fighting line by their theer inshirity to mobilise the public for an all-out effort, nor the home-front by not being able to speak straight to the average man-and in a war at as the average man that is the hero for it is on his industry and loyalty that the entire war effort rests On the contrary the home front eame to be kind of parodied and given comedy treatment Red Cross and air raid workers were indiculed in fact all civil defence acts vities were to a larger or lesser degree the bult-end of jokes. It was but adding insult to injury to distri bute such films abroad in countries where the homefront was taking as fierce or even more fierce beating than the war front Nor were the pictures of the enemy any better At a time when the people needed to know above all else a sober evaluation of the enemys strength and weakness to merely portray them as crude monstera or trick; crooks fis to be just ridiculed was not getting snybody anywhere Childish tales of spies and fifth-columnists were the order of the day Of the 456 pictures pur out by Hollywood in 1942 more than a quarter were was films 65 per cent of which and 15 per cent of all pictures produced were spy stories. It was the easy way out to capitalise on war and exploit was sentiment eed assume that anything sufficiently "thrilling" built into war theme will go down Hollywood impred up badly, however, when it started depicting the lighter side of army life These pictures began to cause deep resentment amongst the G I men It is said that at the front when soms of these pictures were shown the service men would just walk out m wrath Men caught up in the som tentacles did not very much cajor seeing themselves cariestunsed or so at least these scenes with the 'comedy' G I men seemed There were continuous floods of protest in the press Foreign audiences got a very poor conception of American reaction to war, whether at home or abroad While all Europe was on starration diet, they saw the American public fed on sumptious rations—food food everywhere, whilst they went about strugging in latters the American fashion-shows seemed to be making colourful displays the chief characters in the film shown undergoing sartonal changes sex times a day The resentment against Uncle Sam kept steadily nsing Hollywood had come to be conditioned over decades to put out fantacies and it was now failing hopelessly to act as vehicle for conveying information Even later when efforts were made to use a different form by giving a documentary touch as for mistance in Wake Island Wilson, etc., even the real people and struggles. For the first time attempts were made to in role frame Wilson, etc., even the real property of the half deploy in its correct perspective changing to them. They were "stories" first and every Then came pictures like The Human Comedy, a

ject of American people and their rulers "Are these thing else afterwards. The Hollywood technique of the "therties" you fook to?" the hapless people of fantany-facts, could not be shallered in a day and it war torn, Nag-dominated Europe were asked Holly is said that for quite sometime the American audiences kept on getting confused unable to distinguish be tween factual and fictional happenings. In the words of Dorothy B Jones, a commentator on Hollywood and its productions "From December 1941 to December, 1944, 1,321 features were released main story of three in every ten of these films resolved around the war Yet of a total of some 370 war pictures, only a few dozen can have accomplished anathing of aignificance for the war effort at home or raise the morale abroad What is behind this failure of the motion picture industry to fulfil its obligations to the nation at war ? What is its future role in 'the construction of peace?"

To begin with the movies, like most others were unprepared for the important work they had to do For years Hollywood had been producing six or seven hundred films a year the vast majority of which were comedies musicals wild western adventures, municimysteries and similar well worn formulas For years producers had stoutly maintained that the American public nanted above all elec to be 'enter tamed' It is small wonder then, that faced with the task of making films which would educate the public about the war Hollywood movie makers did not know where to begin They jacked the experience They lacked the know how-and like the rest of America they themselves istaked real understanding of the WAY

But this excle of melodrams had to spend itself out and as the seriousness and tempo of the war beightened up more earnest exploring was called for to meet the estuation Amonest those who made determined bid for a reomaniation were some of the Hollywood writers and a few individual artists, producere directors story editore etc But the dominatone group was that of the writers. They had been first starred by the heavy depression in the early thirties and even before the outbreak of ner, the more successful members of this group had occasionally been allowed to make a film or two which were marked out for their social content as being of estional egnificance But on the whole what they had been able to achieve was too meagre and inadequate to what social problems and conditions demanded . and although their salaries ran into astronomical agures and they held top places as experts in the industry their mulistive was curbed their field production cucumscribed A sense of hopelessness had come to settle on them like the evening mist which only the warm flood of a ray could help lift. These men and women saw immediately the opportunity offered by the war for the realisation of their dreams and saw at the same time unable even decadent Holly wood play a vital and progressive role in winning the war and securing the peace

1943 thus eaw the emergence of a new class of pictures distinguished by a more realistic and more semously intentioned screen treatment of the national problems. A new prestige came to be lent to such pictures as Hatler's Children, This Land is Mine, North Star, Watch on the Rhme, stones of acti Fascist

light on the question of civil liberties Power of the advantages of their own For their very freedom documentary In addition imaginary characters give the audience an unbiassed start and is therefore an

without tying oneself up with a specific set of facts One week after Pearl Harbour these Hollywood elements met to dedicate their talents to what they called "furnishing morale building material and an organisation known as the Hollywood Writers Mobi lisation was established. This body not only acted as an agency to the Government to provide talent it came to exercise considerable influence on the new scripts that were being written by giving them a new roomentation In October 1943 the Mobilisation in commetton with the University of California at Los Angeles sponsored a Writers' Congress which was attended by about 1300 people Although the immediate pressure of war pro vided the occasion the writers assembled laid down that the film could not continue to think it could remain isolated from the day to-day social problems This conference was followed up by the initiation of a series of seminars by the Mobilisation in which the writers discussed the problem of portrayal in relation to the social quest ons. The popularity of these seminars was evidenced by their large attendance. They proved without doubt a source of information and a stimulus to constructive thinking and gradually a new form of social expression promised to emerge as writers set out to clarify that thought processes in reference to current affairs. Amongst those who took the lead in this new movement were Orson Wellea Katherine Hepburn Edward Robinson The Warners Duddley Nichols Datton Trumbo Henry Koch and a host of other top artists.

This has also meant a fundamental change in the old storeotyped attitude towards foreigners and minorities Just as during the war it became necessary to stop identifying the enemy as the guttaral tongued German or the slant-eyed Japanese it became equally imperative to cease portraying the Negro as the domestic-help the Chinese as a laundryman the Amer Indian as the wildman in feathers the Mexican as the Rustler stealing cattle on a ranch and so on These cartoonist pictures had to be replaced by new portraits that showed each primarily as a human being not so very different from the average white American men and women whom the audience can accept as members of their own society not some sort of outlandish individuals who had no counterpart in their own social organism. One notices today several eva dences of an increasing maturity in the Hollywood

homely portrayal of American small town life, Joe film industry With the spread of the new attitude Smith the life of an average American production towards pictures various talent groups have stepped worker dramatising the values of the little things of forward to accept their social and political respon life . The Oz Bow Incident aimed to turn the spot- substitutes towards society in general and the motion picture cofony in particular There has also coma s Press meant to dramatise the re-ponsibility entailed broadened concept of film audicuces as a living by freedom of the press Feature films have certain society Moreover the old days of easy monopoly have gone Practically every country has today come from factual details enables them to achievo a clarity to appreciate the power of the screen and is anxious of theme that can state a point more easily than the to have it serve its own national interests. There is thus a incher effort to develop a national film indus try while at the same time watch the effect of foreign asset in helping them understand the intracases of particularly American pictures on the mind of 1th a problem. A spirit of reality can thus be conveyed people in their relationship to native traditions philosophies and needs Ti us each country is becoming more neutely aware of its social obligations and equally sensitive to propaganda machinenes It seems that the American film industry has come to difficult pass on its onward march in the intercational career For today the world calls for a new and high degree of international knowledge and a wider more broad based and at the same time more sympathetic treatment of native themes It has been found that on more than one occasion the diplomatic relationship between the United States and the Latin American countries became strained due to pictures like Down
Argentine Way produced by Hollywood Thus international knowledge has to go hand in hand with good-well for good will alone cannot make for good neighbourhness There is the instance of the war picture The Chelnicks portraying the heroes of the Yugoslav two timer" Mihailovich typical of American ignorance of Yugoslav war torn resistance period In the past Hollywood has been led by its salesmen who have done very well for it so far as dollar bills go But the need of tomorrow is not the satisfaction of yesterday Today the call is for those who will go hehind the mere problem of sales and seek for the core of international relations of understanding and trust based on common interests For as in the political field so in the film world a comity of nations can only be brought about by considered and creative co-operation in the pursuit of common values and ideas

True to say there has been one long uninterrupted revolution in the Hollywood picture world would be wishful thinking As a matter of fact as the war began tn come to a close and plans for reconversion got set afoot there was a swing back to the semi familiar pre-war farmulas and the stereotyped light musicals marder mysteries and similar escapist pictures went into production again Still the change is there defi-nite and visible For this new influence is not going to merely exert steelf through just production but also through those artists who have become more socially conscious and aware of their responsibilities. The Writers' Mobilisation for instanca will function as a cultural centre for motion picture writers interested in the social and political implications of the film and will further the exchange of ideas with script writers of other nations



I MEET LOUIS BROMFIELD

BY S CHANDRASEKHAR MA, Php

New York City

Ivanay villages are tha key to Iudia not the politicans in New Delha declared Louis Bromfield famous American novelsi and author of two novels about India His peturesque Ohio farm where we met, is called Maishar Farms in memory, of his years in India and it resembles an Indian village mided-

to find a said it resembled as done one but a rather Utopian and of bestudied country, do to meet Mr Bromfiel at the charming and secluded that yr come boose I found the man as geand a spontaneous as has setting. He readily gave me he for several on the questions that are all important to find and for the four of the world be believed jets in the hands of lands and Charle because of their asportonity in land resources and population over other committees the setting and will soon began to determine the setting and the se

polit es."

I saked Mr Bromfield for his opin on of the fedure of Indian in divery "Indicatalisation of Hods has assured will advance an proportion to the advances industrially if her approximation and the advances which we have been advanced to the advances which will be a common to the foreign market it will have to look at those for commoners Who will these commoners be? Persenties the overwhitming majority of the Indian population is composed of passants' And their possible that he commoners were affected to buy what it is not be that they amont even lifted or buy what it is not be that they amont even lifted to buy what it is not be that they amont even lifted to buy

Improving Indian agriculture however means that the standard of living of the Indian personal. Then the personal power to buy India manufactured goods Thus indicating astem will follow close upon improved agriculture. Mr. Bromfield discussed Indian agriculture.

The composition of the compositi

India media modern and mechan red forms of speculture. We incombine the incombine the most change from the sooden plough to the steel trackor And the health of the average Indian such support of to the punt where he at least has the atomate and strength to work the land differently. Then turns port cond tons must be improved—good effective the most port to the state of the state

"Before India can even task of industralisation besteeding writer Air Brondeld is a Publiser Prais the most make her segucilitized methods five thousand winner—he received the prins for his third novel times more efficient. And the improvements of Early Autumn, like has also writen a number of short

agriculture will help solve another problem—overpopulation. For an increase in the standard of living tends to lower the birth rate."

Do you believe in hirth control?" I wanted to

I am not against hirth control" Mr Bromfield explained but it will not solve the Indian problem It reduces the number of poor people without raising the standard of living That is not enough

Why Russa has come out of this war strong " he went on with enthusiasm "is because of her limitfees manpower farge land area and great resources I do not see why India cannot become like Russia in the near future.

Farming and writing have always here the two primary interests in Mr. Brondfield slife He was born nearth 61fy years ago—on December 17 1850 to be a simple of the state of th

hm the Cross de Guerra United States Mr. Bronnfalds Description of the American States and the State of the American States and the State of the Sta

born in France
From 1964 until the present Mr Bromfield has
been writing attend by at the rate of a holo a year
to receive the state of the property of the control of the

stories which were recently brought together in one volume under the title of The World We Late In

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Mr Bromfield and I had a lengthy discussion on cohtics He himself was formerly an ardent New Dealer, but during the last election he became critical of Roosevelts agricultural policies, and so he voted for Dewey on the Republican ticket It was rumored that Bromfield himself had hoped to be Secretars (Minister) of Agriculture-the post which Roosevelt gave to Henry Wallace, now Secretary (Minister) of Commerce It was however, the effect Butain's change of government would have on India that absorbed us most

Labour Covernment is not the solution for India," Mr Bromfield told me 'Every workingman in England has to have a job and to them that means that they have to be impenalists. The change in government in London may appear to be for Indias benefit but actually although the British workingman may be specialistic as regards the country's domestic policy, when it comes to her foreign policy he remains just as much a Tory as ever

Britain still has to exploit raw materials from her colonies bring them back to Lugland, manufacture tlem into commodities and export them again to the colomal markets. This means she needs sea routes which means the empire life line, which in turn means the continuance of imperialism all neer the world

I ook at Hongkong'

But, Mr Bromfield coacluded, the British Empire is an economic anomaly It has to go The United States pouring money into Englan I won t help Eagland It is like eternally helping a poor jelative . he gets hungrier and hungrier England has become a second class power and nothing will belo her"

What do you think of Pakistan? I inquired

can't work, because Moslems are scattered all over India, even though they are in a majority in a few provinces It will be impossible even if you attempt to transfer populations-and that has been tried in Lurope and found to be not feasible. And above all, from what I know of India, Pakistan, if effected would be the poorest territory in the world"

While discussing the obstacles to Indian freedom we talked of Indias minorities the question of defense, and the problem of India a Maharajaha. He said that he had met a few Maharajahs during his sojourn in India, but I e feels that 'the Maharajahs are doomed They have a brilliant future only as great Indian patriots scholars, or industrialists, but cer tunks not as Maharajahe for their days will soon be over Look at the European Maharajahs Their ubilities as rulers are very questionable but they have a great future as great individuals developing their talents for the benefit of their country"

This led naturally to European affairs on which Mr Bromfield touched but slightly Of France, his home for some fifteen years, he said No Frenchman will leave France, French emigration is an unheard of thing' He also predicted that France would conquer Germany culturally, and pointed out that even in America the culture is more truly representative of the French than the British 'In fact," he said, 'our judicial system is the only British thung we have"

Before I took leave of Bromfield he took me to his magnificent, book lined study to give me an autographed copy of his latest book, Pleasant Valley Although it is partially autobiographical, describing bis life as a dirt farmer," Mr Bromfield says he does not plan to write an actual autobingraphy until the reached the age of sixty-five From the huge hay window in the room I could see the endless greenness of his spreading thousand acres reminding me again that Bromfield is just as much a farmer as he is a I have met Mr Jinnah socially both in Bombay writer As we shook hands my eye caught the hills and New Delhi but we never discussed politics—of figure of Garech, the Hindu Ood of Luck, in a nicke any rate not Paintan asswered Mr Bromfield over the doorway Bromfield noticed the direction of wairly On the whole, honever, I think Pakasta my glates Good Success von know, 'he smalled'

THIS FREEDOM

Br A. C.

Ever since the Mushms of Arabic Turkish and Iranian descent began their long chain of invasions of India ever since the Mushm rulers of various parts of India began their work of Mushmising India they have been Iranian Turkish blood , no matter whether their own traditions culture and way of living have undergone is not indigenously Indian. (This is true of a large

Tun Mushms are not a new force in Indian politica what is he then? Is he an Arab a Turk or an Iranian? He is not any of these, but is according to him a Muslim belonging to the Muslim Nation of Pakisthan India The trouble is that this Nation has not existed before Jinnah nor has their homeland Pakisthan But a strong force in Indian politics and Indian life No Jinnah says all or most Mu lims of India want to belong matter whether they are now of pure or part Arabic- to that Nation and that Land They must, therefore have their own Nation and Land in India and unless they were granted this simple demand they would fundamental changes they remain a body of men with devastate everything to the best of their power and extra terratorial loyalties and an outlook on life which ability. The difficulty is that no part of India is purely Mushm In some places there is a high Mushm majonumber of Muslims though not of all Muslims) They rity in others they are 50-50 with Hindus and in most are really afraid of becoming Indians although they places they are n definite minority. They say that they may be so in blood language food clothing vocation must have all the places where they are in a majority and wlat not Mahomed Ali Jimuh has said in so or are equal with Hindus as Paksithan and to round words that he is not an Indian The question is off things nicely, they must have a few more areas

which are predominant'y Hinds, thrown in for the sike the matier. Whether the idea of Pakishan is a sound of seare

The point is that where they are in a definite of evented governance, in the natural course of things. Where they are 50-50 they have to guarantee to the other side that they shall not try to play any selfish tricks to feed their own interest or even their vanity For if they did that, the slightly less numerous but almost equal minority was deal with them in a manner which will not make for peace. Where they are a minority they cannot by any means establish Mushm Ray, for the sample reason that the majority will not have it.

In any scheme of sail government for India the various languistic racial groups will have full freedom to set up their own Government in their own area Working on this principle any large enough area will be free to choose and make 14 own Government Assam and Western Bengal for instance are predominantly non Musim. In their history too the Musims lave bever been in political power in these areas. The hope therefore that either the limitsh or the rest of fachs will make a m't of Wes em Bengal or Assam to the Muslims can only be based on the accumption that the British or the o her Hindu areas of India have a moral or political right to make such a gift They have no such right. The British cannot establish any kind of Covernment anywhere in India without the sanction of the people of the particular region II they tried that they shall be reasted The other Hindu areas cannot make such a gift for the simple reason that Western Bergal and Assam are not the property of the people of say, Bombay or UP to dispose of as they liked and to sust their convenience. The people of Western Bengal or Assam have as much right to their own freedom as the people of Bombay or the members of the Musim Nation have to theirs. In other words if the British or any part of Ind a tred to decide the late of any other part of Ind.a they shall be wested

The only was for the Viushm Aston therefore to build Pakisthan anywhere in India excepting where they are unquestionably and outstandingly in a majorif will be by the use of force

The U NO has been set up to prevent Wat In future no nation will be allowed to establish its "Rights" by virtue of might. If this be the real purpose of the U N O the Muslims of Eastern Bengal or Western Punjab or of NaW P Province or Sand will here to make War on As am and Western Bengal to build up Pakiethan and they will have to fight the U V O along with the people of these areas to achieve their end

We all know how absurd that proposition is. Mr Jinnah can ask himself one simple question as be moves his eyes over the map of India. "Who is giving away What to whom?" And while answering that question he must remember that he is now in conference to settle a question of Freedom for those peoples of the Earth who have not been free for some time He is not on a battle-field where he can decide though by force He can no more force a Government on any group of men than they can on him He may like to have Calcutta for his Pakisthan but the people of Calcutta nothing? may not like it. His able assestant Suhrawardy may. I should say, no Nobody is going to tolerate such wish to rule over all the areas where Bengali is spoken, though in this are H in Sind or Baluchistan the majority

one or not does not matter If in an area an overwhelm ng majority of people want a certain form of ma, only they can have their own Government, pro- Government, they can surely have it. But no one can sided such Lovernment conform to the accepted codes impose his own faily or wisdom on some one class without the other's approval. That is the basis of all Freedom.

The people of those districts where Hindus are 10 a definite majority can never be included in Pakis, han, no matter what British Province these districts are in The same is true of Muslim majority districts, I say desires, because a district has a large enough population to be counted as effective in any political issue. The case with which the Muslim talkers are attling the political fate of 25 or 30 million people according to their own sweet will truly savours of Chenge Klan (who meidentally was not a Musum) who has been mentioned by S.r F & Noon in this connection But the Great hhan fought the armies of less capable de-pass and not Nations Maybe a nation of 30 million Bengalia who have produced Surendranath Banesica, C R Das Rabindranath Tagore, Jagadish Chandra Bose Subbas Chandra Bose and an endless number of contreal fighters during the last half a century, will not currender to anybody's will so tamely Chances are that he fate of Pakisthan will be decided on the fields or Western Bengal of any liberties are taken with the freedom of the people here by the British the Hodus of the rest of Ind a or the Musl m Nation The Bengal-s have no reputation as swashbuckling mercenanes, but they have a fair enough name as undaunted fighters for freedom

Mr Juneab a latest demand of Calcutta as a Muslim port and a corndor right across India to link up his kingdom is only soother example of an everabiliting outlook on politics. A man who loves freedom and does not believe in interience with the freedom of others cannot demand control over the homes of other people to this off hand fashion. He has also mentioned his friendly relations with Afghanistan and other Muslim States of Asia who will do his job for him One can bega to see the slowly unfolding pattern of a two-fold conspiratorial design through the miss of all this apparently senseless outbursts. On the one side there is some scheme afoot to crush some power against whom all the Muslims will combine on the aide of Botain On the other hand India shall be in the grip of this Mushim combine and may Installa, develop into a bundred per cent Pakishan in the near future. This is the not long forgotten dream of the decadent despots of middle Asia-Pan Islamism Up to a certain point the Bestish Imperial diplomary may three on this. If they could gain the support and sympathy of a large bunch of sturdy men, who are sufficiently fanalical in overlook the modern ideals of freedom and progress, one may even hope to meet the challenge of Rusua The question is Will the routh of Ana subscribe to a scheme of this nature? Will the Indians—Hindus and Muchus, lend themselves to be used as powns on the British Imperial chess-board to that extent? Will they agree to march backwards a couple of hundred years to satusfy the desires of men to whom humanity and the purer adeals of democracy mean

but the people of those areas definitely have a say in of Muslims agree to heap upon the non-Muslims

ever if in Bihar or Madras the Hindus do the same means a land in which oil men have equal rights and to non Hindu minorities then one would have to admit privileges where all men hold their heads high where that India a fight for freedom has been a mockers and no man is made to feel small or suffer any disability on a tragic failure The luture of India depends on the grounds of religion care dogma race colour or such e tablishment of Justice Equity and Truth as the other unrealities which have vitiated human expectfoundation of her new freedom. There may be Muslims in the past who hope to see Quaris occupying the High Courts of India and there may be Hindus who wish to re- majority wish to change the names of their cries and establish Brahm mem with its sorded paraphernatia in villages or larger areas they may do so but not a the cities and tillages of Hindu than but neither single indusidual anywhere in India must be put under must be allowed The Rajahs and Nawabs may like to any disadvantage for reasons which have no basis in continue to vegetate in pomp and eplendour the Just ce Equity or established fact. If that is aboved Bamas may dream of building up endless trusse and then India will be exchanging her present clavery for monopoles but no all these degenerate ambitions another which will be far worse and thoroughly evil ---0---

minority disabilit es or indignities of any kind whates- must be sacrified willingly or shaticred. A free India

If the Musams of India where they are 2 a

THE TRANSPITON BUDGET OF INDIA

By NIKHIL RANJAN BANERJEE MA

been so framed as to meet the base needs of India in had was the imperfect one and the counsel that pretransition from war to peace economy 'ot alone were vailed on the authorities was the counsel of the parts economic contingencies forestalled but the political sans. For on any showing it was the income group a de of the question did equally engage his attention of the lowe t slab that suffered most , and though there as the one self saunting expression leads him to assert are not many who would envy the position of the two that the Budget as framed would be an important upper income groups few would have been surprised sugary for his successor Indian or British, more pro- if the tax free limit was scaled up a little particularly the Membership a bed of roses.

Whether or not the future budgetary huspess would be a cold weather theme does matter little for his successor Indian presumably has, as he says no reason to be found lacking in the qualities of cleaning the Augean stable of Indian figure. We here propose to confine ourselves to a consideration of how far the Budget as introduced is appropriate to the peculiar circumstances of the time and whether the claims put

lorward by its architect is borne out by facts. Even to a casual reader of the Indian Budget it would be deemed as an ep tome of efforts to make the best of a had job But who has made the job bad for 13? When however in spite of himself the Finance Member touches upon the frange of the problem an all-out effort to camouflage the real issue if not misrepresent it becomes clearly marked. But at the same time it must be admitted that in this year's budget an attempt has been made to remedy certain flagrant defects in certain directions, while in respect of others it breaks altogether new ground

his head has been sought in two respects, (I) to make the burden of taxation more equitable by some alterations in the scheme of income-tax and in the sphere of certain indirect taxes as well (2) to give a fill p to or rather remove the shackles on the as calculated to take in the slack caused by demobilisa tson.

So far as the meome-tax is concerned thank Heaven that even in this late hour the idea has dawned upon the authorities that it was the members of the smaller income groups (earned income of course) who had to bear the brunt of the war and as such their share of he burden should a bit be reduced. Accordingly the

of Rs. 3,500 and the upper one were dealt with Sacremote

The Indian Budget the Finance Member claims, has But it must be eard that the revelation that they have bably Indian than British for he sees the political in view of the marked obduracy of the price-level not metamorphous in the offing and makes for the latter to fall and the impending food crisis. The loss in revenue due to relazation on this count could be easily made good by a tightening of the belt a little in re-pect of another source which remains virtually untapped-L mean the Death duties, and taxes on properties in general It is true that in India uncarned income has been d tingu shed from the earned a system of taxation devised which bits the former harder than the latter and the whole business brought, so the Finance Member claims to its logical conclusion by baring the sur charges instisted to this discrimination

Taken in the right perspective and with the satuation which obtains in other countries before our mind it will be realised that this falls short of what is While in other countries the question of Capital Levy as a means of liquidating the forced savings is being given a serious thought to it becomes, on the lace of it, extremely ludicrous, that the case for even the Daltoniac plan of terminable annuities or the plan of Righano' in relation to India should thus have been slurred over Indeed the time has come for a review of the whole position of Income-tax cusa-ins To take the first thing first improvement under Inheritance-tax more so because in the context of the Indian estuation the question has gathered a fresh momentum I do not propose to enter here upon an elaborate discuss on of the subject but shall be content simply by pointing out certain aspects of the question m broad incoments. Even when it comes to a com derelopment of the industrial life of the country which parson of the Inheritance-lax pure and simple, and neither sammed in Riguano's or Daltoniac plans nor maned against us, between inheritance-tax made progressive according to size only and the income-tax also so made progressive the issue is no longer in doubt. In the first place Marcos cavest against the

I Expended a his book Income, 2 Expounded in his beak Une Referens Secuelates del Dirette

Effort Supply curve is conspicuous by its absence In the second place, even a very steeply progressive inbentance-tax will not have that deterrent effect on the incentive to invest as distinct from the motive to accumulate which a correspondingly steeply progressive income tax is wont to have Thus writes Prof Meade

duties are to be preferred to a progressive meometax. For the incentive to spend money on capital development at any given rate of interest should as we have argued, be little affected by death daties "

This unusual period of hottlenecks aside what would be vitally necessary in the deflationary dispensation of the immediate future is an all round pre dominance of the economics of consumption and the consequent reduction in the propensity to save " When there still exist certain inflationary pockets and bottle becks have been in more than one direction savings have got to be tapped in order to prevent further lopuded development of the economic life and rightly enough does the Budget incorporate certain provisions designed to secure that end in view At the same time if as a result of the severe cut in defence expenditure having worked out its full effect or ensuing large-scale demobilisation the deflationary forces get under way in future then messures calculated to augment the propensity to consume while not impairing the incentive to meet would be the desideratum. Viewed thus the tax on property innocuous in its effect on incentive to meet is the tax par excellence. Administrative difficulties lack of statistical data are should no longer be allowed to baulk the attempt to do the thing in the desired direction

Coming to the consideration of measures under head (2) of our classification the first important thing that strikes us is the marked contrast between the features of the transitional economy of India and those of the Western countries While in the West the problem is mainly that of a switch-over from the war-time indultries to the peace-time ones with no fear of a prolonged unemployment to embarrass its course in India the authorities are working under the shadow of a depression whose magnitude becomes larger and larger as the sun of economic tempo reclines on the Western sky and the spell of war activities dies down mio belpless mertia. The whole problem of the transa tion economy in the West resolves itself into a question of adaptation, the course of which may be clogged by the emergence of certain factors e.g., (1) structural changes in production (2) the catachysine character of post-war demand (3) availability and ownership of resources etc. But all these can do no more than make unemployment a passing phase—a mere incidence of a conversion. But in India the war-boom is of a rather different nature created as it is by an infinitely large proportion of new employment in a land hitherto of the unemployed and it is no wonder therefore, that as soon

progressive taxation in general falls to the ground, activities sag, things return to their old grooves, and because here, unlike in the case of income tax, the depression engulis the whole of India. Taken in this perspective the need of energising the economic system of India cannot be over emphasised. It is probably with this idea before his mind that the Finance Member proceeded to incorporate in his Budget certain inno vations which according to him, are calculated to rouse the economic life from stupor These measures to name them are (a) The abolition of the Excess Profit "In their effect on employment progressive death Tax, (b) Refund of the E P T, (c) Depreciation allowances of 10 per cent on new buildings and 20 per cent on new plants (d) Relief from customs duties on raw materials imported for industry e.g. plants and machinery (c) Reduction in the combined rate of meome-tax and super tax by one and three fourth annas (f) Steepening of the rate of supertax on dividend above a datum line

Nobody perhaps will deny that these are improve ments in the desired direction. The excess profit tax has been a blight on the capital development of the country masmuch as it is a positive encouragement to inciliciency and the loss in revenus sustained due to its withdrawal will be made good by increased advances through ways and means If the Building Industry can alone work out Indian salvation then the improvement under this head is a master-stroke But a bit jejune perhaps us the allowance on plant establishment in a land where by the tricky manipulation of the sterlingbalance it has been made a tantalung disillusionment The rest of the measures speak for themselves

But what after all does this amount to? It is no more than a mere inpersion to the problem of Indian industrialisation. When the fear of an impending depression stalks over the country and a great lea-way has to be made in the direction of Indian industrialestion if the country is to be saved from that cataclysm then such unleving with the vital problem is really executant The Hon Member's Sphinz-like science on the roue of tand measures as a protection to Indian industries may be attributed to rather his complarent belief in the future of Indian industries or his attempt to ende track the usue willy milly

Thanks to this war India was converted overnight into a base for supplying nearly 70 per cent of those managed varieties of materials required for the pross cut on of war and many industries have sorung up which otherwise would have remained dormant These industries were taken out of the faggot of other coun tries and planted in Indian hot-house of war and, hence their attempt to recover the ground thus lost is a question of months only Moreover, it is strong to suppose that these countries will be baulked in their attempt to do this owing to their pre-occupation with setting their houses in order For, their change-over, as we have seen may at worst, be stinted by some jolts and jerks due to temporary maladjustments, but the complete overthrow of economy out of gear hruging in its trails depression of a persistent character which is likely to mark the Indian adjustment is far from happening in America And as a matter of fact, the as the wieldy hand of the war lord is withdrawn the country like Great Britain with the Anglo-US loan agreement before her, has been hard put to it to increase her fore gn trade by E.S milhons for her very existence Clearly enough these war-creatures will not be able to hold their own unless being sufficiently huttre-sed up. The same is, perhaps, true of the nation-building industries, e.g., automobilee, seroplanes, locomotives, ship building etc., introduction of some of which was held

³ Antenia De Viti De Marce s Press Principal dell Economic. 4 J E. Mende Francisco. An Introduction so Francis d Policy

⁵ Keynes General Theory 5 Report of the Committee of the Longton of I list

back until very recends. We shall return to the dist the sa and dotting the is while leaving the main issues cussion of the particular matter shortly. In a cw of the undisturbed less any infrancement on the sar-osaict Hon Member faled to ap recate their agalicance India, that nucleus of Buttah economic imperialism. We are then reduced to fall bak upon the second

The Hon. Member might have pointed out that a control writes Profa Bye and Hewett Tanif Board has been ect up to look into the ques ion of industries and to suggest measures for their safety But the thing is that only a certain pecufic industries have been marked out for their consideration while the question of general tanff policy and even that of substance mountry some recent was the sum of some sum of the sum o thad ng refuses to acquesce in what the rinance on with around can we hope to see itse tro Member says. It requires no more than average of discupting forces a "Brave New India" melligence to understand therefore that what has a Dp 2 Revent Appled Commun.

maperaure character of procetton in the transition sphere, they might have feared would recoil on the evolution of links at a difficult to be seven that the Birtish was ed in creas and propriate their position in

We are used required to into us a upon the second price of the mean to industribution also make their clort at their policy and get at the true mean ng underly ag his 1 annual. In recent years, there has been a good deal retucence. Here it becomes all the more manifest that of prossitution of planning. A control here an operation they have taken for granted certain circum-cances and here a supervision in a third place and a pa rouse in then proceeds within the circumanibed limit to work a fourth have all been crys alfred into planning and out the economic destiny of India. The situation has made to pass for it according; India is no exception been made impossible for India for her having been to this an anny development. In order to save the made an unwilling partner to the S cring B ock by not country from being thrown into the abye of a de, rede aki g her currency her being a creditor country non and to keep the level of employment up to the notwith and ng Impensi preference blocked er og mark the authorities have come forward with a plan, balances and all that, In the international sphere also the main features of which are to deal with certain that would really be a sorry business for India if her in the federal sphere and rertain measures in the hands already tied are forced to make any commit provincial sphere as well form the main plank in the ments to the Bretton Boods Monetary Agreement as it incramme. If such sporadic personal errate We cannot enter into an elabora e discussion of the la seer passer would not have found their way in o the abject here which we are afraid will take us far D caonary There is no half way house in planner. It afield But this mu t be po nited out that it is not for must be thorough, otherwise it is no.hing When a country with prom es of an infinite growth of indust thorough it hings comes when partial it ends in trai life but the recourses by g unexploited for the chaoa. Space does not permit me to one upon an time being to participate in a common economic rules claborate discussion of at here But shoes who have any with an industrially advanced country. It is this come doubt as to that will do well to remember the shipld will an industrially account coming it is one on more meter meted out to the dissinctically opposite failure of the control measures in India at their ince-countries, that Last the father of the protectionasts tool and the causes anderlying if The economic life is me ghed against and his suggestion to accord some so inter-twined its different affects to sempulo-aby measure of protection to this vort of industries did not juxtaposed that even a minor ruffle at one end measure on processor so that one of adjusters on one perceptors that every a minor rums at one ca-faul to find favor with even the best of the classical percolates itself throughout the entire pytem with an amazingly heetis speed Even in such matters as price-

Once it is begun there is no way of stopping One cannot thrust the ramrod of maximum prices into the del cate mechanism of industry in but a few arbitrarily selected places.

question of search terms pourts and even that of which are a applied of planning—planning within the building point of view has been kept beyond their capitalest fold however concerted and full findless. business pours or view and over acres occurs and unit make the is sure to give rise to what is known as the pursues over some permaps, is one seek that op the means of a born to give rise to what is known as the manufacture of the pursues of the interest of the pursues of the pu in many well-only be scaled. The Hon Member to a minor importance while their claim to shares of should have on his own initiative and subject to national dividend is fully ensured. This anomaly the should have on all own insulative and empired to about naturally reveals with the result that the State revision by the arm board when his budget certain as the guardian of the system has to come forward as in a position to do so incomposing in no punges terms.

dutes desgred to give relief to the *rugging industries, an arbitrator and arbitrate invariably it would against dutes designed to give relief to the "ringting industries, an arounter and arbitrate invariably it would against this argument in regard to blocked serising-balances is the labour wheever dured to dispute its dispensation, not consuming. Granted that these contents are not in Tau is fascing pure and simple Economic planning an position to supply plants and markshourse at prevent, must have for its end to speak in the words of the what which argument can there be marked sending. Whele mans production for community and the state of the production of the second community of the second series of the second s ca mose technical experts from Great Birkain where an account and distinction about both be simulta-there is a suffert of it and also from Germany in pay neously tackled in order to ensure to the terming ment of the latters 2 per cent reparations to Ind a? mill one of India the bure physiological needs of life ment on the inters z per cens reparations to hou a z amount one out much the physiological needs of the Then, again to far as the Empre Doller Pool is con at leat. Hence our emphasis on Death duties, cerned, with the plicht of South Indian automobile and Inheritance-lar and vigorous exploitation of taxes on air-plane industry still freels in our mind our unders property in general Only by our concerted action on

⁹ Dickinson Economics and Secusium.

A TALE OF THE GAMMA-MEN

By RAISHEKHAR BOSE

(Translated from Bengoh by Prof Satkan Udra, Carmichael College, Rangpur)

complete extinction of man. It may be questioned suce we are all dead, who writes this story and who reads? There is no need for worry Authors and readers transcend time and space. They can look into the present, past and future and have access into the remotest corners of the universe. But let us proceed with the story

For a long time there had been strained relation among the big nations of the world and gradually the tension became so acute that there remained no hope of settlement among them. Dwijendralals song He are the judges of Iran by distance call

Those who gramble at our judgment are inlicent all had been translated and adopted by every nation as its national anthem At last the political leaders of various countries held consultations with their own wise men and each nation came to the conclusion that it was impossible to live in safety sceurity and tranquility unless the others were wiped out from the face of the earth With the send in view each nation used the Annihilum bomb against the others. In compersion with this latest product of science the old uranium bomb was merely a pillow stuffed with cotton

Each nation had thought that it would be first in the race and would be able to carry out its design and annihilate the rest before the nthers could complete their research and organize production But as ill luck would have it, no nation lagged behind and having come to know the design of others through espionage let loose the Annihilium bomb against one another on the same day and at the same auspicious moment No country, cavilized semi-cavilized or uncavilized

escaped destruction and in a moment the whole human race with all its achievements the beasts birds insects and even plant his were completely destroyed But hie is a tenacious and permatent atuff In the sea in caves, in desert islands and in a few other maccessible places some plant hie and lower animals escaped destruction We are, however, not concerned with all the survivors. Let us proceed with the lot of those who are the subjects of this history

In the huge underground sewers of big cities like London Paris, New York, Pekin and Calcutta, there lived millions of rats. The greater part of them had of course been annihilated by the bombs, but a few young male and female rats survived accidentally Not only that, but the gamma rays emanated by the bombs wrought in their generic traits a profound change which hiologists call mutation In a few generations they lost their tails and fur, their foreless developed into hands, their hind legs became so strong that they began to stand erect and walk about , their brains increased in aze, and their squeak gave place to distinct and capacity for rapid progress. Further, from the very the fun As the actual Gammanite names of the various

This story relates to a period thirty years after the beginning the rate in one respect had an advantage nser the human species-they multiplied very rapidly Now that power put on a more accelerated pace I do not want to moult these new talented tailless bipeds by calling them rate they should rather be regarded an human beings But to distinguish these newly evolved children of the gamma rey from the old human species like ourselves I shall call them Gamma men.

It will now be necessary to enter into a little calculation It is well known that historians roughly allow 25 years for a generation Thus, in 18 000 years, there are 720 generations of men What were our No 720 forefathere like? Anthropologists tell us that they belonged to the old stone age They did not know agri culture or cooking went about naked lived in cases and ate rew meat Just fancy what tremeodous progress sa all branches of knowledge has been made in the course of only 720 generations I Now, while we require 25 years for a generation only 15 days sufficed for the Gamma-men they could start procreating a fortnight after their birth Thus in 30 years after the extinction of Homo Sapiens there were 720 generations of the Gamma men In other words 30 years of the Gammamens existence equal 18 000 years of buman history If

you cannot believe you mey figure it up in this long period of 30 years the Gamma-men quickly reached the senith of civilization They learned all the sciences and srie and became as wealthy and powerful as their predecessors But all branches of Gamma-men were not equally civilized or equally powerful Among them were to be found class and race distinctions and differences in political opinion Some of their states were hig and powerful, others small and weak. There were empires with ruling races and subject nations There also existed keen struggle, hatred, envy, rivalry and interetate economic warfare Wars and aggressione were also not infrequent. After repeated internecine wars good sense at last dawned on the foresighted mtellectuals among the Gamma men They thought What is the good of these wars? Is it not possible to agree among ourselves and live together in peace and harmony? Our present civilization is incomparably great We have unravelled many secrets of the universe We have brought under control the atupendous forces of nature and harnessed them to our use Wa have eradicated many of our social evils and hodily ills. We have acquired profound knowledge in philosophy and ethics If our political leaders and the leading men of thought would but lay their heads together it would be certainly possible to reconcile our conflicting national interests

At the, mastent demand of the wise men of all nations the political leaders called a World Conference To it came from various countries all the eminent articulate speech. In short they acquired all human politicians, philosophers, scientists and others. Many traits and were endowed with a kern intellect and attended in the victors' gallery to sea the pageant and

new school of Indian landscape was not announced criticism has come from orthodox nationalists who have

before and the evidence of its birth was indeed a bitterly complained that Mukherjee has missed, pleasant surprise. Here is an Indian artist a devoted deliberately or otherwise, the many valuable lessons admirer of Nature actually dedicated to a devout that the traditions of Indian landscape art of the old calling—the sacred vocation of interpreting the schools had to teach him in abundance, and in this res beauties of Indian landscapes to Indian commonseurs peet he has flouted the great landscape pannings of To be a real patriot one must be trained to admire not only the old Buddhist reloois but also of the everything Indian. And Indian artists alone can medical and the later schools of Krugra and of the teach us how to love our mother and the beauties Mogbul manaturasis. There is apparently much force of her vessal treasures Yet Benode Mallergees in the criterian and it has been pladed that the renderings of Birbhum landscape und the benuty- her pladed that the renderings of Sutiniketan are no mere topographical each acceptable records of its contribution to land studies of sentimental values to the ducilers or the scape painting as such. The freecots of Ajanta are full visitors of the famous sent of education and culture of representations of plant life as effective decorative Mukherjee has looked with tran figuring eyes and has backgrounds to the illustrations of the Jatakas, but



Forest by B B Mukherree

given us vis ous which take his themes to planes far given us ya one which take his decrease to passes in a show their recognizable values In order to build up of Nature for its own sale. In Chropeen Art land his technique and it is language of ha interpretation separa such does not emerge very much before the he has sought map ration from discrice sources and in advent of the Dutch school it ough charming nature manners of Chinese and Japanese artists has been obvious but he has not disdained to profit by the study of the modern masters of Europe Yet very Cezanne particularly in his studies of sun flowers But his many original and clarming studies of Indian



Forest by B B Mukherjee

pieces are glimpsed in the background of most masters of the Itatan Renaissance And even in the ministures of the Kangra school landscape does not unchantable erties ms have been made of his so called Mukherpees experiments (many of tiem have m uncommons that the manners of Van Gegh and deed passed that stage) do not show any contact with the masters of Kangra whose magnificent contributions But his many original and craming squares or assess to mover painting and the transcendental use of tree plantilife have demonstrated his nature affer of graving plants and belowers cannot be neglected with more has direct view and he has no need to become the ariset hat on the middle by the setual ments of his language of others, however camment. Yet another works and not by a consideration of what he has to flower painting and the transcendental use of trees

with the arrogance of power these people have lost research with our money and our resources. Whatever their conscience, but there was a slender hope that their moral instincts would again survive Well, Lord Grabearth, will you answer a question? There is no denying the fact that we of the dependent nations of the world are slowly but gradually gaining in atrength Whatever you may say to the contrary, there are still honest persons in all nations and they support our cause We shall one day shake off our shackles But meanwhile rancour and hatred against you are growing in our hearts Don't you realize what a fate awaits you when nemesis comes? If you come to a fair agreement with us now and make even large sacrifices on that account, we shall not leave you entirely in the lurch

Why doesn't this simple fact penetrate your head?" Grabearth said, It does But why should we forgo the whole now in the hope of retaining a morsel in some remote future? We do not care what befalls our

great-great grand children, Abaldas heaved a deep sigh and sat down Nischint Maharaj again stroked his back and said, No fear, my

son! I am hera by you'

Dharamdas said Of what avail has this injection been? All that has been said under its influence was long known to us In our holy books the thoughts of the unrighteous have been described thus I have gained this today, I shall achieve that end too; this is what I have and I shall possess those riches as well I have slam that enemy, and shall slay others as well I am the master, the enjoyer of the good things of the earth I succeed in whatever I attempt, I am powerful, I am happy I am high born, there is none comparable with me' (From the Gita)
The President then turned his gaze on the dele-

gates and said, We have heard the representatives of the major States Let us now discuss the ways for

establishing lasting peace on earth '

Glahearth, Notenoff and Keepoff all cried out together 'Wa are quita happy as we are Peace and goodwill are empty nonsense. We don't want to be harmless creatures without fangs and claws Wa want to spend our lives in the joy of looting and fighting' Then another member, who had so long been at-

ting silent in a back seat, stood up He was Professor Byombaira Shastri, the great philosopher-cum scientist whose degrees and titles were too long even for a whole quire of foolscap paper He said, 'I have discovered a way for establishing world peace.

Dr Nandi asked, 'Have you too an injection ?'

Prof Shastri replied, No air It would be im-

possible to treat the millions of the inhabitants of the globe in that way The best way is to use my latest invention—the Peace Bomb Under its benign influence peace will reign everywhere The rays which emanate from this bomb are a thousand times subtler than cosmic rays Contact with these purifies the heart, roots out greed, anger and all the passions, and freea the soul from the bondage of the flesh

Grabearth exclaimed Grabesth exclaimed contained out the one will conceive again and again must not divulge secrets here lou have carried out the parent of a worther progeny,

you have to state you must report in confidence to our Prime Minister,'

Notenoff jumped to his feet and said 'What? It is we who have borne all the expenses The Bomh belongs to us exclusively." Keepoff said, 'You are a set of damned hars! My

State has long been helping the Professor in his researches, we have the sole right to the invention

Byomhajra lifted up his arms in a gesture of peace and said, 'Don't he impatient Everybody has a right to my bomb, you will all be henefited Abaldasu, it would put an end to the factious spirit of your people and cure all your ills' Saying this he began to unpack a small hundle

There was a great stir and noise in the Conference as Grabearth, Notenoff, Keepoff and the other delegates began a tussle for the possession of the bundle Dharmadas said, Quick, Byombajraji ! Do let off

your bomb'

But there was no necessity for this exhortation in the tussle the bomh slipped from the Professors hands fell on the floor and burst. No noise was heard, no flash of light seen Before the waves of sound and light could reach the sense organs the whole race of Gammamen had lost its faculty of perception

After being stupefied for a time, Grabearth said

Prof Shastne homb is an excellent stuff I feel as if all of us have attained liberty, equality and fraternity Notenoff, Keepoff, I do love you dearly Abeldas, you too are very near and dear to me Gentlemen, listan to the international anthem I have just composed

H's are brothers of one spot

There's no variance in our lot Now let us embrace each other'

Nischint Maharaj patted Abaldas on his back and proudly said, Didn't I say so ?"

The conference overflowed with brotherly feeling After a time Notenoff said Come brothers ! Let us now divide the world's coal oil, wheat, cattle, sheep, pigs cotton, sugar, rubber iron, gold, eto Equal share for everyone-what do you say?

Brombairs said with a smile, "There is no need lou have shuffled off your mortal coils and are now suspended in the void You can now go straight to hell of you can be reborn, or just evaporate into nothingness according to your individual choice

Keepoff said. Do you mean to say that we have become ghosts? I don't believe in ghosts."

Byombaira and You needn t Your disbelief does not affect the other ghosts.

Mother Earth bereft of offspring will rest awhile and will become pregnant again She does not lament the loss of wicked and worthless sons Time is boundless the Parth is colossal too, she is slow marching and Reah Silence Professor I You She will conceive again and again in the hope of here



LANDSCAPE PAINTING IN THE SANTINIKETAN SCHOOL

A New Development

By LAUNDINYA

speakers would be difficult to pronounce, names which Through my penance you will all attain salvation in are pleasant to hear and easy to utter have been due course I am continually exchanging thoughts with substituted.

Mr Chung Ling, the wise President of the Conference, in his opening speech explained to the delegates the urgent need of establishing world peace and goodwill among the nations, failing which, he added, there was no hope for Gammankind.

After the address of the President, Count Notenoff, the delegate from a moderately rich state, said. The meanitable distribution and division of world's territory and resources are the root causes of world unrest A few big states have in the past through dishonest meane obtained vast empires and established extensive colonies. They have thereby secured control over prodigious amounts of raw materials and domination over hage masses of docile and subservient subject-races At the same time we have not only been prevented from ex panding but have been deprived of even hving space If future wars are to be prevented we must be given a half-share in the world's wealth'

Then rose Lord Grabeerth, the delegate from a mighty and extensive empire He said, 'As we possess the longest and most varied experience in the governance of empires, it is desirable for the peace of the world that these creas should continue to be under our control The stronger my state is the greater would be the security of the other nations. As for rew materials. we are prepared to part with a little on suitable terms. But I would request you not to cast greedy eyes on those uncivilized and semi civilized countries which are under our care We ere merely the trustees for these people and should only be too glad to get rid of our hurden as soon as they become fit to manage their own affairs We do not seek to harm anybody If danger comes, it will be from the country of my friend General Keepoff In his country there is no private or independent enterprise, everything is done by the State There is no place there for the anstocracy and capitalist magnetes who ere the head and front of society The bad example of his country is spoiling our working classes In a short time you will see the vile principles and cheap products of his country flooding the world Our social structure, religion and industry will be runed The first step towards world peace is the re-formation of General Keepoff's country

Then rose General Keepoff Twirling his thick bushy moustache he said, 'Gentlemen, you all know that my friend Lord Gisbearth is a great har It is his country that has kept the rest of the world under its heels His state has repeatedly fomented internal revolt in my country through bribery. The day of recloting will come soon, then we will have our revenge I do not want to say anything more now,

Abaldasii, the popular leader of a dependent country, then said, The plea of trusteeship put forward by Lord Grabearth is downight hypocray, So long as his lordship's countrymen arrogate to themselves the power of judging our competence for self government, we shall never be let off from bondage The sole duly of this conference is to abolish all empires and acknowledge the freedom of all nations. Dependent countries are the root cause of hatred and jealousy

Nischint Maharai, the great yegi, had so long been gitting with eyes closed in meditation. He now broke his silence and careasingly stroking Absidar's back, and, Set your mind at case my son, have trust in me.

the great sages living on the summit of Mt Everest They are all at one with me

Dharmadasji, the karmayogs or man of action, said, 'Nothing will come out of these trite words For world peace, it is first of all imperative to reform and purify the character and conduct of all, and then only can emerge a true social conscience. My scheme is very sample Let all eschew animal food and take to vegetarian diet, shun all luxury, and lead a life of strict continence for a month (which, by the way, equals in effect 50 years of human existence) The result will be that in this period the aged will die e natural death and no children will be born, so that world population will he reduced by half Thus, war, famine, epidemics and the other positive checks to population will not be necessary In a perfectly moral way the needa of the remaining population will be fully satisfied.

Pandit Satyakamji next and 'I am fully convinced that nothing can be echieved through supernatural 10fluence or arguments A vegetorian diet, denial of luxury and a epell of celebocy ere ell useless They are against our natural instincts and defy enforcement through internstional laws and regulations. If the delegates assembled here will only lay have their hearts and honestly tell us about their policies, it will be easy to find out means for squastment and the establishment of world peace We have been able to make enormous progrees in science but hove failed to modify or improve the Gammanite character in the slightest degree The reason is simple Institute nature does not deceive, consequently experiments and observations lead to definite and truthful results But our political leaders cannot move a single step without falsehood. No means can be devised for establishing world peace unless they open their hearts and show all their cords. How can there be any diagnosis and treatment unless ell the symptoms of the disease are known?"

Lord Grabearth pursed up his lips and said, 'If a person does not want to give out the secrets of his mind, how can you compel him to speak the truth !

General Keepoff said, 'Why, by administering drugs Ever heard of sodium pentothal? Under its 12fluence one is forced to blurt out the truth. In my country, the drug is administered to rebels to secure confession, and then bang bang go the guns. We do not waste our time in long drawn out legal proceedings or our money on counsels' fees'

The renowned old physician Dr Bhringaraj Nandi said, Fools and idiots all ! Pentothal stupefies The victim tells the truth no doubt, but his critical faculty and judgment are destroyed This is not an opium den; we are not assembled here to exchange befuddled confidences but to solve grave and urgent problems of international politics Pentothal will not do. What is wanted is injection of Veracitin which I have prepared from the Indian hemp It is harmless but infallible. It does not deaden judgment; but no matter how crafty and mibile you are it will drag out your innermost thoughts It has no permanent effect; in an hour its infloence passes off and then you are again your old self and free to pursue your campaign of her I have got the drug in my pocket and if the President will only permit, I can in a moment convert all here into truthful beings

Count Notenoff asked, Has it been actually tried?"

a large number of rets and guinea pigs'

General keepoff burst out into a guffaw and said Do truth and falsehood exist among rate? Do you know their language to understand what's what?"

Dr Nands replied, 'Certainly I do I have only to observe their reactions If they was their tails to the left, their motive is bad and they are trying to hide designs. No great harm can result from our speaking their real intentions. If they was their tails to the out the truth. applied for disorce?

necessity for scepticism about the results. Let us have injection by force The Count is an inveterate har He a demonstration here and now Gentlemen I call for has been deceaving me all along volunteers Will any of you come forward for the sakn

of science P

Dharamdas came up to Dr Nandi and stretching out his arm said Let me have the injection Doctor hands at once took out from his pocket a big magazine springe and injected about 15 drops of his

Veracitin into Dharamdasa arm Allowing 2 minules for the drug to take effect, the President said 'Now Mr Dharamdas open your heart and tell us your thoughts

Dharamdas said A vegetarian diet plain living and strict continence. But I confess that I have failed to live up to my ideals and have had several slips

General Leepoll smilingly said. It is useless to experiment on these cranks Even in their normal state they do not include in many hea They profess and preach what they honestly believe Come try your injection on me Truth or falsehood is a matter of 1 indeference to me

Lord Grabearth became greatly perturbed and catching hold of keepoff's band said. Stop air You do not know what you are doing Don't you be a party to this ally affair No one with a grain of self respect can submit to this humiliating experiment. To hide our thoughts is our natural right, and we are not going to give it up at the instance of a quack I do admit that blatent and crude her are barbarous but in their subtle and refined form they constitute a valuable weapon, which if judiciously applied can bring the up such a potent wespon Refined he is the foundation and cover of civilized society on it are besed social customs and politics. Have you no sense of shame heepoff? To bare nur minds before this Conference would be as indecent as barng our bodies

General Assepted was not deterred He formbly extracted his arm from Grabearth's grip and extended it to Dr Nandi, who forthwith gave him the injection Then clasping Grabearth in his embrace Keepoll said Quick Doctor give him a dose too, and a stiff one Dr \andi pushed in a double do e into Grahearth a arm. Writing in the thick and barry hands of Leepoll Grabearth cried What outrage is this! You have transgressed all international law Mr President, you have meerably failed to maintain order and d scipline in this Conference you are worthless. Get up Sir, get my Foreign Minister on the phone for me

General Leepoff said 'A very bad and obstinate patient The disease has gone deep into his bones. Doctor, give him another double dose Nandi complied with alacrity Then gradually Grabearth became quest bearable than this frank avowal I thought that puffed

Dr Nandı replied, Of course I have tested it on and softly said, Why single out only two of us? Give a dose to that wicked goonds Notenoff too'

Notenoff clenched his fists and attacked Grabearth But heepoff intervened, and having elasped Notenoff, cried out, 'Stop, stop' Why are you so much alraid of telling the truth ? However much we might try to dissemble, wa well understand each other a motives and

nght, it is clear that they are responding honestly and Notenoff whispered, I don't care a damn if you their intentions are good Moreover, I have tried the know it all I object on other grounds Domestic trouble

drug on a student of mine Poor fellow his wife has is more dangerous than international complications, Just at this moment Countess Notenoff from her The President Mr. Chung Ling said 'There is no seat in the visitors' gallery cried out, Give him the

> Taking advantage of the hubbub, Dr Nands crawled forward on all fours and injected his drug in

Notenoff's hand part The Couptess ened out, 'Now confess who are your paramours' President Chung Ling said. No hurry Countess. The

Counts mistresses will not fly the country Let us now proceed with our business Now, Lord Grabearth Count Notenoff General Keepoff let us hear you one by one Please relate frankly the actual policy of your States? Lord Grabearth said 'Our aim is very simple. The

only policy we believe in is Might is right Chanty and philanthrophy are quite good principles for practice at home and among Limmen but they have no place m international affairs We want in exploit to the utmost all be they envilised or uncryphred weak or strong Who thinks of the wors of the calf when milking the cow? Do you consider the case of the victims when for food or other purposes you slaughter cows, sheep tigers anales rais and mosquitoes? Even plania have life Can you practise non violence by subsisting on stones? We want to have the best of everything and to get the best out of life For that we are ready to perform all sorts of nasty deeds But we are not free to do as we like We have to rackon with powerful rivals and our own softness of heart which fools call conscience. Then there are weak minded sanctimonious people both among us as also in other nationalities whom it is difficult to hluff always To keep them quiet we have to make some concessions at times I am firmly convinced that the aim of this conference will never be real zed I may be compelled to make slight concessions out of fear of my opponents hut I can never agree to . any permanent agreement. What we may he compelled to concede today we mean to regun at the earliest possible opportunity hou understand the laws of evolution the struggle for existence and all that I need not elaborate

Notenoff said 'Our doctrine is exactly the same. though there might be alght differences in our methods. We come from the best stock A time is bound to come when we shall be the sole masters of the world and we are out to achieve our end by all means, fair or foul! heepoff said I am generally of the same mind as

you though there is a gulf of difference between our methods and yours. Fortunately, we have a vast coun try, and so the necessity of exploiting others has not yet armen But we are trying our hand so that we ment not be found wanting when the need arises. Ahaldas thumping his head with his palms is des-

Abaldas thumping and I Eren falsehood was more

new school of Indian landscape was not announced criticism has come from orthodox nationalists who have adding-the sacred vocation of interpreting the schools had to teach him in abundance and in this rebeauties of Indian landscopes to Indian connousseurs peet he has flouted the great landscape painting of To be a real parnot one must be trained to admire not unity the old Buddhist schools but also of the teach us how to love our mother and and the beauties Mogi i miniaturists. There is apparently much force of her visual treasures. Yet Benode Miklernees in the criticism and it has been pleaded that the renderings of Birthum landscape and the beauty lating of Indian painting las left no continues of studies of sentimental values in the dwelters or the series of the famous coat of solutions and other famous coat of solutions and other solutions.

before and the evidence of its birth was indeed a hitterly complained that Milkheriee has missed pleasant surprise Here is an Indian artist a devoted dehherately or otherwise the many valuable lessons admirer of Nature actually dedicated to a desout that the traditions of Indian landscape art of the old everything Indian. And Indian artists alone can medieval and the later schools of kangra and of the stunes or secumental varies in the unstructed of the settle punting, as such. The freecess of against an extraction of representations of plant life as effective described. Visitors of the samples with training ring eyes and has b elgrounds in the illustrations of the Jatakse but



Forest by B B Mcklergee

given its visions which take I is themes to planes for above their recognizable values. In order to build up his tecl inque and the language of his interpretation his tee inque and sie cangooge of in interpretation he has sought in pration from diverse sources and in different traditions. His selecting in the methods and manners of Cline e and Japanese artists has been obvious but le has not d dained to profit by the study of the modern maters of Europe uncharitable entici its lave been made of his so-called let very unmariation emiring a save been under of his so-called Mallerpea experiments (many of them fave in fluctuation particularly in lies studies of sun fluores, the made of the fluores of the many of them fluores. I for fluores of the made traggirates to so to one manners or you toght and deed passed that steep do not slow any contact and contains particularly in his studies of sunfineers, the masters of Langra whose magnificent contributions. But his many or goal and charitang studies of Indian to discover of Langra whose magnificent use of treets.



Porest by B B Mall erree

there is very little record of the monk artists worship of Nature for its own sake In I propen he was the scape as and does not emerge very much before the advent of the Dutch school though charming nature pieces are glimpsed in the background of most masters of the Ital an Renai sance And tree in the ministers of the Ital an Renai sance and tree in the ministures of the kangra school landscape does not figure independently. But it has to be admitted that Cerams potentially in the maker (I sun finares, the makers of hanges whose magnificent control over-liked is many or goal and of suning studies of loling to flower paneling and the transcended due to their classifications. But its many or and and et mining studes of Inhim to Source parading and its transcaledntal use of tree jitant fe is not edimenstrated in a stude of the plants and blossoms cannot be neglected with insidered to one and be have no and be about the purpose the purpose of the productions of a modern of others however ement let another works and not by a consideration of what he has

local needs, in so far as these do not conflict with the rights and laws of the larger units of which it is a part of the county, state or nation. In some states which have by their constitution or by legislative enactment granted home rule, the municipality draws up its own charter and has the people vote on it. The municipality is always subject to the control of the state legislature

Each of the 48 states has under the American a republican form of government and within the limit tations of the U S Constitution The states grant local government nowers not only to meorporated urban communities but also to their territorial sublivisions known as countries of which there are more than 3000 in the United States Thus the inhabitants of the United States may express their will and find a common protection in three levels-local state and national



The month meeting of a small town in the United States, I out governmental decisions are made directly by the accombied

In their government types of local government appropriations are discussed and threed upon for the cause from the direct government by town meetings as proment of public express such as the solvers of effe m New Lugiand to the representative system of defe gaing authority to elected representatives

The number and types of officials closen unfer the Inter-system must also very greath not only in most charitable institutions such as those for orphaus contained with the size of the community, but by the sized the mentally infirm come under the control control of the control of t uses of geographic conditions and of occupational and

economie differences A small tural mumericality has fewer requirements than one locate i on a harhor and which engages in that tone and foreign trade A tone on a taxin highway has need of more traffic officers than a narrow valley

ti wa with few cross-streets in the South and I ar West, the town meeting to non- year cantent

An open town meeting is called annually for the election of officers and committees Procedure requires that formal notice must be given of the time and place of the meeting with an outline of the business to be transacted and that this notice be posted in conspicuous places and printed in the town papers a certain number of days before the meeting

Since this town does not possess a town hall, since system the right to rule itself in its own way within schools are in ses ion, making the high school auditorrum maccessible and since no one of the three deno minutional clurches offers adequate facilities, the meeting is to be held in a hall, called the Lodge Hall which serves as the gathering place for many political and social affairs, such as dances masonic meetings, veterus reunions and home coming week festivities

It is spring and farmers living within the township drive in with their families to spend the day Most of

them bring a lunch basket, prefering-the day being warm-to cat outdoors in the Grove on the more edge at the outskirts of the town Relatives and acquaintances gather here in groups for a visit together before attending the afternoon meeting

Almost everyone regardless of age, attends the meeting, and all qualified voters arrive at their decisions on general problems through open discuss on and open voting either by a majority showing of hands or by the vocal remones of Aug and Nau In the matter of the election of officers written ballots are taken up

The meeting is called to order by the town clark who reads the n arrant 1 presiding officer, or molerator is then elected and business proceeds according to purliamentary rules

The first order of the las as the election of town off care for the carning your following that,

erre the cue of roals street | mos street lighting appropriations for education for the tubbe library for a so-called community chest' or charity foud (though and sin port of county or state) and for such specific cases as the erection of a new public huilding or the replacement of a damaged bridge Problems of epi-demies and health laws of water supply and fire protection may also come up for di cussion

This town while retaining in framework the town meeting system tends toward the representative formal Many towns in the mid mostern states which were of government resting less authority in its town Many towns in the in a serious have rectaned, meeting and leaving more decisions to be taken by its settled by pioneers from new analysis whereas elected officers as the need occurs throughout the

are to control epidemies by enforcing quarantine by requiring water analysis, drainage and food inspection and seeing that all health laws are enforced

This board of selectmen, or as it is also called town council, may look after the unkeep of the town waterworks, may investigate fire protection and appoint firemen, may authorize contracts for streetlighting, may decide upon the granting of liquor heenses and upon the keeping and sale of fire arms, may appoint a keeper of the cemetery, may regulate such traffic matters as breyching on the sidewalk and animals running at large , may take action on a great variety of matters of local interest. If important

upprepriations or decisions are involved, the council miv call for a special town inceting and put the queston to 1 an ral vote

In addition to the management of purely local ffors of the community the town acts as an agent if the state government for the carrying out of certain state laws and policies. It not only a se-ses un i collects state as well as local taxes but it enforces the health laws of the state and acts for the state in many other ways. Thus the governmental organizations overlap and merge it miny points the common good of the greatest number being always the deter mining factor -I SIS

TECHNIQUE OF DANCE IN SOUTH INDIA Br V R CHITRA

According to the accepted canons, the complete curn sulgerity

Natural threate image) showing the exqueste dance of Su a

as a matter of that of a coolered lady too-method a destined the treatment of the four Velax, taking the as a matter of that or a conduct hap too-measures a measure it is excise of the four. Yellas, taking somewhat of arts, poor mostly look, others become arrange and many degraded become less to absurd depths of the Sana Yella, the Exture and gesticulations from the

Accounts to the accepted canon, we compare the Account to Kalas (Arts) to make a man perfect in his

education and sixty four for ladies of a similar degree These included at one time beades the ordinary types of learning and writing ait of self-defence, art of dalliance art of clancing and even the art of sterling Amongst these, dance played no meignificant part end was hold in high e-teem

The art of acting in I dancingwhich in India no elsewhere-is closely recornited with drims and music is very meient, though to-day no we very little of the old Indian type of dancing as it was originally meant to be Being attributed to divine origin, this divine source is claimed not only for these elements of Himlu rulture that strive to express the spiritual a parations of man, such as poetry muse, but also such apparently lighter matters as eroties in explanation of this tendency can easily be found in the mode of life of the Hindu, as he hved at the dawn of history, occupied with his sacrificial rites and rituals, his teremonial offerings and prayers and viewing neither duty nor pleasure save in relation to his religious back ground It is house not quite surprising that Naty , Sastra, the service of dancing claimed a divine origin and that it was fathered by no less a derty than Brahma hunself-the creator of all that constitutes the Universe

Bharata, the author of Naty a Stelly narrates that at the request of Inles and other gods for a

number of victims of a particular age group to the common experience, and this is reflected in the higher found to be as follows

TABLE IV

	Religious-me	idedness at	aifferent o	lace
Age Males	0-10 2/274	10-20 2/208	20-30	30-40
Females	4/281	5/202	1/176 4/185	8/145 17/139
Age	40 50	ole IV—(Co 50-60		
Males	12/100	10/58	60 70 17/27	70 & over 11/12
Females From	39/93 the figures	51/59	41/29	14/12
		T 31	Was See	
Religi Age	ous mindedn	ess at differ	ent dges	c 10 000
Malea	0-10 73	10-20 96	20-30	30-40

96 Females 57 552 142 247 215 1.295 Table V-(Contd) \ga 40.50 50-60 60-70 Males 70 & over 1.200 1724 6.296 Females 9 166 4 192 8644 14 137 11 666 It will be noticed that religious mindedness increases

with age and that it increases by leaps and bounds at older ages both in the case of males and females One word of caution is necessary the figures for ages earlier than 30 may be either truly real or merely acci dental as they are based on very few observations Another curious fact is that in the case of males there is a continuous increase in religious-mindedness with age , but in the case of femsles there is a drop-a drop of quite 17 per cent at ages 70 and over from the figure for 'ages 60-70' Is it accidental or due to some fundamental basic social causes or causes? We shall attempt an answer later on

From the figures given in Table V we can calculate the relative rehmous-mindedness of the make and females at different ages Taking that of the males at each age group to be unity the religious mindedness of the females at different ages is found to be as follows

TABLE VI Relative religious-mindedness of Females

4	at diff	nindedness of Fe erent ages	males
Ags	0.10	10-20 20-30	30-40
ige	Table V	I-(Contd)	2 35
-8*		H60 60.70	70 Lover

The religious mindedness of the females is always Widowe greater than that of males reaching a relative maximum at ages 50-60 It may be urged that religious-mindedness at carly ages as shown by our method of calculating at is not very real as the children have no great volution is not very rear as the canadrea make no great volunta-in the matter and they may have merely accom rained their parents and grand parents. This is particularly and specially true of infants at breast But this charge is only partially true. We must not forget the social fact that when an elderly member of the family proposes to go on a pifgranage, children partly out of affection for that member partly out of an inmate love of change and adventure and partly out of what is true rel grone-mindedness-a resultant and product of the traditions and culture of the family and its entironments accompany him Lyen there our girls are more Techonate and more religious-mended. This is our

proportion to population of that age group, and it is relative religious-mindedness at early ages in Table VI

While males of all civil conditions go on pilgram ages, independent of their particular civil condition , of our females widows mostly attend pilgrimages partly out of a sense of religious duty and partly out of the fact that they have less social obligation or obligations to the family It is inculcated in our religious books that widows should spend their time in religious exercies Hence among the pilgrims we generally find a er large proportion to be widows. The result is that the relative religious-mindedness of the females is partly dependent on the number of widows at each age-group The number of Hindu widows per 1000 females of al civil conditions at each age group as in 1931 is shown in the following Table VII

TABLE VII (No of widows per 1,000 females of all civil conditions) 0.10 10-20 20,30 30.40 92 4 7 16 1 31 8 Table VII-(Contd) Age 40.50 50-60 60-70 70 & over 41 9 37 9 10 4

The number of widows reaches a peak at ages 40-50, while the relative religious mindodness reaches the peak at ages 50-60 This does not seem to us to be purely accidental but connected in some way which we are unable to find out at present

The proportion of widows to total number of females of a particular ags group incienses with aga The relevant facts are tabulated in Table VIII below

TABLE VIII Per 1,000 females of all ages and all own conditions

Age Total	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40
Females of that	281	202	185	139
age group Widows	0 92	4 7	16 1	31 8
Percentage	03	2 3	2 3	22 9
	Lable	VIII-(Co	outd)	
Age Total	40 50	50-60	60-70	70 & ove
Females of that	93	59	29	12
See eee				

age group 41 9 37 9 23 8 10.4 45 1 64 2 82 1 88 6 Religious-mindedness is expected to increase with

age, both among the males and the females This is si equally the case with widows So for ages where the proportion of widows is very large, ordinarily we would expect religious-mindedness to increase absolutely if not relatively to males. Why then the religiousmindednes of females has decreased from 14 137 for 'ages 60-70 to 11,666 for 'ages 70 and over' [See Table VII To us the economic dependence of Hadu widowa scems to be partly a cause At the age, when the grand mother is more dependent upon her grandsons than upon her sons she is not expected to go on pilgrimages for economic reasons in spite of her greater religious-mindedness due to ago We are not, however,

certain, and we suggest this explanation as a probable til a may be a source of error. But as Hinduism 15 cause

In the above analysis we have used our Bengal of the error due to this cause is likely to be quite experience of social phenomena to all India statistics small,

THE POETRY OF EZRA POUND

BY B MIRANDA MA

EFER is perhaps no better index to the state of Eng sh poetry in the first decade of the present century ian that Alfred Austin was the Poet Laureale sidges and Swinburge Kipling and Yeats were also tere but they enjoyed an uncertain measure of opularity Poetry seemed an effete far off thing not living force permeating the soul of the nation A aint ray of hope penetrated the thickening gloom then the Georgian Revolt announced stself was a brief reawakening. A succession of new stars segan twinkling in the poetic firmsment of England but, alse the promise was more than the fulfilment The Georgana failed to reach the masses for the) still clung to a tradition which had become with time as rigid and as tyrannous as Mr Barrett of Wimpole Stream

The remedy against this hopelessness came from across the Atlantic Ears Pound and T S Eliot felt the need for revitalising poetry in order to realize its potentialities as an instrument capable of expressing with trulb and amotion the sections turme | which characterises twentieth cantury life A new technique had to be avolved and even if the postic expensence was fundamentally as old as poetry steelf (for no poetry is entirely new) the old wine had to be put in new botiles to present the flavour Ezra Pound had the courage -though one dare not say of genue-to gre tie lead With a flair for the niceties of language and a keenly perceptive ear he studied the technique of verse and sensed intuitively rather than by conscious effort the wonderful possibilities of new rbythms I fly on the wings of an unknown cloud he cries out For him a noem was a song a symphony not less complexted than an orchestral pece. Don't magine" he warns us 'that the art of poetry s any support than the art of music. It is this gots for the subtleties and complexities of metrical music that makes Pound one of the major impovalors of our poetry "He has done most of lying men says Carl andburg to more new impulse in portry" Surely he is one of the leaders of new" poetry

Exes Pound was born in Idaho U S t in 1885 Having graduated in the University of Pennsylvania he travelled to Europe with a view to write a thesis on Lope de Vega Howerer Vis interest in the Proven cal and Italian poetry led him away from his purpose as he widened his acquaintance with the Troubadours he became aware of the inertness of contemporary

to the rich accents of the medieval singers? Pound frit that ie would do something about it and in 1908 he left America to settle in Europe for good

fundamentally the same all over India the magnitude

After a brief stay in Italy where he published his first collection A Lume Spenio Pound went to London sceling such as love Beauty somewhat after my stering such as love freatly somewhat after my fashion He met beats who influenced much of his early poetry Pound was also influenced by Browning Swinburne and the poets of the Ninetica After all no poet can be absolutely original The ac-called original poet only works on the achievements of his preducessora and develops the r technique Pound a earlier poems indeed all bis poems are strongly remini cent hut they belong to him no less than Shakespeare a playa belong to Shakespeare For taminiscanca is a law not a privilage and we may add quoting Mr Charles Williams It is a sign of what may turn out to be a growing tendency on the part of English verse. So rich is now our inharitance of associations in literature that it is beginning to be difficult to avoid them

In 1909 Pound published Personaa and Exultations the latter containing the Sessua Allaforts & remarkable tour de force revaaling Lound's mastery of the Provenest art. Both these volumes were well received Pound could now adventure further. He had perfected h s acqua ntance with He Troubadours He lad learnt the art of the Italian poets notably Dante and Guido Cavalcanti He now met T E Hulme and joined the Imagest movement. The Imag sta sought to replace the outworn conventional forms by pure sers-tore to which an image is the resonant heart of an exqu ste moment Pound was still very full of his Provenced masters and according to F S Flint added no hing to the Imag st movement Let on the death of Hulme he assumed the leadersh p of the I nagust school and even published Des Imagales An Antho logy in 1914 But Pound's affiliation with the Imprists did not last long Tlough later he styled himself a Vorticist his reputation had been made and he could now command an aud ence independently II s Canzons were experly welcomed He next published the Reposter an attempt at Symbol m in the French style He translated Guido Cavalcanti and the Japanese Proh plays What Iresh fields and pastures new were there to be tried in the technique of verse?

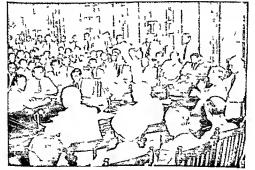
Pound became literary executor of the late Ernest Penollosa and began publishing translations from the Ci mese He was evidently not new to translation But the Chuese poems raised a veritable hornets nest about English poetry What was this hogwash" compared his earn. He was denounced as an ignorant fraud a



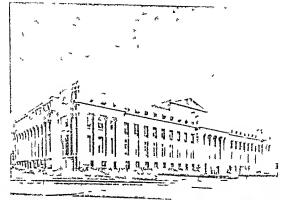


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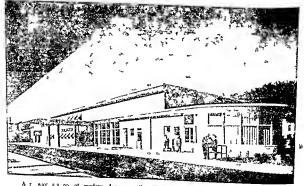
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The fit Press Conference tell by be manbe of eBr tiCab ne Vixon at \est Deb



The legulative building at Man la The Phil ppines π il achieve complete independence on July 4 1946 following the coming elections



Ar way sa on of modern design n the USA Ingewadows flood lente or v high

THIRD PARTITION OF BENGAL?

By DERAIVOTT BURMAN

Lian Poland, Bengal today faces the possibility of a The second one took place in 1911 when, at the time of unsettling the settled fact, four of the most resourceful districts of Bengal were cut out and joined to the newly created province of Bihar and Orissa This second partition was effected like the first one in flagrant disregard of popular opinion and the accepted principles had down by the Government themselves, but as the leaders were exhausted end as the full agnificance of this partition was not well understood at the time there was no active opposition to it Today we are facing the danger of a third partition with an equally thoughtless and flerence

OFFICIAL VIEW ON PARTITION

Lovat Frager has at length explained the official view of the first partition. He says that the chief reason unquestionably was that the task of the Government was beyond its strength " The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal had to administer in 1903, an area of 189 000 sq miles with a population of 78 millions No other protincial edministrator in India had so huge a charge and it was complicated by the obstacles to rapid travel In a Note prepared by Sir Andrew Fraser in February 1901, the need of a redrawing of provincial boundaries was suggested in May, 1902 the famous Roand and Round Note" of Lord Curson was written which was secured and published by the Stateman for which the newspaper was punished by withholding from it the courtery of the usual supply of official informations For several months the Secretaries wrote about the proposals, built upon them and avoived fresh schemes for the rearrangement of the Eastern provinces of Bengal and Assam Curron himself wrote

"becretaries end Deputy Secretaries have been calmy carying about and rearranging provinces on paper colouring and recolouring the map of lodia according to geographical, hatorical, political or inguistic considerations—in the manuar that appealed most as therefore. most to their fancy

bir John Howett suggested the transfer of the port of Chittagong to Assam Early in 1903 Sir Andrew Frager, then Lt Governor of Bengal, followed up Sir John Hewetta recommendation by propounding a much larger scheme which was the real general of the partition of Bengal. The main arguments advanced were that the administration of the districts of Dacon and Mymensingh was excessively defective, and that Eastern Bengal needed more immed ate per-onal con tact with the higher authorities. It was, therefore proposed to attach these districts as well as the division of Chittagong to Assam Lord Curson for the first time recorded his general approval of this scheme about the middle of 1903 At the end of the year the proposals were made public. The chief reason assigned were that the Bengal Government needed rel of from its excessive burdens, that the outlying districts of the prosince required more efficient administration , and that Assam should have an outlet to the sea which it would find at Chittagong

In April, 1904 Curson went to England to report third partition. The first partition was made in 1905, to the British authorities. As a result of the discussions there the project continued to grow After his return in February, 1905, the Government of India sent their final proposals to Mr Brodrick (later Lord Middleton), the Secretary of State for India They were astictioned by him on June 9 and the Resolution of the Govern ment of India promulgating the decision was dated July 19

The new province included in addition to Awam, Chittegong Dacca and Rajshahi Divisions It had an area of 106,540 miles and a population of 31 millions of whom 13 millions were Muslims and 12 milliona Hindus About the Muslim of Eastern Bengal, Loyat Fracer sava

They are not of alien rare but are mostly the descendants of large batches of forced converts made by the early Mahommedan invaders."

Old Bengal received the eddstron of the district of Sambalpur and certain Onya atetes on its wastern frontier and was left with 141,580 sq miles of territory with a population of 54 millions of whom 42 millions were Hindu and 9 million Muslims Lord Curron had suggested the name of North Eastern Province for the new one but the Secretary of State named it Eastern Bengal and Amam

There were several causes which led to the orgamisstion of the agitation against the partition According to Sir Andrew Fraser the first and most immediate was that it seemed likely to atrike at two vested interests One was the Calcutta Bar The Bar saw that the creation of a new province must inevitably lead to the creation of a separate High Court, all the wealth end weight of the Calcutta Bar were therefore thrown in the fight against the scheme. The other was the Calcutta newspapers They also according to Fraser, leared that the regeneration of Dacca as the capital of the new province would bring about the foundation of fresh new-papers and that the people of Eastern Bengal would then turn to Dacca for their news rather than to Calcutta Lovat Fraser adds two more reasons eez, that passion against Curson had been roused among educated Bengali Hindus for his Universities Act and that there was the undoubted growth of a unity of sentiment among Bengab Hindus.

PROPERS PROPERT

Although administrative reasons were put forward to explain the partition a desire to erect a bulwark of fanatic and reactionary Muslim bloc behind the pertution as a set-off against Hindu progress wis decemble hawab Salimullah of Dacca was induced to establish the Muslim League and he received financial and from the Government for this purpose This and subsequent measures leave little room for doubt as to the real intents of the partition

The partition was given effect to on October 16 1905 People's protest and opposition was univeral and unprecedented in the history of this country. From December 1903 to October 1905 more than 2000 public meetings attended by 500 to 50 000 people were held in different parts of East and West Bengal to project

against the partition. The resolutions unanimously adopted at these meetings were regularly submitted to the Government of India as well as to the Secretary of State The people of United Bengal met five times at the Calcutta Town Hall to give expression to their feeling Many Muslims also joined in the pratest Memorials were submitted by the Indian Association British Indian Association the Bengal Landhulders' that Association as well as by nearly all the important and recognized public bodies and Associations in either part of the province In July, 1905, a mammoth representation over the signatures of about 70000 people of all classes and communities was submitted to the Secretary of State from East Bengal The Indian press both in Bengal as well as in other provinces, were unanimous in their condemnation of the partition and even a large section of the Anglo Indian pre-s including the Englishman and the Statesman joined in the protest The Statesman gave nut the real truth when it wrote

"The Government is well aware that its scheme is a direct attack upon the solidarity and the growing political strength of the Bengal race"

The Indian National Congress repeated its protest year after year 'The revolutionary movement took deep root in Bengal The intensity of the sgitation was such that Lord Curzon himself was unable to defend the measure in the House of Lords and was forecd to go so far as to practically disavow its authorship and throw the re-ponsibility upon Lord Middleton and Lord Ampthall. Muslima of West Bengal were throughout opposed to it During the earlier stages of the agitations the Muslims of Eastorn Bengal were also opposed to it Ishwaja Attikullah brother of Nawah Salimullah of Daces speaking at the Congress of 1000 said

I may tell you at once that it is not correct that Muslims the partition of Bengal fire real fact is that it is partition of Bengal fire real fact is that it is a only a few leading Milhomedians who for their own partition of the province were needed to relieve the burgroses supported the measure and advantage of the province were needed to relieve the majoraces supported the measure.

Tile Central Mahommedan Association in a representation to the government submitted through its Secretary, Nawab Sied Ameer Hossain CIE observed

"My Committee are of opinion that no portion of the Bengali speaking race should be spared from Bengal without the clearest necessity for such separation and they think in the present case, such necessity does not exist

While many Mussalmans joined in the protest there were very few demonstrations in support of it Fanning of the Muslim fanaticism coupled with cash and political bribes gradually slowed down the intensity of Muslim opposition to the partition and ultimately succeeded in veering many of them round in support of the scheme

Within eighteen months of the partition rints broke out at Jamalpur (Mymensingh) Rajshahi and elsewhere in the new province. In all these cases the instigators and the rioters were Mu hims There were 1 no nots in Western Bengal and nn uppression on the Muslims where they were in a hopeless minority. The 2 East Bengal riots had been preceded by the publication of a highly inflammatory pampliet known as the Red Pamplet and by the preachings of fanatical 3 Moulavis Strange expectations had been roused in the minds of the Mahommedan mob A Muslim Magistrate trying some of the Muslim noters observed in his judgment that evidence showed that

'The accused had read over a notice to a crowd of Mussalmans and had told them that the Govern ment and the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca had passed orders to the effect that nobody would be punished for plundering and oppressing the Hindus

Barnville ICS, S D O, of Jamalpur, Mymensingh, in his report on communal riots wrote

Some Mussalmana proclaimed by beat of drums that the Government had permitted them to loot the Hindus"

The Bed Pamphlet declared that

Among the causes of degradation of Mahome dans is their association with the Hindus' and that among the means to be adopted for the amehoration of the Alahommedana is the buycotting of the

Such languages and such sentiments had never been heard of before the days of the partition

READJUSTMENT OF THE BOLNDARY

Under the auspices of the Indian Association a largely and influentially signed memorial was sent to the Vicerny in June 1911, which suggested modification of the partition and reconstitution of the prosince of Bengal on a linguistic basis. In the previous year, Bhupendranath Basis had visted England as a delegate of the Indian Association to confer with the Secretary of State for India and members of the Parliament on the same question. He raised the problem afresh in the Imperial Council but it fell on doal ears Samsul-Huda from Eastern Bengal and Mazhar-ul Huq from Behar were ranged against him and the British politi cians took their shelter behind these two reactionary

administration of Bengal, the most appropriate division ewolfor as of bluods

Lt Governorship of Pannal

	are Governorship of	Bengai	
1	Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi	Area	Population
	Two Districts of Chots Name	76 000	41,250 000
	tiz, Manbhum and Hassachant	21 000	2,500 000
3	Assam	56 000	5 600 000
4	Cooch Behar Stllim and	143 000	49 350 000
Hill Tipperah	8 000	800 000	
		151 000	50 150 000

	Lt Guternorship of Bih	ar and On	88a
١,	Paina Bhagalour and Torbut	Area	Population
:	Divisions Three Districts of Chota Nagpi one Palaman Ranchi and	44 000 ur,	21000000
	Singhbhum Orissa and Sambalpur Feudatory States of Chata No.	15,000 13 000	2,500 000 5 000 000
	and Orresa	30 000	3,500 000
		102 000	35 000 000

On August 25, 1911, Government of India, in a planters would dominate, as they really did Association that the Freningery or Designs of State Regal transfer or the Market of College and Goalbara, (a) the The following are the mineral resources of the with (i) the districts of Sylhet and Goalpara, (ii) the The follow district of Manbhum, (iii) the Santal Parganas, (iv) the ceded districts Pargana of Dhalbhum in the district of Singhbbum Purnicah Sugar and (1) the portion of the district of Purnea to the Manham Abr east of the Mahananda river

In the Congress of 1911 the principle was laid down that all the Bengali-speaking tracts should be brought under the Government of Bengal and all the Hands-speaking tracts placed under the Lt Governor of Bihar According to this arrangement the Bihan leaders themselves publicly suggested that the portions of Purnes and Maldah to the east of the Mahananda which is the linguistic and ethnic boundary between Bengal and Bibar should go to Bengal and the western portions of these two districts come to Bihar Similarly such tracts in the Santal Parganaha where the prevail ing language to Bengalt should go to Bengal and the Hindispeaking tracts of the district remain in Bihar as for Chota Nagpur the whole district of Manbhum and Parganah Dhalbhum of Singhbhum district were Bengali-speaking and they should go to Bengal-the rest of the division which was Hinds-speaking remaining in Bibar

THE SECOND PARTITION

The pledge of a just and fair distribution of term tories between the three provinces of Bengal Bibar and Assum was not redeemed and the words of the despatch of August 25, 1911 were not bonoured After the declaration unsettling the settled fact readjustment of boundaries was done in an arbitrary fashion Bengal was subjected to the second partition by which Purnea Social Persona Manbhum and Dhaidhum were cut out and touned to Bihar The two Bengals were unsted but the seed of communation was sought to be firmit Planted in Lastern Bengal by the establishment of a Esparate University at Dacca. The proposal for the retablehment of the Dicca University was made subhe in a way which gave rie to suspicion in the minds of the people Provision of separate representation of Muslims on the Convocation and Council of the new measure

This second partition was cleverly effected with the object of weakening the economic resources of Bengal The successful method of agitation followed by the Bergali Hindus possibly led the British to think that if a sol d and united Bengal could gain economic strangth it would prove a menace to Bertish Imperialism Bengal had not at that time become conscious of the wast economic potentialities in her undeveloped western da incle. She was also exhausted after nearly ten years I satense sentation, Taking advantage of this situation baned to Bihar in flagrant breach of the Government's own promises. The result was that Br tab interest in

The de patch laid down the principle that the Benguh-western districts of Bengal where British merchants speaking Divisions should form one province and that controlled about 50 per cent of the total Indian coal "It is in the highest degree desirable to give the Hinds speaking people now included within the proxime of manganese and copper, were handed over to another Dengtl a separate administration." The principle of week Government of Shar and Ornes Fortunately. larguilte affinit, as a bass of territorial re-distribution us, the iron ore of the Singhbhum district, which was thus clearly laid down In the light of this despatch amounts to about to per cent of the total Indian Surendranath Baneries claimed, on behalf of the Indian production came into Indian hands. Only jute and Association that the Presidency of Bengal should be a little amount of tea in the Duars remained for

Wanbhum Abrasives a bestos barytes building materisks fire clay, china clay, coal copper, glass sands, gold iron kyanite lead and miver jimestone, manganese mica mineral pigments mineral waters sand ateatite apatite, hismuth corundum, titanium

Scatal Parganas Building materials fire clay, china clay coal copper lead and silver, mineral pigments mineral waters sand gem-stonea (agate and amethyst)

Singhbhum Abrasives (garoet and quarts), apatite, achestos barytes building materiala chromite, china clay copper glass sands gold iron, kyanite, lead-ether mica mangasena, mineral pigmente, refractory materials (quarts schut), aleatite, sanadium jaspar and quartz erystala

How these valuable minerals have been explosted and wasted by the British merchants for their immedrate gain to the detriment of national interests taking full advantage of the weak government of Bihar and Oresa will be narrated in a later chapter Only one instance of coal wastage ought to be illustrative Memour of the Geological Survey of India, Dr Dunn tells us about coal losses in mining

"There losses may be very considerable, and the tife of some coal fields depends on only one or two scame and not on total reserves lience only a frac-tion of total reserves of coal may be available, it a doubtint whether even 30 per cept can be counted

If good quality coking coals are considered and assuming a con-umption of four million tons per year Fox (Sir Cyril Fox for a long time Direcor of the Geological Survey of India) es imales the hie of the reserves at 400 years which is reduced to 200 years for an extraction of 50 per cent But these colong coals are now being used for other purposes bender the manufacture of metallurgical coke and if this tibut a practice is continued For after about 40 years. This remark applies particularly to the Jhana field."

any strong government would not have permitted for a single day this emister practice of a deliberate waste of this vital resource of the nation

Great care has been taken since the first partition, specially made the second one to keep the Bengali Hindu out of the administrative and economic field Bengulees need not apply-became a special feature in ad advertuemen a for Government posts Bengales her undereloyed wes ern districts were cut away and Hindu was thus outled from the administrative field even at the rak of a serious breakdown in administrative efficiency Only those Bengalees who were absoten was handed over to a weak Assam where the lutely indespensable in key positions were relained. Bengalee businessmen were also very severely attacked force whose real object is to exterminate the Bengalee

THE THEE PARTITION The third partition is coming with a redoubled decades to come

The Swadeshi movement of Bengal gavo a fillip to Hindu race Very cleverly Bengal is being pushed to a Indian industry Nonnationals of this province were tight coroer with only two alternatives—either accept quick to seize this new opportunity and immediately whole Rengal as Pakistan or bow down to another came to exploit Bengal Our Swadesh sentiment put a partition. We can accept neither and must protest high premium on non Bengali cloth and other products against both. In the name of protection of backward for the simple reason that they were Indian British communities the fanning of the fanalicism of Muslim business allied with Marwan fortune-seekers in driving masses began with the ultimate result that the whole Bengalee businessmen out of the jute trade Bengalee or a greater portion of Bengal is going to be handed peasants produced jute, Bengalee aratdars brought them over to a body of converts who are backward in every to Calcutta, but it could not be sold here except through respect to the Bengalee Hindu Handing over political Marsan deslers A gentlemene agreement operated power to a between community at the surest way to with full virour behind the back of the Bengalee prevent may progressee more ment in Bengal Than Hindu who had been put on the black list of the British trick if not prevented will be ruinous for both the trader Bengales enterprisem of Swadeshi industries Hindu and the Muslim masses It will retain Bengal as a dumping ground of joint exploitation by the British

and the non Bengalce Hindu Muslim traders for

CURRENT IDEOLOGIES IN POLITICS

Br D V RAMA RAO, MA, LLB

Ir is noteworthy that the age we live in issuranted by formula by several thinkers Bernard Shaw, for instance, an increasing interest in political ideologies in preference to religious cultural ethical or oven sociological and economic ideologies. It is interesting to note that saveral ideologies which originated as intellectual or cultural ones tend to merge to-day into some one or other of the current political doctrines As such it may be not only interesting but also instructive to study briefly the broad features of and the principles underlying some of the political theories and ideologies which have of late been not only receiving increasing interest but have actually been influencing people to the extent of making them participate in great movements involv ing radical social changes

For greater clanification the current ideologies may be divided into three categories | Tirst, those that may be described as essentially political ideologies under which may be grouped Democracy, Totalitarianism and Imperialism secondly, those that may be described as quasi political since their scope is far beyond merely political implications under which may be grouped Fascism Federalism Internationalism and Nationalism, Nihilism and Anarchism which are largely intellectual may also be included in this group Lastly, those which are mostly economic in their implications but having a considerable political significance too Such are Capitalism Socialism Trade Unionism Syndicalism and Communism

Taking up the first namely Democracy one is at once reminded of that famous saying of the great American President Abraham Lincoln "Government of the people by the people for the people" This is alight in theory but in actual practice one is con fronted by many difficulties. Democracy as is evolved out of centuries by the experience of various nationsparticularly England and America which have always carried the democratic tradition with the utmost care within their homes-when reduced to a practical proposition means only two things Freedom of openion and assocation, and freedom to exercise the right to vote There

has pointed out that unless the people are politically educated enough to exercise their vota with sufficient knowledge and discretion democracy may result in the virtual representation of people's ignorance This is to s certain extent true That is why it is now universally recognised that for democracy to be successful the electorate should be sufficiently educated An oducationparticularly political—can be possible only when there is freedom of expression. In India where the large majority of the people are illiterate, it may be argued, what chance there can be for democracy to be success ful But the people even if they do not understand all the details of the different programmes and state policies have none the less an instinctive commenseese and they elect those in whom they have confidence and whom they consider their best friends. This is the reason for the unprecedented success of the Indian National Congress both during the 1937 elections as well as the recent elections to the Central Assembly-which, by the way proves that even an illiterate electomic may not be wanting in political alertness

While as a general rule it may be stated that democracy will be successful to the extent the electorate is politically alert it should not be forgotten, however that democracy is not only a principle but also a grow ing tradition, it is not only a system of government but also a method of political training This is the reason why in countries like England and America democracy 15 so successful where the electorates are fairly well educated and where the democratic tradition is one of continuous growth It may be concluded, then that democracy is preferable to any other known system of government whether a country is advanced or not, for want of a better alternative

Coming now to Totalitarianism it may be, at once, atated that it is directly opposed to democracy Totalitanansen means the embodiment of the state in one supreme dictatorship While the idea underlying demodealon, one present to exercise our super a series that the state of state derives its power from the been a great deal of criticism spanet this working individual citizens in totalitanium the idea is that the

and welface of the individual is the primary concern of Radyard hipling who sang. the same while in totalitarianism the individual as such has no rights at all , consequently there are on funds mental rights of the citizen here. Neither freedom of expression nor freedom to exercise the right to vote is respected and all power is concentrated in one supreme dictatorship who is the embodiment of the state If the all powerful dictator (a dictatorship in some instances may consist of more than one dictator) is binevolent a toubtanan state may prove advantageous in some repects as prolonged parliamentary debates adjournments and delays can be avoided Apert from the loss of political education which parliamentary debates provide the real difficulty with a dictatorship is that there is no guarantee that the dictator will always prove benevo.ent, and there is no easy governmental machinery to be rid of the dictator when the people want to. More often than not dictators have proved lyrannical This is the great danger of sllowing all power to be concentrated in the hands of one man It is were to remember that physical power has always a tendency to corrupt. In this connection it may be men somed that some have described Mahatma Ganiful as a diciator This is not only amusing but about because Gandbur's power over the people is derived by his preachings and the moral influence he wields but not by any physical power. In the political concept of dictatorship, the dictators power has the sanction of the seen, at once, how highly misleading it is to talk of either Gandhiji or Vallabhbhar Patel or even the Congress High Command as distatorships The Congress as it is to-day is one of the most democratic organisations in the world because it not only recognises the twin principles of freedom of expression and the right of every adult to voto but also because it relies on ac physical force behind to coerce any one Although dictatorship emerging from the doctrine of the total tarian state will be repugnant to most of the people as the great danger of its leading to tyraony is ever present yet, at certain entical epochs people of various countries seem to welcome it, or at least submit to it Thus for instance not only Germany and Italy but Turkey under Lemai l'asha an i Japan under the I'mperor, Hirohito could be described as dictatorships Even Russia under Stal n, although it is carrying on a great experiment to achieve economic equity may be described as a dictator ship in a way because the freedom of opinion which is to be generally found in democratic countries is lacking in Russis In London's Hyde Park any one can preach about communism and publicly entirese the Prime Ministers policy but one dare not preach about capitalism or enticise Stalms policy to Russia It should be remembered then that a capitalist country can have an absolutely democratic form of government and a country adopting a socialistic economy may have w ruthless dictatorahip.

Coming next to Imperatism at as nothing but the extens on of undue political influence by a nation beyond its geographical boundaries which virtually means domination of one nation by snother England France Holland and Japan till it was defaated recently, may be uted as the most imperalistic nations during these two centuries Impersism which may be defined as political aggression chiefly for economic exploitation One of the greatest chempions of the democratic can have little to be easi in its favour, as we sli bitterly principle of federalism and internationalism is our great

traineduals exact for the state. In democracy the growth know, except, perhaps, that it can produce poets like

"East 19 Last and West 19 West And the twain shall never meet !"

Coming next to the second category of ideo'og.es, namely Quan rolliters let us take up Faction, one of the mart discussed ideologies in recent times Several people believe that fascism is only the manifestation of carutalism in its last desperate a age and as such the enemy of soc slam. If that were so it is difficult to understand why Germany concluded a pact with Russia in the beginning of the war that recently ended and world war against Region I and Prance both capitalist countries One could understand Russias anxiety to conclude a pact with Germany for reasons of military unpreparedness but what could have prevented Germany from concluding pacts with Ingland and France and attacking Russia directly? Fascism being opportunist and Machinellian scems to be neither the friend of expitalism por the enemy of socialism. It may be noted that fa-cut countries have treated both the employer and the employee with equal ruthlesmess and introduced measures which may be taken as steps towards socialistic economy Parcism is not anti-socialist but is anti classwar since from its view point the doctrine of classway to a discotegrating influence in national life Fascient glorifies aggreeave patriotism utterly divegard. ing the rights of other nations Fascism is avowedly and democratic and opposed to internationalism Fascism believes in the totalitarian state but it should not be taken as synonymous with dictatorship for while dictatorship is eventually a political concept fastism may he described as a socio-political philosophy (or perhaps maledy) resulting from a feeling of frustration and also the wr tings of persons like Nictasche Houston Chamber tain and Rosenberg While Fascism has evoked qualities The raff nehing loysity and iron discipline it has also been responsible for some of the worst enmes the norll has witnessed Passerm as it has manifested itself recently can hardly be called a progressive force being largely reactionary but a should be remembered that the doctrine of classwar is not a little responsible for the emergence of fasciem in this century

Taking next Federalism it is perhaps correct to describe it as a principle rather than an ideology. It is an extension of the democratic principle into a wider sohere Lederalism is applicable not only in the political field but also in such as economic and cooperative enterprises. It stands for decentralisation of power sa egunat central sation. Il India were to have a tederal government for instance the federal government would erive its power from the provinces which form the federal units and the provinces in their turn denve their power from there citizens.

Internationalism at may be noted as closely affect to federalism for the ultimate ideal of a democratio world federation would be impossible unless all nations rultivate an international outlook, To cultivata an international outlook need not necessarily mean that one should cease to be a nationalist It means only that while nations should strive to attain their fullest growth in the best of their traditions they should be careful to see that their interests are not allowed to come into conflict with the legitimate interests of other nations

national leader Pandit Jawaharial Nehru It will be seen, collousness on the part of any particular class of and internationalism are intimately related on the other

It may be a ked how the democratic tradition of England at home can be reconciled with her imperialist policy abroad This is indeed, an anomaly, but buman nature itself is anomalous. The only explanation is that while the Englishman believes passionately in demo-cracy at home, when leaving the shores of Britain he seems to leave democracy behind On the same analogy, as thinkers like Bertrand Russel have pointed out, the possibility of a country being eocialist at home and capitalist abroad may not be ruled out. It is interesting to note in this connection that the democratic idea is receiving an altogether new interpretation on a for higher level by the great experiment in nonviolence that is being carried on by Mahatma Gandhi who is not only the greatest messenger of peace hving to-day but who is likely to be recorded in history as the greatest democrat of the twentieth century

Coming to Nationalism, it is to be remembered, that the term is far more comprehensive than the term patriotism Nationalism should not be confused with the blind and fanatical particulars of the kind 'my country right or wrong 'Nationalism in its best easy is only a faith in the culture and tradition of a nation and an aspiration to be free to attain fullest expression National leadership, it may be noted, is far more embracing than mere political leadership Dayanand, Vivekananda Bankim Chandra, Tilak, Poet Rabindranaili, and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya may be cited as some of our foremost national feaders of recent

The phenomenal all round awakening which Gandhiji has brought about in so short a time is, indeed, miraculous and I e is perhaps, the greatest national leader our country has produced during the fast ten centuries or more Nationalism is unfortunately, a much abused term these days and the nationalist sentiment is so percented and exploited as to pave the way for it to emerge as one brand or other of fascism Nationalism in its trucst sense however, helps not only to bring out all that is finest in a country but also to contribute s country a best to the world

Vihilism which originated in Russa during the later part of the last century is largely the result of intellectiral idealism and has been instrumental in spreading anarel ist doctrines | articularly in the European coun-

Both Nibil sm and Anarchism although they have had their chare in influencing the political thought of the last century are however devoid of pelitical realism and as such may not be include! in a discussion of current publical ideologies

Coming to the last extegory Capitalism is too wellknown to need much elaboration Capitalism recognises two pir ci, les, namely freedom of reonomic enterprice and recognition of the private profit motive. But in actual practice this has risulted in freedom to exploit and as such at has been responsible for several exita The is largely the result of the unforceren and uncontrolly be forces that I are teen released by the ray id meet anisation of in listry and allowing the dectrine of luser fam, i.e., free and uncontrolled commercial enter; me to exercise its influence beyond the limits of

then, that while impensism, fascism and totalitanamism society. The old world conception of capitalism, howare closely allied on the one hand democracy, federalism ever is no more popular and thanks to the influence of progress ve opinion all over the world, irrespective of any class-interest, the nature and scope of capitalist enterprise is being increasingly modified so that the existing gulf between capitalism and socialism tends to become narrower and narrower in future

Socialism, it should be remembered, is not a set doctrine but a growing idea and as such tends to take different shapes in different parts of the world according to the conditions obtaining in and the needs of each particular country Socialism which is gaining popularity every day aims at removing economic inequity by state control and regulation of all economic and commercial enterprise It also aims at eliminating the private profit motive Socialism, it may also be noted, is not incompatible with nationalism while to bring about international eocialism the pre requisite is the establish ment of a democratic world federation Socialism as an idea has progressed a great deal since the time of Karl Marx and thanks to the efforts of intellectual groups like the l'abians and thoughtful writers like Bertrand Rusself and Dr Bhagwan Das, to mention a few, it is much better understood today than it was a few years sgo and irrespective of any group-interest it is becoming increasingly popular with progressive opinion all over the world

Trade Unionism and Syndicalism owe their inspiration to socialist thought but they are more or less local developmenta and their immediate goal is confined to bringing about among workers a consciousness of the strength of organised labour. While Syndicalism has been popular in France, Trade Unionism and Guild Socialism have flourished in the Anglo-Saxon countries

Comme then, lastly to Communism, it should be remembered, that it is both a method as well as a politico economio doctrine The common belief that communism is an extreme form of socialism is nomewhat hazy The Communist method s.c., class-war and the establishment of a proletarian dictatorship may be however, described as extreme Karl Marx no doubt thought that a class-war would be mevitable but his conclusion was based on conditions obtaining in his day when franchise was very much himited To-day, however, there is no reason why it should not be possible to introduce a socialistic economy purely by democratic and constitutional means unless of course progressive views were to be always the monopoly of only a particular section of the people It is said that Marx on the eve of his death, exclaimed "Think God I am not a Marxist", meaning thereby that he was not a dogmatist which unfortunately cannot be said of his followers today Had Marx been alive, today, in all probability he would have modified his views about the inevitability of the class-war and the desirability of establishing a proletaman dictatorship

The Communist approach to the Socialist gost being neither dispassionate nor comprehensive can handly be described as objective. The Gandhian approach in contrast is refreshingly free from all cynic sm and based as it is on love instead of hatrel it is the Gandhian way that will triumph ultimately if humanity as a whole is progressive While Communism is increasingly erming to be viewed as more reactionary, if an erablitionary a new influence and outlook in the slispe Chirff free to exercise us intusting tections are number of transmission in story but surely cinciana-ts utility rather than deliberate exploitation or inferent a new star of hope from a wear) and cluster world of Gandhian socialism is alouly but surely emerging as

STATES IN INDIAN CONSTITUTION

By NAGENDRA NATH CHANDA

the second great hurdle in the race for Indian Susray Even in the late forties of the twentieth century the princes have remained so many mediaval despots—an anachronism in this age of democracy As a State Dieta-tor, an Indian prince like Stalin or Hitlar could have done immense good to his country But this was not to be About the Indian princa Sir John Stratchay observed an 1911

"He has at his disposal in many takes very considerable resources. Wine and upright chiefs fol lowed by worthy successors might bring their States into a condition of almost Utopian prosperity

But unfortunately the princes have cared more for their personal gains than for their people's benefit to the consequent material backwardness of the States as compared to the provinces Many princes like those of Indore and Nabha have been deposed for murule but the real remedy for such misrula has not in such deposition but in the democratisation of the States

On the etrength of their treaties and agreements made with the Crown the princes have ever insisted on their right of exercising dispotic power and having direct relationship with the British Crown But the British Ind an constitution evolved by the All Parties Conference of 1928 however laid down that

The Commonwealth shall exercise the same rights in relation to and discharge the same obligations towards the Indian States arising out of treating or otherwise as the Government of India has hitherto exercised and di-charged."

This Conference however otherwise welcomed a perpetual federation of States and provinces But soon the States Enquiry Committee (Butler Committee) appo ated at the instance of the princes reported in 1929 that

"The Princes should not be transferred without their own agreement to a relationship with a new Government in British India responsible to an Indian Legislaturs and that in future the Viceroy as distinguished from the Govarnor-General in Council about be the agent for the Crown in regard to all dealings with the Indian States"

In the Round Table Conference however the princes declared themselves in favour of

"\ Federal Government and a Federal Executive embrac ng both the British Indian provinces and the Indian States in one whole associated for com mon purposes but each securing control of their mon purposes but each securing control of their own affairs the provinces autonomous and the States sovere gn and autonomous

Thereafter in the Ind a Act of 1933 we find a scheme of a federation of States and provinces the manguration of which has been made confingent on the safety valva of the accession of at least so many of the States as would comprise at least half the total States population and be entitled to at least half of the total State representation in the Upper House To allure the princes the following extra priviliges were

Though without a following the princes promise to be also given to them (a) 125 and 104 seats out of 375 and 260 seats of the Lower and Upper Chambers of the Federal Legislature which works out at 334 per cent and 40 per cent respectively though the States popul lation of 9 crores out of 38 crores justifies 23 per cent only (b) transference to the federation of 14 subjects less than those to be transferred by the provinces separate sowere guty of the princes remaining over their non transferred subjects (c) ellowing the above State representation to the princes as opposed to their people (d) non revision of State representation without consent of the princes And further the offices of the Viceros and the Governor General were also separated in 1937

1 decade has passed since then still the required number of States have not acceded to the Federation to enable it to be naugurated The State objection to the Federation has been based not on non-sovereignty of the Federation (born of Viceregal control of foreign and mil terv affairs and interference in others) but on the princely faur of having to transfer eyen a part of the r at tocratic power to this Federation. The States people are of course ever eager to jon an all India federation of States and provinces both being organi cally connected with the common rectal culture! In guistic economic and strategic structure of India

Now the attitude of at least some of the princae sceme to have improved a bit The Chamber of Princes (which comprises only 236 smaller States out of 562 States of India) passed a resolution in Jenuary last caying that

The States share the ganeral deare in the country for immediate attainment by India of her full esture and will make avery possible contribution towards the settlement of the Indian constitutional The States share the ganeral desire in guestion

Many princes, as the Premier of Patials, and at Ottawa on December 6 1945 are prepared now to enter a federation of States and provinces. But it is said still they want to have their sovereignly in spheres not tran ferred to the Federation was territorial integrity succession custom law and usage the existing form of State Government etc

Now what are pre emmently required are (a) that scrapping of this so-called princely sovereignty and the establishment of popular democracy in the States the princes remaining as constitutional heads and (b) accession of these States into a federation of States and provinces with no exclusiva sovere guty left to the States beyond the general pursiew of the Federation and the Federal Court

The necessity of essential uniformity of component units in the Indian Federation also requires that the States should be democratised. The federation of two unl kes one an autocratic State and the other a demoeratic province as bound to result in certain desdlock and create economic conflict because of their anta gongetie interests, Sir A B hieth observed

"I should have preferred federation only for units which were themselves under responsible Government and have admitted the princes only on

condition that they gave their States constitutions the Maharaja of Rewe for his attempt at democratising representatives in both Houses of the Central Legislature were elected by the people of the States!

When the Joint Committee define a federation as 'a number of governments autonomous in their own spheres combined in a single State they may have in their minds democratically autonomous and outocrati cally autonomous States federating together But when like others Prof Newton says that a federation is a perpetual union of several sovereign States he means States of the same political type more or less

Further an all India union and democratisation of the States is enjoined by the obligations of the U N O Charter India comprising both States and provinces has been made a permanent member of that world organisation of free nations on the understanding given by the sovereign authority of both States and provinces that India (comprising both States and provinces) would be vested with independence without delay That obligation cannot be satisfied by democratising only one part, namely, the provinces This requires the States to be democratised (just like the provinces) as well as an all India union of States and provinces to be formed which alone and not States and provinces separately, is recognisable by the U N O

While the UNO is out to destroy world impensium and autocracy, it can not allow this princely autocracy to go on unchecked under cover of some old treaty with Britain Chapter XVI of the UNO constitution clearly laying down that

In the event of a conflict between the obligapresent charter end any other international obliga-

Now the princely objection to this democratisation based on their treaty rights and sanais, is hardly tenable The States people have (just like the inherent right of self-defence) the inherent right of freedom Any treaty or usage repugnant to it is null and soid to the extent of this repugnancy

Purther, these so-called treaty agreements were made with the princes not absolutely in their individual capacity but as representatives of their States whose tesources and allegiance they could command. Only the authority that has that command is entitled to those State rights, and that authority is not the princes now but mainly their subjects. The States people are thus the defacto sovereign of the States entitled to this protection of the Paramountey

The Crowns promise of protection of the States does not mean the terretuation of princely autoeracy but protection of the real State power which means

the people now, as shown above

But on January 21 1946 the Viceroy assured the inneely order thus

There is no intention on our port to in tiste any charge in your relationship with the Crown or the rights guaranteed by your treaties and engage-ments without your consent."

What is this but a expeluation of the existing Does it not give some clue to the recent deposition of majority in all this

his State ?

Recently Sir C P Ramaswami Iyer, the Dewan of Travancore, is also reported to have opined that the new Government at the Centre can not inherit any right of paremountey, and if British India attains freedom the States will emerge fully free, the States m that case to have fresh treaties with the new India Government on the basis of equality

Does it not mean that the States as sovereign units hereafter are entitled to do anything they like? But the Crown has absolute suzerainty over the Indian States as was made cleer by Lord Reading's famous direction to the Nizam And as such the States cannot legally prevent the new India Government being invested with this suzerainty over the Indian States through the transference of that suzerainty right by the Crown to the new India Government Can a tenant ever deber the transference of the superior rights of his overlord to another?

It is with British India's men and money that these States were subjugated And legally speaking it is with the Indian Government of the Crown that these so called treeties were made though the Indian Government of the Crown at that time wes more unified with the Crown's Government in Britain If so, how can the new inheritors of this Indian Government of the Crown (whether a Republic or a costitutional monarchy of the Dominion type) be prevented from inheriting this right of State suzerainty of its predecessor?

It is curious to find people hold fast out of selfinterest, to old theories and positions even in this postwar surge of democracy The present day world demands a reomentation of outlook and approach. In const tions to which they ere subject their obligations deration of these factors the best solution of this State under the prevent charter shall prevail a state tands have no a numerical exaction of the States. tanglo hes in an immediate sovereign federation of States and provinces the States immediately according to it arrespective of the washes of the princes And the States can heve no separate sovereignty in any sphere after they have entered this Federation, the States and provinces clike being under the common suscreinty of the common Federation Customs and currency essen tially being all India subjects these shall have to be surrendered by the States and all non-federal subjects in States shall also remain under the purview of the Pederation and the Federal Court just as in provinces

For framing this federal constitution a Constituent Assembly elected by universal adult franchise of States and provinces may appear to be the ideal process But in view of the time that it will take and the party foud that it will evoke it would be advisable to have for the purpose a small constitution making body elected on population basis by Legislatures of provinces and States and the States People's Conference where the States do not have Legislatures (only 30 States having Legi latures) so that the new constitution can be inaugurated within air months lence

In the mean time the British India Government can through convention be provited to be run from this month by a coalition cabinet of all Assembly parties or failing that by the majority party cabinet all powers being transferred to this interim Government Weat is this but a expension of one carmine with it satisfies of vicergal intervention in forest-inactly autor ary and British suremanly over the States and defence affairs in case of emergency. No minority and a hadrance to the at a ment of Indian Swarsj? obniously can be allowed to velo any decision of the

THE SPIRIT OF HINDU CIVILIZATION

By BUDHA PRAKABII MA

slatery knowledge. The was and the learned are q ally the Brahmana, possessed of learning and discs use the row the elephant the dog and the negated Landas "-The Holy Gata.

How concisely and beautifully the above verses sim up the apart of H ndu civilization I Civilizationthe word is formed from the Latin word curtes mean us the state The idea of the state imp ea an across modat on of the rights and interests of the ind vidual

h the rights and interests of society. The more happy and harmonious the accommodation is the more perfect the state becomes and the more coulded the peop " are exact. Hence even ration is that attribute of human mind in virtue of which man sacrifices and harmonises he miercas w h the interests of b a fellow bearge and realizes a fundamental unity of interest amidst the diversity of individual ends and requirements. This theracteristic-the quest of unity am det divers tythe keynote of Hindu mydization. Of course every civiliza ion possesses this feature but it is as distinrushing a hall mark of Hindu e vil zat on an moral ferrour is of the Hebrew scrip ures the sense of beauty and rhythm of Perichan Greeca and the love of law and government of Ancient Rome Every aspert of Handu Everiment of Ascent Rome Every sepect of I had it and though bear the impress of this grand intended to the conception of Adpurers in sevenior from whose mouth arms that and feet story from whose mouth arms that and feet story respectively it is four classes of I first mans. I kindred which as door princeptly; of mobiles that a stable and Sodar princeptle; of mobiles that a stable and Sodar princeptle; of mobiles that a stable and Sodar princeptle; of social reciprocity and interdependence. I therefore this secretions that from the made of the same from the secretions that from the made of the same from the secretion that from the made of the same from the secretion that from the made of the same from the secretion that from the made of the same from the secretion that from the made of the same from the secretion of the same from the secretion of the same from the same fr Adipurus sprang the moon from his eye the sun from his breath the wind and so on and so forth suggest the executal emmunity characterising the whole un verse Similarly the ideal of a Chakravartin or Pharat sovere gn combining the ideals of autonomy and central ration is the corner-stone of Hindu politics In ph losophy Brahman or his Buddhet counterpart the Alaya Vimana -- the one being the cause and the o her the can equence of the psychological proces-

holds the field. By far the most interesting and unique वर्षभूतेषु येनैद भारमस्ययमीक्षते । धविमक्त विभक्तेषु तन्त्रान विदि सालिकम् ॥ विद्यावितयसम्पन्ते ब्राह्मणे गवि इस्तिनि । गुनि चैव अपाके च पण्डता समदर्शन ॥

& Yels the Replacements of Kaledoon S न सरो न च भूपछा स्ट्रु परमान प्रधिनीरहानिक। स पुरस्कृतमञ्जयमनिकमो नमयामास च्यानदुद्धरन् ॥

2 On the homogenisty of the concepts of firshman and V just Mm. Vidhoulakhar Bhe tacharys. The Eraly on of V justices Ind. Rist Quert., March, 1954.

He who perceives one eternal subsers am in all manufestation of the Hindu spirit is the legal institution emeta, the Individuals in the divided acquires true of the joint family. In it a man acquires a yeard interest by birth which remeins undefined and in determanate all along and which he has no rgt to al enate 3 fedge or morigage except with the collective consent of the family The community of interest and unity of possession is so much it grained that even the harts or the manager of the family has no power to name or the manager of the hantiff and to base the transfer by will or sider twice the joint assets. The devolution of catale is determined by survivorship railer than succession and the does of partition is the upbout taboord Equally characteristic is the economic organization of the guild or the seen, whose orporate xi-tence is not affected by the recalcitrance remembers composing it Above all If pdu sont expreses steelf in the domein of

r Hodu synt expreses used in the domain of sel goon a a tery percular phenomenon which Prof Maximull r called hathenotheam Each god-Indra Mira Varuna Agni Pusan-is separately worsh pped and xalted above all others with the result that a mere only ker is bewildered with the strange contradiction But to a H adu it is not at all difficult to conceive or appreciate for to I m these gods are the different n ancea of the same Essential Absolute looking consc ousness. The Veda shelf explains this multipleny in the following words

Tier call i m Indra Mitra Veruna Agui and that celeatial noble-winged Garutiman. Sages hams awar ously that which is but one they call it Agai hams and Matanahaan.

Indeed the H ndu God is not a personal Being

creating and ordering the universe at his own sweet will and determining the destiny of man according to H s own pleasure and predel ctions. He in some respects I ke the at iched of Hegel represents the eternal comme force of which the universe tocking man are various manifestations as well as component ingred ents the is not independent of harman—the principle of act on and retribution—which must of necessity evoke a response from him. Thus man far from being subsers ent to the arb trary dictates of a Superior Being is the creator of his nwn, the architect of he world which he is gradually shaping by his action in secordance with his comforts and neces ties

Generally a II ndu starts from unity towards duers by The concrete thought and phenomenal conscience Build; and Manus comprehended under consequence award; and arones comprehended under Prakrit and propelled by the imperional and feuter subcone on a force the Purusa evulve cesselessly from an indistinct or subtle state (Augaka) to the gross state i.e., from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous in

o The test les

इ.इ. मि.व. बरूपमप्रिमाहरधोदिस्य स सपनौ गरदमान । एकं सदिया बहुया बहुन्त्यमि यम् मात्रस्थितनमाहः ॥

The Ric Fede L 164, 66.

science, from this standpoint, results from the psycho-physical processes. This accords with Marxian i meiple any point and fellowing any way of inquiry-monism, dualism or pluralism, the Hindu reaches the same goal A Sanskrit text places these words in the mouth of cultures, smalgamating them in common humanity, The God

they all knew My reality which is beyond dualism or montem"

We now come to another characteristic of Hindu civilization, which it hardly requires mention follows from the one we have just considered, its, the conciliation of individual and community On the one hand there is unbridled individualism tending to throw the world into chaos and confusion, on the other is the etrangling rigidity of social order, which stiffes the real and peculiar individuality of man in an attempt to force it in the social framework. The modern world has not yet been able to provide a way out of this Scylla and Charybdia The Hindus approached the problem in their own way As Manu says

Sacrifice yourself for your family , the family for the village, the village for the State and the State for your conscience"

It means that the State is the custodian of common good and everyone should be ready to sacrifice has interests for those of the state. But after all the savereignty of the State is a function of the quality of life that it makes for the individuals. The only state to which one owes allegiance is the state in which one disceyers moral adequacy. The first duty of man is to deby ha conscience Hence if one feels convinced that his conscience is being killed by subservence to the state he is critifed and also duty bound to go against the state and follow his conscience This principle lies at the basis of the centractual conception of Hindu severighty according to which the king is the paid officer of society to avoid chies and Mateyanyaya History informs us that even the great Asoka was dethrened when he proposed to give his empire to the Buddhist Sangha' and as late as the seventh century the sudra Gopala was elected by the people as the king of Bengal Such conflicts are not likely to arise where the

spirit of humanism and toleration give ample oppor tunities for the fullest display and development of individual potentialities Even in civilized Greece Socrates was pursoned for preaching a new doctrine and the religious history of the world is red with the blood

^{इ. टा} कायादेव ततो झान प्राणापानाथथिष्टितात । सर्वेदरीन समद chapter on आविक्दर्शन

^{6 CI} अद्वेत केचिदिच्छन्ति दैतमिच्छन्ति चापरे । मम तत्व विजानन्ती दैतादै सविवर्जितम् ॥ --- फलार्णबतन्त्र

23 r Dr K P Jaysewel held that the losperel Cuitas was Karnekar Jets.

perpetual movement towards differentiation and indica- of martyrs. But in India different cults and creeds dualization (Ahamkara) This is the substance of the diametrically opposite beliefs and practices, conflicting Sankhya dectrine But the Hindu is equally conversant religious and ideologics existed side by side in an atmoswith proceeding from diversity towards unity Con- phere of peace and anuty The Buddha his conteinporance and his followers tore up the very fabric of Vedic sacerdotalism, by denying the Vedas, God, soul, of Being preceding consciousness. Thus starting from and sacrifices and by levelling the caste distinctions on which the citadel of Hinduism chiefly rested

Thus India has been a crueible of races and Dravidians with their doctrines of caste and trans-Some prefer menism others like dualism But in gration and their Saisa and Krishnaite cults have become a part of Hindu society Their cacuminal dentels have become a peculiarity of Indian languages " Traces of Munda dialects have survived in a great number of geographic names from Kashinere up to the heart of the Peninsula" and the aborginal fetishea still sureme in the elephant face of Gancalia Similarly the Greeks, puffed up with Helienie culture, bowed before the spiritual might of India. The Busingar inscription of Heliodoras the Nagara remains of a yamasala constructed by Demetrius the caves and inscriptions of Kanhen on the Westero Coast, the Milenda Panho, the Martanda temple in hashimere; the little Jonic temple of the Parthian period at Jandial and above all, the Gandhara School of Indo-Hellenie art, where Buddha appears in the garb of Apollo-all suggest the close smalgamation of the two cultures. Likewise, the barbane Lenchs tribes of Central Asia were thoroughly Indianized The representation of Sivn on the coins of Kusuls Ladphises the interest taken in Buddhism by Kanishka the self-contained walled in and rectangular sangharama with kitchens and dining rooms, of the Kusana period found in the North Westero regions and lastly the marked Mengoloid features with tangential exchrona of the Buddha statues of Mathura-amply demonstrate the change which overtook the Isusanas Later on the Abbiros Hunas," Jata" and many other outlandish people were admitted to the feld of Hindu ism The myth of the Agnikulas invented to explain the origin of many Rapput families simply shows that they were converted and gradually Indianized Last but not the least in importance are the Mohammedans Generally it is believed that they remained untouched with Indian influences but the most cursory glance at medieval history is sufficient to dispel such belief Under the influence of the Hudus the Mohammedans of India strayed so much from the orthodox Islamic fold that Taimur regarded them as heathens and considered his Indian invasion as a real school against

वेदप्रमाण्य कस्यचित् कर्तृवादः स्नाने धर्मेच्छा जातिवादावछेप । स्तापारम्भ पापदानाय चेति ध्वस्तप्रज्ञानी पचलिंगानि बाङ्गे ॥

--प्रमाणवातिकस्वदृति

to Melle: Intoda tan a latuda companier des lengues Inda En apennes p 21 11 Sylvain Levi : P . A yan et P . D aved an dous I lada (1923)

IA Dr P C, Beg bl le he president el add ess given ju the Anc cut History sect on of the Indian History Congress (Aligah) het p ored on the base of Chinese phonology that the linese became the

⁷ Cf Daystodans Ed Cawell p. 426. E Cl Monjachrimulakaipa, Ed Jayanval p 50

S Cf a same k of Dharmakirti-

what he calls the infidels and polytheists of India." Similarly another orthodox ruler Sultan Firor Shah Tughlisk made it a point to punish the Mohammedans of India, who were generally adopting the customs and practices of the hadirs." But despite all bis attempts the tide of Indo-Islamic cultural synthesis could not be stemmed Samsus-stray Afif informs us of a Brahmana who perverted the Viohammedan women of Delhi and led them to worship a wooden tablet "covered within and without with paintings of demona and other objects" The Hindu fashion of pilgrimages found favour with Mohammedan women for as Firer Shah writes

On boly days women riding in palanquins or carts or litters or mounted on horses or mules or in large parties on foot went out of the city to the Al Badaum tells us that Emperor Akhar used to

recite the hundred names of run god with face turned though quite of towards it. Sr Thomas Roe noticed that on his Mohammedans 14 See Melfaner-Tennuri (Elliot and Devero Fintery of India

Vol. III. p. 436. 15 See Patabat's Farankels in Elliest and Downers up car

Val. UII.

16 See Touth | Farantabl in Ellies and Dounce op of Wel Rt 17 Farabat - Form hole, Ellies a translation-op and

13 Manrakkes al Terroraka, translated by Low Vol H 9 332

robits fish on his first entry in the darbar " Even Aurangeib consulted the astrologers in his Deccan campaigns and once in Kashmere he carried out the supposed heir of the prophet in a grand procession Gujarat wa know was the seat of the Sufis who prescated the teachings of Vedanta in Islamie garb Besidea Saikh Arramuddin Aawliya, Saikh Salim Chisti an i others an illustrious series of Mohammedans, a g , Kuta ban Majihan Jaysas Noor Mohammad, Raskhan, etc wrote fine poetry in Hinds In Deccan Hindu metres and Hindu poetical motifs very early entered into the Muslim vernacular literature and an Adil Shah wrote dhrupada a Quisb Shah acted in his palace the antics of Krishna with the milkmaids of Vrindayan Marsia and Res-Lila and spring carnival (Voscnia) were equally popular as themes of poetry and equally sielded a prolific crop of versea in Rekhta Thus Hinduism though quite decadent did not fail to affect the

buthday Emperor Jahangar used to touch curd and the

(To be continued)

19 Parches His Prigrims Vol. IV p. 176-20 For details see Sir I & Surker Butory of Autongub 21 Sar fodunum Su bar House of Shara is y &. ___ 0 ___

FORGOTTEN CAPITALS OF MEWAR

BY PROF G N SHARMA MA

I NAGADA

Vacana or Nagahrada of inscriptive secords or Naga draha of hardic literature was the first capital of the Gubilots of Mewar It is nearly fifteen miles north of Udarpur its ancient site comprises Nagda proper and Eklings of these days, for during those days there was no separate existence of the Eklinga village Much of it vanished under water whro Mokal constructed Baghela tank The place under review affords a descried eight with scattered runs of monuments though from variations in design we may still locate different parts of the city such as palaces marketplaces or workmen a quarters

It was founded in the sixth century by Nagaditya the methication of its name Nagadaha is attached to the methication of its name Nagadaha is attached to the methological atory of the burning of suakes by Janamejaya, the son of Farishint A class of Farishint A class of Farishint attil call themselves Nagada as their ancestors. conducted the entire proceedings of this Yama of stakes The story referred to above as also associated with the Yanapura now called Jaharpur and the river the importance of Nagda to the birth of Bapa (son of Kamlavati) who was entrusted to a Brahmin Vijayahis visit to God Eklings There is a Takeha-Kunda to of its construction commemorate his vint.

Nagda happened to be the capital city of Mewar right from the sixth century AD to the thirteenth century A.D though sometimes Aghatpur or Ahada and Chitor also enjoyed the credit of being the seat of Imperial Guhilots

As the first capital of Mewar happens to be in the heart of mountain ranges it had not to face so many invasions as other capitals had to do The only important invasion mentioned is the invasion by Allutmish who was boldly faced by Jaitra Sinha There are two kinds of structures to be seen in

a farly good state of preservation, one of Jam and another of Vashou The existence of the first kind clearly shows that Nagda must have been a most floureshing part of the country from the point of view of trade and commerce as the trading classes usually Jams, inhabitated this locality Shivite temples and Vishin temples appear to be largely the enterprise of the rulers or others who mainly belong to the Shiva Cult.

Padmavata Temple In the northern side of the deserted capital there are several ruins of which the Padmavats temple is the most striking It is partly built into the rocks and partly into the open. The only manuavati) who was entrusted to a pranting regard and process and purely and the open. The only ditys. Several MSS of Sanskrit literature record its image in the chune is of Chaumukha Tha two small foundation by Takshaka, the lord of serpents who paid inscriptions of VS 1356 and VS 1391 indicate the time

The Tunk It is the main tank of the village

There are two important temples of Visheu, one of a simple kind and the other of ornamental design in which there are a large number of images collected from the runed shrines of the locality

Adbhuti's Temple It is a Jam temple with lesser antiquity. The only interesting object is the image of Shant; Nat, pine feet high It was built by Saranga during the reigning period of Lumbhain

VS 1494.

Just near Adbhutn Ahuman Ravals Temple there is a temple with somes of smaller abrancs of Parsanath, built in VS 1450 by a certain trader of the Porwad community, though people wrongly call it

Khuman Ravals Devra

Sas Bahu Temple These two temples are assocrated with Sas and Rahu mother in law and daughter in law , the smaller in the north is called Rahu's temple and the larger one in the south is called Sas temple with a Hindola Toran or a swinging erch in the front. The former is plain in des gn while the latter is profusely decorative Their period of construction is about eleventh century

II AHAR

Ahar or Aghatpur of the inscription is the second most important capital of Mewar It is near Udappur Railway Station in the north-eastern corner of Udaipur city The ancient Aghatpur appears to be very extensivo as its colossal ruins can be seen scattered ten miles around the modern town which has developed during the last two hundred years. Of the many of such materials taken out of the runs are the meentions of Allat of V.S 1008-1010 at Sarnath temple and two of the mecrabed slabs used as starrouse or steps in one of the Jam temples and Hastimata temple Numbers of beautiful sculptures, images and carried acreens and stones have been used indiscriminately in the body of several modern constructions of temples houses and wells in and around the modern town

Gangodhau It is the most ancient of the re mains of Abar It comprises a platform where formerly stood a four columned Chhairi and a recervoir of water running round it. But the whole locality referred to above has been deprived of its antiquity by modern repairs though the materials used for its repairs here and there give the idea of an arcient style of sculpture Such pieces are the images of Shiva and Parests Surya and Vishau in the profile Several stories are still repeated about its antiquity. One is that the river Ganges bubbled up here through the strength of the devotion of a lady who was left here people throng here to take a prove dip in the water of the ruined habitation

which had the entire habitation on its three sides of the reaction. The other version is that it is a memorial spot of Gandharaa-Sen, the father of Vikramadits a

Men Temple Just in its south there is another reservor authenntly smaller, though bearing antique as pearance with a blue a temple constructed partially over a bridge It is in a derressed area with calleries on three sides of narrow width where several images of Shasa, Pareste Surys Brahms Varaha etc. finely sculptured appear Though this part has undergone repairs not in recent days but centuries ago, it affords a better antiquated look for the lovers of fine arts though much of its beauty has been lost on account of its amoky at pearance and ungainly objects, as this part is used as a kitchen by the devotees, who come to I as a visit to this sacred place

Cenotaphs The eastern parts of these reservous consist of the royal cenotaplie area commonly called Maha-Sats or Great Place of Sats', act aside, since the abandonment of Cliffor, for cremsting and creeting cenotar he in memory of the Maharanas members of the ruling family and some of the nobility and principal officials The first of such cenotaph helongs to Rana Amer Singh who was the first of his line to die at Udaipus Udas Singh in whose time Chitor ceased to be the capital of Menar died in the Aravali Mountsins at Gogunda while the next Hana, the famous warner Pratap Singh Amar's father expired in the wild country of the Bhils at Chauand, his last act being to make his nobles ewear that no palaces should be built in Udaspur until Chitor had been recovered As one goes up a few steps and passes through a door the Chhatris of Jagat Sinha I and Karan Sinh's I appear whose names are worth remembering for the construction of Jagdeesh temple and cementing friendly relations with the Muchals in 1615 Passing a narrow duorway ones sight is attracted by the cenotaphs of Sangram Singh II, Amar Singh II, Ral Singh II Pratap Singh II Saaroop Singh etc., of all days after cremation before being sent to the Ganges.

Dhul Kot Further there are mounds and runns of a village called Tambravali Nagari A parrow pass passes through it leading to a neighbouring village with heaps of dust on both sides which constitute collectively a small hillock of sand. It is believed that it was a flourishing town during Vikramaditys a time. In and around the mound occasional discovery of large stony bricks pieces of sculpture, and fragments of pottery by her father in law Since then it is termed as coins etc confirms the existence of a rich store of Gangodbhav In memory of the sacred over every year historical objects enveloped underneath the great heap





Book Reviews



BOOKS in the principal European and Indian languages are reviewed inone, in the princ pas haropean and Indian languages are reviewed in The Modern Receive But reviewed all blooks ends cannot be guaranteed. Verapopers periodically, school and college and college and insigning art of the principal college and insigning art of the principal college and in the principal col

ENGLISH

THE WORLD FEDERATION AND THE AUGUST RESOLUTION OF THE INVILAN NATIONAL CONGRESS By Vaunce Frydman Aundle Publishing Trust Dutribulars Pedima Publications Lid

Bombay 1944 Pp 33 Price twelve annas Readers of the Harym and of Gandhije Seventy fith Birthday volume hitherto knew Mr Maur e Frydman as a practical engineer and a thanker in that line of divining the control of the contro hine of distinction But in the precent very saluable pamphlet, a new light is thrown upon he mind and selivities During the fateful days of 1942 and 1943 he manufes Dunng the fateful days of 1942 and 1945 for had considerably been thing at the own way to educate Indo-Betteh public opinion with rigard to the true land-Betteh public opinion with rigard to the true that the control opinion of a voluntary inter-which was to form the basis of a voluntary inter-shibly was to form the basis of a voluntary interdependence between states enjoying equal status Me

depending between states anything equal ratius. Mir Pridman accordingly addressed letters () amoust people and also assued pamphlets and the present people and also assued pamphlets and the present as his correspondence with an unportant member of the state of the contract of the contract of the contract of the letter of t Resolution and the need of extraoline through executions are generally of purpose with regular language and the state of ladies a future status. On the other has corresponded to ladies a future status. On the other has corresponded to the state of ladies of ladies and because of ladies while outlode he fees that the time so not yet per outlook while outlode he fees that the time of not the language of ladies while outlode he fees that the time of the ladies of ladies and the common to role for a dissworld federation. We have obtained to the ladies of ladies and ladies of ladies and ladies are configured to the state of ladies and ladies and ladies and when the ladies of ladies and when the needs of cates there for her Empire. and when Britain needs certain thirgs for her Empires and when Britain needs extain things for her Empires after public opinion, as expressed in the Congress building resolution or the popular distintances when the Congression were just help be a formed hard does even to count with him tail. Then his public demilles not an inagnificant must be of interested supporters to the states of Them it becomes necessary not, to the states of the states and to multitle surpressed. Solution with a mean of the common subside segments of the common of the common subside segment of the common of the common segments of t look for direction of future events in publicly expressed

Mr Frydman was right in his persistent attempt to edurate Britsh indian piblic opinion, but we believe then as we do not flat something more in needed to break the crust of selfshoner with the greens the trush from Brit Art. So the self-shoner with the sevent the right from Britshoner with the self-shoner with educate British Indian public opinion , but we believe i to me noner semiments as stocked intough non-injects non-io-operation. In the meantime educative propi-gands, as exemplified by the present very validable jumplied should be carried on with untiring effort.

NIRMAL LUMAR BOAR

PRACTICE AND PRECEPTS OF JESUS By J C Aumarappa, with a foreword by M R Gandha, Yava nivan Publishing House Ahmedabad, 1945 Price Re 1-3

If rel good has been unfortunately, and to the great-sorrow of maintaid a factor in mutal recrumination on many occasions undensibly in it as at the same time a crementing bond and if we ignore the fact of formal consertion we may take note of the changer of con-trol of the control of the changer of the con-trol of the change of the change of the change in so, many ways in all time and the off the change of caused by the sants and proposed with off not like and more for any perticular community or narrow sect. From the surespont a religious book emerges into gree er promuence than is given to it at first-it begress or prominence than is given to it as misself oc-comes a book of universal importance and we are again and again reminded of the saving chim salt rapea cohudha codents (The One is, the Brahmins speak of H m se many)

If m as many)
Shrut humvappas book has done the same errice for Chrotianty He has thought aboud on the kesons of the the of Jewa and his pronouncements the supermeter valiable guidance be has given to men at cries of his Three valued observations and comments in the 18th of modern dreas and todays needs deserted. in the 1 gat of modern notes and toning a need deserve wide-greated publicity—and they come very pat on the hour. The liberal and revolutionary teaching of Jeans, standing actions all exclusiveness and raisal arragance will benefit the world in its present condition

will besent the world in he present confision. Shrupt knumpraps are released revaling his mothers way of treating help at touching It has an independent meters, and so has Gandhis foreword revealing a chimoso of his life in Suth Afrea. The book to printed on handmade paper a print me the property of the first paper and in Gandhips foreword was not expected of the 'warpivan Freez. P. R. Sey.

THE LATEST FAD (Base Education) Askarya J B. Kapasan, Wash an autographic Foregoni by Mahama Gandha, Fora & Co., Publishers Ltd 3 HINDI

JEEVAN- KE TATTWA AUR KAVYA KE m a tolerant frame of mind SIDDHANTA By Lakshmunarayan Sudhanshu Yugan PALAKANSATHI (Ann. tara Sahitya Mondir, Bhagalpur City Pp 337 Price

Life is poetry But, is poetry also life? The author of the book, under review, has attempted an answer to this poser It is an intriguing analysis of what is, more or less, not amenable usuelly to any analysis,

namely, the source and spirit of poetry, or for the matter of that of all ort In ten chapters be has lifted the veil over this great mystery and explained entically and comprehensively as far as possible the several stages interesting between the artists experience of psychiatrist, intuition of the pith of the penorams or poetry of Iris. and its being clothed into such a style of expression as conveys delight to oneself as well as in others and GALGANATH A critical estimate of the late through the window of that delight lets in the light Venkatash Tsrako Kulkarn Galganath, moneer novelish through the window or use denight lead in see and of truth The last chapter is on interpretation of the spirit, and style of the poetry of some of the leading modern Hundi poets The author has achieved, indeed a difficult task in a praise northy manner. His book has filled up a great end gaping void in critical literature in Hindi

RASHTRABHASHA KI SAMASYA AUR HINDU STANI ANDOLAN By Ravishankar Shukla Published by Ganga Granthagar, Lucknow Pp 243+45 Price

The growing vehemence of the demand Quit India in indias political field is being synchronised with a sumilar cry of Quit English' in the field of languages Most of us are one that English should be replaced as a common or interprovincial lenguage by a language of a common or inter provincia; iouquiss by a sanguage or our own But few agree as to what should be the nature and form of our language the Langua-fadion. This recently Hindh has enjoyed the tunque privilege of being called and propagated as Hanhubbanka Its claim to the position has been indisputable looking at the vast tracts of the country in which it has been read written and spoken. The number of people speaking Hinds or and spoken The number of people speaking Hindi or some form of it has been the greatest in comparison to ony other single incausing group. But more the inception of the appearament policy of the Congress under the has been about to give concessions to the Missilms even in the field of language But Gandhija abvocacy of Hindustan which is the direct result of this teadency has gone a long way to confuse unsiters rather than simplify them. The type of Hindustan he advocates and process for adoption as Langual-ladica is not as cepted by the Hindi writers nor by those of the Urdu

cepted by the final writers not by those of the Urally
The book under review exhaustively surveys the
ports the cause and ease of Hand. But where the
advocacy of Hind has been a little more anxious than
scientific the criterism of Hindustan and its supporters
has been somewhat overdone Yet the book contains a lot of information for the general reader

reading, because in a man of his calibre the reader is

PALAKANSATHI (four booklets) By Mrs Taraba Modak, M.L.A Published by Padma Publications, Pherozeshah Mehia Road, Bombay Prices ten annas, twelve annas, Re 1-3 and Re 1-4

In these four booklets an experienced woman teacher of Maharashita has packed practical instituctions for the edification of parents and guardians Replies to questions like why children are quite often bodurate why they become turbulent, how even they base pride and self-respect are sympothetically given with the skill of an experienced psychologist and psychiatrist.

T. V Parvate

KANNADA

Venkutan Turko Kulkarın Galganath, monter novetis-oj Kamatako Published by Kamatako Vuluy Vorduska Sangha, Dharmar Fp 3-469-415 Frez Rei 18 o cossuo of 8 s mposum arrangod under the suspices of Sangukta Kamataka Sangha of Bombay on 22nd April, 1945 Prof Jagridar's prelace hes added to the utility of the book in that it gives a lund exposition of Gelst-naths complexion to the development of Arthur At a time when Kannadigas were oblivious of their great literary and cultural heritage Mr Galganath appeared on the horizon and by his steediest devotion appeared on the horizon end by his steedfast devotion to the muse for over three decades inspired peopla with a love for their language and literature. Since than his method of wanning public approbation for the literary output has become a matter of early for the reguled writers of today. The four critical essays in his boose bring out the salent festures of Galganath's greater than the control of the contr hat influenced end moulded the pattern of his writings. Mr Neglur has attempted the analyse of his greatness as a writer and an individual and has ended it by saying that Galganath hoved old led dedication to the Kannada muse and self-culture. That the writings of Galganath bear the indebtile imprint of indigenous Kaonada his abal-culture is the critical verdict of Mr Kalbur His work, a vessel has noble permonality is the Kalbur His work, a vessel has noble permonality in the following the second of t eity and taste of modern students of Kannada literature and are worth a perusal The price appears to be rather disproportionately high looking to the size and unlity of the hook. The slyle of the cssays is easy and limpid V B Naik.

GUJARATI GHAR NI AG By Ramank A Mehta Published by the Gujarati Printing Press, Bombay 1944. Cloth bound Pp 297 Price Its 512

has been somewast of crosses a reader a reader. Some a second of the control for the general reader. Some a second reader a reader severy set with a historical novel more and published by Y G John, Poons 2 Present Rs 1

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Aced for Development of University Schools of Geography in India

Geography, as its name indicate- is the scientific study of the Earth and its inhubitants which should include not only men but animals and plants Science and Culture observes

It is this so once that synthesizes the findings of o.bor allied sciences like geology (structure of the Eartha crust), pedology (swence of cost) and hydrology (study of water) to provide us with a clear picture of the light of water) to provide us with a clear picture. of our present and potential resources of all kinds and also tells us how best the country a resources could be and tells us now best the country a resources could be utulised and conserved in the national instead and is on the threshold of revolutionary changes and is order to build up a new India a prosperous India 1 is executed to have a clear preture of the elements which form the different geograph o environments in different parts of the national control of the control of the control of the country of the control of the country of the national control of the country of the control of the country of t

parts of the country.

The roncept of regonalism is a delinet requireduction of prographers. For example the block of isotrophers for example the block of isotrophers. For example the block of isotrophers is not deposit as and a form of the control of the contr Me with the Fruilt that the growing sless of Indian Autonhood those wages of test's diverption due to discussion of the same of test's diverption due to the charge of provincialization of the same o

the causes of low yield per acre in respect of most of our causes of low yield per acre in respect of most of our cultivated crops. For want of a proper geographical knowledge some 7000 square makes of arable hand knowledge some 7000 square makes of ireman to be leaving forty five million arrest) still remain to be leaving to the proper of the propulation gas lad a where over 70 per cent of the population gas there hiving from agriculture these are vital problems.

Geographers will ul-o be useful in drawing up plans for the rational location of industries, for the purpose of achieving maximum efficiency

at a minimum social cost.

And until that is done it will be very difficult to inflation lost from a backward against country to inflation lost from a backward against many country to inflation lost from a backward against many country to inflation lost and the lost of the country to inflation lost and the lost of the country to inflation coun

minimum and average discharge of our rivers, a Lnowledge of which is the sine our non of any scientific

planning. We are also losing some of our mineral resources ble manganese illmenite at such an alarming rate that nae menganese illimente at such an aismung rate that when the time will come to utilize them in national interest we may find ourselves comple ely hereft of our rich henting. It is for the geographer to focus at son of the general public to this ruit of some of our eshausthise but merplaceable that the properties of some of our eshausthise but merplaceable. national resources like coal which not only makes us poorer as time passes on but also has a devastating effect on agricultural operations by giving rise to soil efficient and overburdening the drainage channels with

ands and gravels
The transport system of India also needs a thorough overheuling from the geographic point of view in Bengal alone thousands of miles of trunk roads which once connected all the historic towns and trade centree are today in disrepair many a river like the Damodar and the Ajay in West Bengal or the rivers in Central and the Asky in West stergal or the rivers in Central Bengal which used to carry merchanduse in the pand have become unnavigable today. On the other hands the rulewar system which was developed as the fund of o road and waterways hardly serves of the third of the populated areas in most of the princes and States, the populated series in most of the provinces and States, and her rales, embodanastic in a low jung province like Bengal have unnecessarily inderfered with interest of the state of caused density control draining channels (see all one should be stated to the state of capital the Mammon which brought her milways to explore see and though the Mammon the state of capital see Mammon which brought her milways to explore see and though the Mammon the green as to Sate overachio. He will remain the green as to Sate overachio the oil remains.

In social and political spheres we also need the help of the geographer

In the social field geographers have a special part to play in effecting a balance between urban and rural aspects of our national life. In the political field the geographer a job is to bring about a consciousness among the people of India about the ideal geographic position of the country in relation to steal geographic position of the country in relation to the countries and seas bordering it A specialized geo-political study on the German or American lines can reveal strength and weakness of the Indian State in relation to world powers enabling our political leaders to plan beforehend

India's Unity in Diversity

In every aspect, Indian national life has been through the ages, a synthesis and an

fundamental one, a puzzle to the foreigner and a paradox to the superholal observer

Let us first take up the geographical aspect of India

India is a vast country stretching nearly 2,000 miles either from the north to south or from the east to the west. In spite of these huge distances, she has through the ages continued to be, a geographical unit henericed by impassable barriers of mountains on the North, Northwest and Northeast and surrounded by the sea on other sides, she is a geographical unit. The Comcount saws, soe is a geographical unit I no Con-mon talk of the people was to regard links as one indivisible whole by the expression e-sets hemocolass meaning from Cape Comorn to the Himalayas II has been well known in Hindu literature as Bharalayarsha and Bharatakhanda. Even today in the Hindu semhalpas which are preliminary to our rituals of various kinds, we describe a Leography of India, beginning with Bharatavar-ha and Bharatskhanda

In addition to these, the mountain systems, the river systems, and the position of towns and cities went to give a finish to the geographical unity which and to give a maish to the geographical unity which was already there in rehef The Hindes speak of important hill ranges as kulapuvatas The Humahayas, the Vindhyas the Malaya Hills among others were great mountains to which the whole astron paid reverential

powsas

Besides the great hills the majestic rivers of India base their tale to tell in rousing a national conteption of the whole motherland. The Vedic Indian burst into patriotic for our when he sent forth his prayer to the rivers of Indian of which he had a knowledge. In the rivers of india of which he had a knowledge in the post Yedic period it was the common prayer of the Hindu bather, whether of the south or north, wherever he bathed whether in a river a tank or well to movio the great rivers of India to be present at the bathing place so as to attain purity physical and mental. The well known verse invoked is

Gange ca Jamune cawa Godavan Saraswots Narmade Sindhu Kaven Jalesmin Sannidhin Kurit

The southerner wanted very much to go to Benarcs and have a dip in the sarred Ganges or the shill more sacred confluence of the Ganges and the Jumps. In the same way a religious spirit pervaded the northerner to visit Ramesvaram and Kanyakuman in the southern most part of India The Laven was the noblest of rivers

A critical study of India's history bears full evidence to the fact that India was not only a good geographical but also a political entity

Ind a real sed a democratic form of government,

from the very earliest times

That the Vedic king was no arbitrary ruler is
proved by numerous facts—his election to the throne by the people the oath at his succession to the throne and the advice and guidance he reversed from the Samit, the popular assembly The Sabha which is said to be a sister of the Samiti was another popular. a sen bis which had judicial and other functions to perform It is said that the Vedic lang went to the Samiti and Sabha for consultation and dehberation It may be noted in pre- ug that there two assembles acro presided outr by a President a man of unique ability and character Possibly he was a non-official president.

The same state of affers continued in an advanced state in the epic age. The Subba and other popular assemblies continued. The political institutions had much developed and we lear of a cabinet in which the major communities were represented

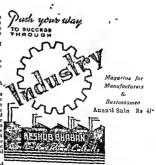
In that age there was also a new departure in the political evolution This was the republican form of government maugurated and worked with signal success

Portunately for us the Buddhist books have preserved the detailed working of the different republics in uncient India Among them the Licchavi republic seems to have been very ancient and this constitution appealed to the Buddha so much that he introduced that organisation in his religious Saugha and at the same time encouraged these political republics, laying stress on full assemblies to be convoked frequently and to rote nothing that went against the established usages and contentions. Most interesting in this con nection is the procedure Each assembly had its hall and young was secretly done on pieces of wood, and

there was a polling officer
In the assembly there were the Pres dent and the reporters who had to record the actual speeches. When a resolution was moved and seconded it went through as many as four readings before it was finally passed by the House Though voting was in vogue there was no party vote.

The Vedic literature is full of the descriptions ceremonials connected with the Asyamedha sagnifice

This Assamedha sacrifice was a political sacrifice which could be performed only by that person who could claim all india overlordship In the epic period Rama on of Dasaratha and Ling of Anothys offered it as also Yudhusthur, the Pandawa after the great Mahabharata war Tho king of Avodhya carried his arms to the Decean and South India conquered the king of Ceylon owing to his mi behaviour and ceta-



bashed his overlordship from the Himslayse to Ceylon, this was also the case with Yudhashira after the 110 tory in the war at hurukshetra. The political undication or all india was an accomplished fact in the time of the Epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata

the monarchy as a form of government gamed strength. It became a constitutional monarchy where the king should rule the land as a father would behave towards he children, he was Chotractit, meaning an emperor He was guided by checks, ike the pause or enters assembly and the pause of the assembly representing the interests of rural parts. Reace the whole of lades was politically known by the technical term Chakravartikshetram, as is definitely seen in the hautily a Arthandria. This was the idea underlying the very significant passage in the Ramayana put into the mouth of Rama speaking to Valu Blancalunam eyam bhums sa sada vara Lapana.

Thus Rama claims an all India overlordship and reather thereby his purplishing all with death it in-cludes the whole of India with its mountains forests and plains. In the passage in the Archaester (8th Ch.) the term is Tryakcakrivartilization or the country that stretches between the Himalayas and the Ocean This is India proper, tiryak apparently denotes east to WCal.

The concept of an all India empire and consequently the political unity of India to

em raged by the Artha astra
In the historical period the first all lad a empire
In the historical period the first all lad a empire of the was under the Nandas then were the empres of the Maurya the Sungas and the Couplas Chandragupla Maurya, Acola, Punjamitra, Samudragupla were all imperial kings. Some of them performed Assumedha Grandas

dispersa ambigantial and a special and a spe attempted to perform the horse agennee and to ween slips sounding titles but there so recregity as a limited to smaller areas, and no longer was India a political tant until we come to the great Mughal emperor ikbar and his immediate successory.

Even the hardest of critics has to admit the cultural unity underlying India's vast and

tared history spreading over millenniums. To start with, unity of culture is to a great extended and include the control of th and realously preserved them through the ages carrying and realisting processed them through the ages carrying them intruly by oral Iradinon from the major to the pup! Thus the Sankri larguage and ite Vedic i crature led to a common mode of thinking and the growth and development of common tiess and common ideal.

a Thus the unity of India as has been already said has Thus the unity of India as has been already said has or gas an ancest Handu culture People may specification of the said of the said of the sandaures to Saukart as the sacred hangings and attach unity to the have mass of Verbal at the Market Have the said from

Hindu I fe is regulated by the injunctions land down in this literature

The ongleses of the mother country was stressed by the distribution of inverse mountains and sacred places of par mayor. The distribution of the contract was a reason of the contract with arising of in such a way that one a purpose in life was not complete if one had not vietted them wor shapped or stresses and hatted in their mergyal. Referred the stresses and hatted in their mergyal. Religion proved the surest way to the goal of national unit. The relevant felt that to whatever place he went

it was truly his home
In this land centuries back was sang the soul

Janans Janmabhumwoa Svargadapi Ganyan (Mother and taotherland are greater than heaven)

The conception that society is an organism in which the various functional groups are the limbs was well realised in ancient India. One group actually supports and supplements the other groups and by so doing helps all the groups to visualize a fundamental unity within diversity. The society was built then on a religious foundation of mutual and mutual under-standing and mutual advantage. If men had not lived as brothers and if men of higher castes had always freated the lower eastes with inhumanity and cruelty as is being pictured today, civil wars would have over-taken this vast land and left black pages in her history The ab ence of these shows that peace and contentment and the consequent pro perily generally reigned in the land

Whether religion instilled patriotism into Indian minds or patriotism got itself refined into religion the fact is that both operated in such a way as to bring about one mode of thought and one form of life among the masses

There were other factors of equal importance which . brought together the diverse communities for common purposes stimulated by common ideals. There were the

purpose stituistee by common persis large were man consistential randomic forms of enterthannent as extended and the second of the consistent and the consistent and the consistent and the consistent and the consistent co

devotion
This fakes us to examine another a pect of Indian
exclusion the martel and glory of Indiae heritage
org architecture and outplure The majority of classical
architecture and outplure The majority of classical ors seclulecture and scaliform The majority of chavacity runs are concerned with caving in a time the singletic runs are concerned with caving in a time the singletic recent is reading to the large register on their walls and directs passed of the large register on their walls and scaligated. The mule membrate of India between the collapsed The mule membrate of India between the collapsed of a India nation 250 all critimen to the collapsed of as Indian strong Explicit critimen to not logister an executing haze of fices scallered from Care Concern for the Indiana's Our builders ded got to Concern for the Indiana's our builders ded got to the Concern for the Indiana's our builders ded got to the Concern for the Indiana's our builders ded got to the Concern for the Indiana's our builders ded got to the Concern for the Indiana's our builders ded got to the Concern for the Indiana's our builders ded got the Concern for the Indiana's our builders ded got the Concern for the Indiana's our builders ded got the Concern for the Indiana's our builders ded got the Concern for the Indiana's our builders ded got the Concern for the Indiana's our builders ded got the Indiana the lose their individuality as a nation, even when they left for ahen countries in search of legitlery and selilement for purposes of trade

One can confidently ask whether we could have surable centuries of unbroken art tradition in this and with a second garden from the Company of the Spanish property of the Spanish Spanish Spanish Spanish Spanish

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And the state of t

we had no political unity

Thwarting Nature

Ldyog Patrika

At the last meeting of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research approval seems to have been accorded to schemes for the intro duction of power farming and for an extension of the u e of tractors for purposes of cultivation Liovincial Governments have been advised to purchase and own tractors for being lessed to cultivators Before any such step is taken it i to be hoped that these Governments the observations contained in our analysis of the control of the c

land if we had had centur, long struggles between one the use of chemical ... thiers Sir Albert Howards community and another or between the north and the thesa is that the application of artificial and to prosonit if we had not hired by common consent and if duction impairs the fertility of the coil, which can be retained only by ensuring conditions in which humus flourishes Nature has ordained that the soil must live and the my corrhizal association must be an essential hal, in plant nutrition

Renewal of humus in the soil is ensured by the Valkuntha L Mehta writes in Gram adoption of methods of cultivation such as those in ogue in China and India which supply to the soil the dung and the unne of plough cattle and enable large and the unne of plough cattle and enable large real Council of Agricultural Research approval much trouble and cost of the soil the last meeting of the grant part of the soil the soil of t

with the spread of arimonal and the exhauston of the original supplies of himus carried by every fertile soil there has been a corresponding increase in the diseases of the crops and of the animals which feed

Equally emphatic is Sir Albert Howard in his will examine the economics of tractor cultivation in condemnation of the artificial methods employed lately want examine the economics of tractor cultivation in condemnation of the artificial inethods employed faces, general and for its suitability to Indian conditions in an processing and preserving foods and fruits. The particular When they do so they may well ponder over Tood Department of the Central Government seems the observations contained in Sir Albert Howards to contemplate the encouragement by the State of An Agranditural Testament the fourth impression of industries for food processing and the preservation of which has been published lately According to him it is finish and vegetables By derivation canning and doubtful in the first place whether confusivity the time resort to similar methods food may be preserved for a mg over of the could fit they which tractor follows him that the new sews to minute what the effect of the

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Teachers on Strike

The Ven Review ob erves

Thousands of teachers are on strike and many Thousands of teachers are on strike and many more thousands are threatening to you than The cus is symptomatic of post war misadquatment. Let a see should not be judged according to the momental or uniforce and employees been the middle engagement only teachers and school to be to the middle engagement of the custom the custom that the custom the custom that the custom the custom the custom that the custom the custom that the custom the custom that the custom that the custom the custom that the custom that the custom the custom that the and who have all the rights of little human persons even when they are not vocaferous about their right o schooling Their ight is corred and protected by their parents There exists a contract between parents and school authorities a contract directly related to the pupils there is then a second contract between school authorities and teachers. A breach of the second contract directly affects the first and implies damage to a third party which complicates all strike or lock out useues.

In the present strikes it is difficult to say which

is more surprising the long suffering patience of the teachers or the apathy of paran's and their elected representatives Nothing can tell how low us has fallen more than the miserable pay of many fill the leaders. But I have been a fined of the section o inion more than the miserable pay of many half are leader Re 15 a month to be in a supreme effort of occasi some raced to a magnamous Ra. 20° Aol the nee is granted without spology. Has the Government the municipalities the school authorities the larved lost all some of justices and decence?

A bitle arithmetic will go a long way to sur our outle conscience and show how far we have to proceed if we want to give our leachers the minimum lam ly w ge which is their right. Io In its the normal family cot D s five members among which we may assume one is so memoers among which we may assume one it as minant so that family resource may meet the require ments of four adults. The consumpt on of rice per head per month easily reaches 20 seers of that its sole item of food amounts to 80 seers of month. Where are we we food amounts to 80 seers of month. of food amounts to 80 seers a mont! White are we going to get that amount for Rs 15. The ex end on other staple food would hardly differ to from on other staffs food would hardly differ you from many at deen of name budgets it may, be taken it as the lotal expend ture for lamilet put shows the lotal expend ture for lamilet put shows the louderts in short the minimum, just fam to louderts in short the minimum, just fam to should be made to concer the costs of more than 160



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The Poet Iqbal-Indian

In an article in The Aryan Path Gurdial Mallik writes of one of the greatest of India's modern sons whose death anniversary falls on the 21st of April Iqbal was a lover of his country as well as of the Danne A poet, a philosopher, an ardent Muslim, Sir Muhammad Iqbal was

also an Indian patriot.

"Our half a caltury ago, at Lahore, at a poetic symposum where poets, probationers as well as jast masters, had foregathered to recite their respective compositions there was enseted a scene which has been preserved in the memory of the public After the programme had been wellings concluded there sprang to he recarded a name when the probation is considered among the audience. And in a voice that was resonant and with a face weighted in radiance, he burst forth in an Urdu couplet that rendered into English would, coul.

The drops from my tears of repentaries were picked up by divine grace

And regarded as pearls

til looked up in uter amazement. The eyes of not a few were wet with tears But one advanced in apprayemence and aspiration went over to where the young man stood strucked his head in token of blessaf and said to him "My lad you are a poet in the true Indian tradition".

It is a thou and pittes indeed that Muhmmad Indal-for the youth who lead startled the authere at the poetic symposium was none other than he-should have had the indan aspect of this poetic genus and personality placed in the background for soveral year past by quite a larger number of his admirers who have represented turn as the parent of Pakstar

This essay aims at emphasising the Indian-

ness of Idola!

An Indian, whether a pediar of wealth or of wide/a or a pack who wines his way through life on usuo/a a person who has deep down in his consciousness a strong sense of his onenoss with all Life more controlled to the sense of his onenoss with all Life more controlled to the sense of his onenoss with all Life more controlled to the sense of his fellow mon. He rejects recalling religiousty and ritual which impede the unfoldement of this oneness in his ideals and activities. And so ansigned the sense of the

He who will make distinctions of colour and blood will pensh---

He may be a nomadic Turk or a pedigreed Arab

Again in his song which has come to occupy the honoured place of our national anthem.
We are Indians

India is our country

Religion never preaches mutual animosity
In world wide fellowship lies the secret of

human fulfilment and freedom

The arch-enemy that shade in the way of the individuals association with or affection for all 19 Jim institute of separateness in the name of self preservation? It is this with chosenies in the aggressia the nature of the self-enemy of the aggressia the nature of the self-enemy of the aggressia that the self-enemy of the self-enemy of

If you realize it the secret of freedom has in love,

And slavery is the result of distinguishing one from another

It is because the West, he thought, had set up a shop, so no speak, for selling the counterferts of loveton and the selling the counterferts and ethics the selling of the product of the strogation, of the law of mutual and and saparaton—that he warned kep, long gag, that her estimation would commit sunche one day, with the very weapons which sho had insented for composed and carange And today, as we survey the scane around us, our eyes can read the writing on the wall

Now love is a creative principle as well as a power, it is not note darmone and dynamic. It is not a seriel because the source where it emanates and on which it draws in its work of relf-integration is beyond the intellect of mortal man it is the the tree the roots of which are cateloged in in

visibility, one can see only the foliage, the flowers and the fruit.

In the heart of love there dwells the desire to bind itself to another be this other a person's after ego or

his community, his church or his country

When an andiculual attaches himself with a

group,
The drop in its quest for expansion becomes
an ocean

One use a not possess creative power, To use anaught but an infided and a hereive Thou dust create right and I made the lamp Thou dust create clay and I made the cup

The bentitude of the individual is his uniqueness. His being Ling in his own right is his greatest glory

Do not demean your personality by similation, Preserve it as it is a priceless jewel

Love is like the bird's unquenchable longing for flight away from its limited nest on earth into the illimitable empyrean above. For it self-selficency is death as stagnation is death for the stream which is ever speeding to meet the sea

Life is taught but a love for flight, A nest is not the place for it

In the syllogism of the Spirit, love and hie become convertible terms

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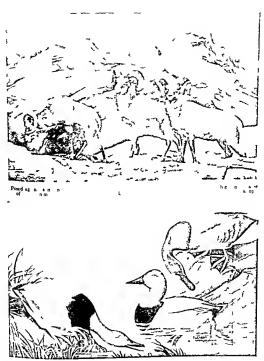
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tle radical reform movement. A co founder of tle Pabian school he has never been a consistent I ahan He disagreed with some of their beliefs I or example, he has nested until lately upon equality of incomes under Socialism. That is Communium not I ahian Socialism. In recent years he has advocated the abolt tion of gross and soundalous inequal ties in income only His new "practical test is the possibility nr lil chil ood of intermarriage between classes. The very rich and the poor do not intermarry he says and that separa tion is fatal to intellectual and moral progress prevents eugenic mating creates deep class antagonisms. Few Pabilius share this view

Sliaw has been for several decades an earnest Social hat but he has not made many converts. He is too whimsical too creatic He has even found ment in Mussolini and Fascism because these have done things" He has denounced Parliament and government by discuss on because these institutions are slow uncertain incapable of dealing energetically with emer Secarcies He has by implication fluored dictatorships He has often played the part of a clown His extra vagances and exagerations have mado people smile or laugh, but he has paid a penalty—he has not been

Even in his perfectly soher moods Shaw has as he confesses 'habitually and deliberately overstated his case. This in crays or books meant to he persussive is invariably detrimental Shaw is a keen economist, and no one has written on rent and interest more profoundly than he but le spoils his argument by lapses into eccentricity and carecture Wil is not enough The propagandist of new ideas must never forget the role of good sense in controvers. Shaw has often outraged good sense in controvers, onaw assenter outraged common sense—especially in the treatment of the first. World War He cannot resuct the temptation to be-writer and shock the middle class and the politicians

As a playwright Shaw has been uniquely successful Several of his comedies-drams he cannot manage-are Soveral of his connection—oranis he cannot his age as permanent feature of the world a theatriest repertory H s Candida, Prymothon Caesar and Cleoparia, and ollers are deligated and flawless. Some are dated of the connection of of ora are deligative and naviess. Some are used talky to lold audiences Max Beetholm called his plays Platone dislogues in he plays Blatone dislogues in he plays Blatone dislogues in he plays Braw never pranches sermons Where a social moral is discernished. it is not obtrusive or chylous Shaw cannot be vulgar or coarse. He has never offended against envilved tiste He is essentially a Puntan He is not a Christian but his ideas on religion are conservative. He refuses to put the Agnostic label on himself. He believes in tic Life Force, another name for vitalism. He says he is too old to examine critically the newer religious concepts About his attitude toward marriage and the family there is nothing heterodox or unconventinual. He has had no sympathy with the fads and fancies of the mean no sympatry with the lads and sancies or the recent art schools He has been a sound cruic of music and the drama and a penetrating one But his micerpretation of the Wagner Ring of the Nibelungen is fantastic and lattle short of absurd He thinks it is a Socialist tract an indictment of capitalism greed, and commercialism I ew musicians or writers ngree with him in this odd notion

Certainly the Nazis did not agree t Shaw a dislike of the United States repeatedly proclaimed without rhyme or reason is a striking illustra-tion of sheer 'erankiness.' He finally condescended 100 of sheer 'erakliness.' He inally condescenders after much coaning by American a inners to 'stop after much coaning by American a inners to 'stop an belated acknowledgment as he said of his profound to Henry George to angle taxer whose book and Poterty it appears first opened Shaw a and Poterty it appears first opened Shaw a od 's ujquily of lant monopoly and the

imperative necessity of getting rid of it as the principal obstacle to luman advancement. Now Shaw never adapted Henry Georges theory neer advocated the single tax on rent never shared George objections to Socialism He rend George but he joined the Fab an Sociely with which George had no sympathy whatever Dec dedly here is a double paradox, typically Shavian. But Shaw has honsted of his independence of and supermity to logic What his substitute for logic is we have not been told It is not common sense. He has so puzzled and irritated people that many have doubted his intellectual integrity and have just declined to take him seriously on any question. This is a pity but he has no one but himself to blame. The radical reform mntement can use satire irony, humor, invective in addition to sober argument, but it is not aided by trifing and clowing Shaw complains that no one has really uderstood him Haa be understood himself?

Both Wells and Slisw have bemoaned the brevity of the lumnar span of life Both think, that they have not said all they have to say and would like to say to magkind. Oh if they only could have another quarter to the say to have a say they are the say to magkind. of a century i But as a matter of fact, they have been merely repeating themselves in recent years. They have nothing to add to their respective instructions and injunctions. We are grateful to them but they will not he missed by many forward looking people "They have passed into history"



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"What about harthe houlwitz? I added I looked around the room and was surprised to find every one looking es if they were a king "Wlo is she "I u.as uppraed because in the room were people of scussing the Breughel (10.5) Diameter school " end they did not know of he witz who certainly deserves mention with these artis's

Kollwit has long been recognized as a master in Girmany and Russ a Her influence on Chinese modern art is great, and in Palestine almost every collective has one of her works banging on the well. Why also les remained in comparative oblivion in America. Her first exhibit here was held at the New York Public only in the past decade when she was nearing sevent) that she became known in this country through too lew exhibits of her work

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As a playwight Shur has been unquely nuccessful Several oh is connected-entant be cannot manage—are a permanent feature of the world's theatreal reportory the «Candida, Plymodon, Caevor and Gleopatre, and others, are delightful and flawless. Some are dated the state of the stat it is not obtrust o or obvious Shaw cannot be vulgar or coarse. He has never offended against civilized taste He is essentially a Puritan He is not a Christian, but his ideas on religion are conservative He retuges to put the Agnostic label on himself He believes in to put the Agnosus short on numer its beneves in the Life Force, another name for visibism He says he is too old to examine critically the newer religious concepts About his stituted toward marriage and the family there is nothing heterodox or unconvenional. He has had no sympthy with the inda and tances of the recent art schools. He has been a sound critic of the recent art schools. He has been a sound critic of the recent art schools. music and the drams, and a precentage one But his interpretation of the Wagner Ring of the Nichtanger is faultshie and hittle short of absurd He thinks it is a Socialist tract an indictment of capitalism, greed, and commercialism. Pice musicians or writers agree with lum in this old notion.

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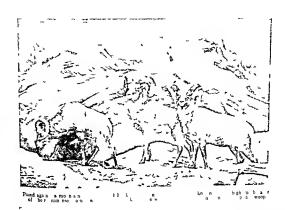
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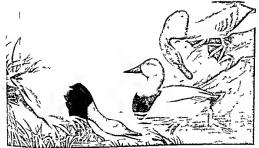
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The slop ng profice is the distinguishing feature of the aniab lidul kinew discontinuous hard an water fow This peture is a paining by John Aud bon the famous American on he og o the 19th en ury

haethe hollwitz was born in 1967, the daughter of a master mason and an artist mother in Last Prussia She became interested in the downtrod ien of the earth at an early age and devoted her life to portraying their misery in numberless drawings and prints She became the voice of misery the unshed tear in the eye of every mother who cannot feet her child She protested the devastation and rurn at war lashed out against the slums in Berlin against syphilis alcoholism for equality and justice Sho is the ve ce of the voiceless the champion of the downtrod lenand her art is timeless. Kollwitz is never afraid to look death or revolt in the face yet her tenderoes and love for humanity is clearly evident in her drawings of mothers and their babies. When she was sixtyfive she tried a new medium-sculpture because her eyesight was failing and she could not do the close work that graphic art entailed It is interesting to note here that her choice of med um lithography, woodcuts and charcoal drawings and her choice of line and form simple and unadorned makes reproduction very ends and we like to believe that this was deliberate that she wanted to have as widespread a creulation of her work as possible among those who under erdinary circumstances cannot afford to own pints.

During this month there is being held a monthly and the Galerio St. Etienne, located at 46 Weet 57th Street New York. It is a fairly complete and representative exhibit, with more than sixty pieces of her work.

The exhibit is not arranged in any period order, but one might selar with an ethnig down in her early youth, as a part of the series Bin Weberaufstand (The Revoil of the Weavers) Bio hererted six technigs in this senies between 1803 and 1807 when as a girl of seven teen she was nepired by Hauptiman in Yeavers of the work, Hauptiman wrote "A ery of pain such as was near cheard in ancient interes" These are ethning six on each researd in ancient interes. They have ethning six of the Weaver, which one year later While in II vected We pain before Storming the Gottes and see the mass of people, their thin weavy arms and their gain to the property of the services of the hope, the faith the compassion of kollinits for the dignity of man

We moved to the etching Prisoner of her second series Ruserine; (The Peasant's War had on the Peasants War had on the Peasants War of 1854 20 These are even etchines; we this series which she did the theen 1903 and 1938. We see the mass of people yet each figure is an individual bound to the next by one purpose a purpose which his been arrested before it was great. We see the despite we are reminded of the old story about the builde of wood—there is strength in solidarity and or en as there purposes are bound by each so are they bound to their being their faith their determination for a better life. After the contract of the series of the contract of the series of t





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MINIMUM I

The Documents provide a basis for building up the constitutional system of a free and independent India Final judgment has been pronounced on the reactionary demand for dividing India into two sovereign states. The Declaration makes it clear that Britaio will coter into Treaty occotiations only with the Central Government of a United India

The principle of MacDonald Award has also been rejected. The Constituent Assembly will be elected on a population basis one representative for one million of the people No weightage for any community has beeo proposed The newly elected Provincial Legis lative Assemblies will be the electoral colleges for the Constituent Assembly The idea of electing the Constitueot Assembly oo adult franchise has been dropped to view of the fact that it will take much time to bring the Assembly 10to being

The proposed Grouping of Provioces has come in for the largest measure of criticism. Some have seen in it a backdoor to Pakistan Two things must be kept clear the provinces have been classified into three Sections for the purpose of drafting the provincial constitutions and after that is done they are free to form groups smong the members of these sections only if they so choo e Belooging to the sections for the purpose of coorditation making has been said to be compul or; but it has been made quite clery that formation of Groups is absolutely voluntary The pro possi for framing of provincial constitutions in three sections has taken the realities into account but at the same time has blunted off the edge of Pakistan dagger Had the provinces been given the power to draft their own constitutions the Hindu and Shb minorities in Bengal the Punjsh and Siod would have been at the mercy of the League The separate grouping of eastern and westero Muslim zooes into sections have made it impo siblo for the League to combine these two zones under any system of administrative Group A close study of the B and C sections will show that this device has increased Coogress strength

Adequate provision for the safeguard of the interests of smaller micordies has been made by setting up an Advisory Committee which will go in detail into all micority questions and present its report first to the Unioo Constituent As embly This full sess on of the Assembly will decide whether minority protection should be left to the Ceotre or to the Provinces and how the

allocations will be made

The question of the States has been left for future negotiations but the fundamental issue has been made The British Government has declared that paramount power will no longer remain with them but at the same time they do not propose to surrender it the results to the Indian Government or to the States therefore cannot claim to remain as so many Ulsters to India but must join the Indian Union and become part and parcel of a United India The details will be worked out by a Negotiating

The procedure of the Constituent Assembly has come in for some amount of criticism by the Congress The Congress wants that in the preliminary session of the Assembly the powers of the Union Centre should be defined This will simplify the constitution framing to a great extent The powers of the Umon Centre will be primarily three, erz. Defence Foreign Affairs and Communications and powers to raise finance or meeting

ought to be currency and tariff If the prehiminary session of the Constituent Assembly decides about the knotty problem, much complexity will be simplified it the sovereign power of the Constituent Assembly is recognised this alteration to the procedure of constitution making should provide no difficulty

The Congress had demanded Fundamental Rights and Planning as Union subjects The proposed alies tion in the procedure of constitution making may clear up this issue The inclusion of Pundamental Rights in the constitution itself ought to be a proper safeguard if the remedy be enforceable at law with a right of appeal to the Supreme Court It is better to leave Planning to the Ceotre, and if that is not agreed upon an Inter proviocial Planoing Commission may be set up on the model of the U S Toter-State Commerce Com mission If eight Congress provioces push forward the recommendations of a National Planning Committee others cannot certainly stay off

Linelly there is the problem of an Interim Government It has been demanded that the Internm Government and the Coostituent Assembly must be viewed together and not as separate entities. To this we agree The interim Government must function as the Provisional Government with unfettered powers to guide constitution framing If the desire to transfer power be genuine there ought to be little difficulty in declaring the interim Government as Provisional Government of Free India responsible to the present Central Legi lature The question of the withdrawal of British Army has we believe been set at rest after the last declaration of the Cabinet Mission clarifying certain is ues raised by the Congress and the League Presideot We hope the loterim Government will come noto beiog by the middle of June and we see ample signs for believing that both the Congress and the League joioias it. The policy of going in to the wilderness should oow come to a final end. The Document provides simple basis for working out the salvation of this country of

International Bill of Rights

Attempts are now being made to set up an organisation for safeguarding liumao nights all over the globe The Umted Nations Charter itself calls for universal respect for and observance of humao rights and fundamental freedoms The Social Security Sub Committee of the UNO has receily discussed this important subject. Means mu t now be found for madely in the committee of the UNO has receily discussed the important subject. mobilising the peoples of the world in the cause of

During the first World War the American Civil Liberties Union grew up and it has flourished ever since The un on was supported by small contributions and it became famous for the law suits it conducted dramatising the sacredness of civil liberties as they are laid down by law The Civil Liberties Union defended parties it thought to be right before the law regardless of the popularity of the defendant. Its policy is set forth in five brief objectives

(1) To defend civil rights by legal aid publicity and organised protests to officials

(2) To proceed against public officers violating these rights, (3) To test ordinances or laws in conflict with

constitutional guarantees of cryil liberty is finance power obviously significant issue of civil liberties (4) To organise protests and publicity on every

403 NOTES

and oppose legalation restricting them One sociologist has written that Civil Laborties

Union was the only truly non-partisan impartial orgaa sacon fighting for civil liberties between the two wars Now, however, such organizations are numerous numerous enough to call for a congress to unify the many campaigns now being waged

In Bengal, during the thirtees a Crail Laberties Union supported by small individual contributions had been cetablished at an intere sacrifice by its promoter It was short lived but during its short career it was of mmence service to India It was through the efforts of the Union that the rest of India came to know of the staggering repression and ruthless suppression of civil lberties in Bengal during the revolutionary movement in this province in the thritee. It has also been proved through this valuable experiment that a Civil Liberties Lamon cannot flourum in a subject country

The Cloth Shortage

The Textile Commissioner assed on May 17 a d retire to the textile mills and power loom factores ordering them to stop the production of cloth for export number of stop the production of cloth for export number of stop the production of cloth for export number of stop the stop that the stop the stop that the stop the stop the stop the stop the stop that the stop the s connection the measure has been taken in order to meet domestic requirements. This makes us pessimistic should be about the prospects of cloth production In all likeli hood, it seems, e serious cloth eruss has come upon us Our apprehension becomes even more stronger by the Textele Commissioner's decision to cut down regional cloth quotas by 10 per cent

But why this serious cloth shortage ? In one of its special articles the Eastern Economist discusses the problem with elaborate details As a matter of fact it was only about two months back that Sr Vithel Chandavarkar, addressing the Annual General Meeties of the Millowners' Association Bombay contended that the supply of cloth available for domestic consumption had been restored to pre war levels A few days later Mr L. M. D. Thackersey gave a similar accurance. He said

The net available supplies of mill made cloth for civilian consumption in 1945 amount to 3,583 milhon yarda as compared with 3 794 million yards in 1944 Including handloom production it is estimated that the cloth available for the ovuhan population of India in 1945 is approximately 14 saids per head per annum for India a population of 400 millions la 1946, I will not be far wrong in forecasting that if the production of Indian cotton mills continues on the same scale as in 1945 which it is hoped it will the quantity of cloth which will be available per bead of the population of India will be increased following a reduction in the Government takings against military requirements which are not likely to exceed 100 million yards as compared with the takings in 1945 of 417 million yards

It was only less than two months back when the above speech was given. Why is it then that within two meants time there chould be a serious coin crass; of memory are a sea surred into the production of the Indian cotton mills in the first be required from either country in the settlement of or or ets mouths of 19th stalled to keep to the odd pulsas except that India will re urn the 160 million of the mouths of 19th and changing in the distinct worth of after which the United States had

(5) To promote legulation to extend enal rights present circumstances the suspension of exports is a most wive step But care must be taken to stop the amister traffic by which cloth is illicitly smuggled out of the country over its land frontiers in the east and the north The Eastern Leonom t has made also another suggestion for fiding over the cloth custs which we consider to be essential at the present juncture. The chairman of the Textile Control Board estimated that Defence Services requirements would fall to 100 million pards in the current year. We do not know if this expectation has been satisfied In any case the Defence H Q must sevice their indents in a downward direction to the utmost extent and at the same time the disposal of surplus multary stocks should be hastened in

order to relieve civilian scarcity But what are the reasons for this decline in textile production Irregular arrivals of coal must have scriously affected the work of the miles There is snother reason which has been dilated upon in the and erticle The frequent outbreaks of strikes in the various textile centres and the high degree of absenteeorm have been largely responsible for the meagre production of textiles In Bombay city alone Sr Vithal Chandavarkar points out 577 million spindle hours and 13 m llion foom hours were lost on this secount in the calendar year 1945 involving a loss of production approximating to 78 million yards of cloth and 24 million pounds of yern The situation in this respect has not improved source it has rather become even

This illustratioe of absenteeism is very disquicting shows that labour politics in Bombay has been gro-sly mi handled. It is a fundamental principle of economies that with the standard of living remaining the same if wages go up absenteers will increase It has been alleged by Commerce Bombay that the lextile workers there are prohably the bighest paid at the present moment. The reasons for Bombay labour meet have been dealt with in a ceparate note Here we want to draw the attention of the Congress authorates to the very important revelation of Sr Vithal Chantavarkar It should immediately be asteriained whether it is a fact that real wages in Bombay have goes up desproportionately with the present standard of living We certainly support increase in wages but what we want to emphasize is that increase in wages mist keep pace with a rise in the standard of living In the event of a more than proportionate increase absenteersm is bound to appear Such increase in real wages do not help the worker but injures the country by reducing production

U.S. India Lend Lease and Surplus Property Agreement

The US State Department has announced that an agreement was signed on May 16 by the representa an agreement of the United States and the Government of India on U.S. lend lease to India, reserve lend leave by India and U S surplus war pioperty located in India.

In view of the approx mately equal benefits received by India and the United States from this interchange of mutual aid it was agreed that no payments would trial purposes

The following is the text of the announcement supplied by the USIS

Representatives of the Government of the United States and the Government of India signed on May 10 an agreement representing an overall settlement of lend lease, reciprocal aid, and surplus property questions between the two countries. The agreement was signed on behalf of the Government of the United States by the Acting Secretary of State the Hon Dean Acheson, and on behalf of the Government of India by the Hon A A Waugh Member for Industries and Supplies in the Viceroy's Executive Council

Discussions between the Department of State officials and the Government of India lend lease delegation have been in progress in Washington since the first week of April The agreement with accorded to other honors in India of a like character India is a comprehensive and final settlement for lend lease reciprocal aid and surplus war property located in India and for the financial claims of each government sgainst the other arising as a result of

World War IL

India served as a supply base for the Southeast volume of lend lease supplies were shipped to India the larger part were for the use of the British Covernment in India and Southeast Asia India supplied reciprocal aid liberally to the United States both in the forms of supplies and services to United States armed forces in India, and in raw materials shipped to the United States for war production

In view of the approximately equal benefits well for the received by the United States and India from this and India. interchange of mutual aid which aggregated over 1 000 million dollars in value, it was sgreed that no dollar payments would be required in the settlement between the two governments and all obligations arising out of lend lease and reverse land lease were balanced against each other and cancelled except for the pre-existing spreement under which India mill return to the United States 160 million dollars in miver received during the war for coinage and industrul purposes.

Under the agreement the United States receives full title to all srticles received from India during the war under reverse lend lease and unconsumed ladia agrees to cancel the outstanding obligation of the United States to pay about 45 million dollars in cash for supplies delivered to the United States armed forces in India after V-J Day

Surplus U.S. Property Turned Over to Government of India

The agreement further provides that India receives full title to all articles in the civilian lend lease inven-tory as of V-J Day and to a relatively small quantiff of articles which were in the lend lease "pipeline" for delivery after V-J Dsy The articles in the Indian military lend leave inventory which were acquired by the Indian forces when serving with the British Army. and other articles delivered to the Indian Army by the lintish forces in India, are retained by India subjecto a right of recepture by the United States. The United

advanced to her during the war for comage and indu- States, however, has stated that it does not intend to exercise generally such right of recapture

The agreement replaces the previous understandings relative to the disposal of United States Army and Navy surpluses in India. The title to all unsold United States surpluses passes to India and India agrees to dispose of them on an equal basis with war surpluses of Indian and United Kingdom origin

As part of the over-all settlement the United States will receive one half of all proceeds in excess of 50 million dollars realized from such disposals The United States share of such proceeds will be available for the acquistion of real c tate and buildings for

United States Government agencies in India and for cultural and educational purposes of mutual benefit to the United States and India In the disposal of United States surpluses by the Government of India, United States veterans Government agencies businesses and UNRRA will be accorded the same priorities as are The bulk disposal of United States surplu cs to

India has greatly speeded the final evacuation of United States troops from India It will also result in very substantial savings to the United States by elimination of the operating costs of the United States Army in India at least a year earlier than would have been the Ama Command during the war and, while a great case if the United States had handled the actual sales steelf

> This settlement is especially significant because it is the first formal agreement between India and the United States and its harmonious completion is an auspicious opening for relations between the United States and an India now on the verge of independence The successful conclusion of these negotiations august well for the future relations between the United States

Indian Faod Plan

A comprehensive five year plan to overcome the Indian food deficit has been proposed by the National Planning Committee The Committee says, India can easily be made self sufficient in the matter of foodgrains if proper planning is advised and carried through" The Committee rightly concludes that import of foodgrains need not be necessary in this country if our own resources are properly developed. The proposed programme lays considerable stress upon the formation of agricultural co-operatives particularly for bringing uncultivated land under the plough upon improving agricultural and fishing techniques and upon planned breeding as a means of increasing the supply of animal foods. The Committee also envisages the 'climination of 'parasites like remindars' talukdars, absentee landlords and mere rentiers of all kind and description '

The programme is as follows

(1) Bringing additional cultivable land under cultivation which now him uncultivated

(2) Adding or improving facilities for adequate regular water supply for lands already under tillage or the e to be brought under the plough (3) Providing better manure so as to add to

the quantity and quality of food crops thus to include artificial fertilizers where necessary and practicab e

(4) Better seed with a view to increasing the

yed and quality of hybridiza ion and other deter Food for India lorment.

(5) Introducing better implements or machinery for tilling sowing, hervesting and the 1 ke

(6) Improving the technique of cultivation by be ter tools and implements power-driven machinery suitable rotation of crops and similar measures

(7) Reforming the general organization of all land in cultivation on the co-operative has a so as to arod the needless wasts of available land in the thaps of harners and make the labour devoted to land more productive per unit of cultivation

(8) Consolidation of boldings which ere today excessively fragmented and scattered, and so gravely impede economic tillage or increased productivity." (9) Control of peats weeds sie which reduce

the yield per unit as well as in the aggregate (10) Protecung the soil against floods and

erogon.

(11) Review of the cash revenue demand which is open to periodical revision and enhancement by the Sate so as to approximate and revenue to mecome-tax with exemptions from any revenue demand of such units as raise only the minimum needed for the submatence of the cultivator and his family

(12) Organisation of proper storing grad og and marketing facilities to guard against periodical failures of crops as well as to provide exchange of

surplus or spec ality (13) Reduction of the unproductive debt

burden of the cultivator by a whole ale reorgan sa t on of the nations banking service (14) Proper adjustment between the commercial

erop or raw materials of industry produced from agricultural land and food crops (15) Proper attent on to the development

hort culture fruits and vegetables or market gardening in order to supplement the standard diet and provide indispensible vitamins

Noting that the use of cattle for ploughing baulage and transport as well as mill production has resulted in "breeding for mixed purposes which serve neither object satisfactorily the Committee proposes proper organisation of cattle breeding for specific purposes and particularly for increasing the milk

The agricultural reclamation plan is estimated to cost about Rs. 50 crores It has been proposed to find this money through a Government sponsored national loan spread over a ten year period under the proposed

programme The most important feature of the plan is its unitary character The Committee proposes that all the warry character The Committee proposes task as con-itarious modes of adding to the food supply and not strengthure must be tackled simultaneously and not feel by one Thery State or Provincial Government rould prepare its own programme for carrier out the teneral policy under the Plan as formulated by the formulation of the Plan as formulated when Central Government and given effect to as laid down in the banc nat onal programma In the Committees ew the State should assume as a common obligation the supply of water by irrigation, the large-scale collection and distribution of manuer and measures for protect on of soil against erosion floods pe-ts and the like.

While the food astuation in the country continues to deteriorate at an alarming rate the authorities seem to be still tinkering with the problem of adequate food allocation A rap d surrey of the last month a food ellocation talks will convince one of the similar political game that the Combined Food authorities are playing with world a food. In the confus on of this game

India s plight is worsening miserably On May 2 if e Combined Food Board recommended a second quarter rice allocat on of 146 000 metric tons for Inde in announcing charp curtailment of supplies are lab a for export during the current quarter Board said that only 581 000 tons of nce were available from all sources for export during Apr 1 May and June compared with the essential world requirements of 2100,000 The Board explained their mobility to make greater allocation with an account of the widespread crop failure The curtailment of supplies was spread crop manufer and currentment of supplies was Press conference Sr J.P brivastava asserted that "the Combined Food Board has not kept its prom ees I am not complaining Robert Hutchings added about the Combined Food Board hut surpluses should have been known to them Sir J P Srivastava further warned "We will be in the hard grp of famine by July if we are unable to get what we have asked for But the strongest cut cam was made by Sir Manual Separati who speaking at a conference in London and The Americans are not behaving themselves. He added The Americans feel that India suffers from startation and famine so frequently that the years famme is nothing new and it does not matter if a fam ne overtakea Ind a once more " In Washington the Indian officials told the Combined Food Board in a formal memorandum that any attempt to cut May wheat shipmeats to Ind a below the requested half million tone would imper i the country a rationing system by the third week of June and expose by one stroke 100 000 000 people to a sudden and catastroph a threat of total starvation by the end of that month Even Mr La Guardia UNRRA Director General accused the Board of trifling with butnan lives

A few days later it was learnt that Indis Lad in lormed the C F Board that she flatly rejected the tental ve May wheat allocation of a little more than one fifth of the originally requested 500 000 tons. Dr V h R V Rao informed the Board that his govern ment considered such allocation entirely inequitable and unfair The Board increased the allocation to 265 000 tons, but Se Girija Sankar Bajpai commented "This allocation falls far short of our legitimate and minimum requirements"

However at last President Truman spoke out and gave one of his old sops. In reply to Lord Wavelle personal message he assured the Vicercy that India s crease was thoroughly recognised by the U.S. and was receiving the most sympathetic consideration on the h ghest levels of the Government." In the report he submitted to President Truman Mr Herbert Hoover estimated 2,886,000 tons as "Indian Ocean Areas' minimum cereal requirements in the critical period from May 1 to September 30 He lated the following imports needed in the various Indian ovinces affected by famine Bombay 330,000 tons . provinces and tone Madras 890 000 tons, Travancore quality So long as the confidence of the public is to make the Maharejah quit Kashmir-the struggle took satisfactorily

Food and Famine 'Exposition'

The gloomy food prospect of 1916 bids fair to push famine incidents of 1943 into the background While it is necessary to think of measuree for bringing food to those faced with starvation, it is also necessary to supplement the diet of the illfed and ill-nourished people so that they may work and earn and thue live more healthy If the chronic familie conditions, patent to India, are to be removed, agriculture, industry and animal husbandry should sombine and make a joint effort for providing better food including protective diet derived from milk, meat and eggs, and surplus money for the procurement of the barest necessation The Calcutta Corporation, did the right thing in organising, with the help of the Government of Bengal, an Exposition' on Food in the Commercial Museum in the second week of May Exhibits relating to agriculture,

industrial hints and products of cottage industries, food preserved by the age old methods and modern scientific means and several educative charts, characteristic of the Commercial Museum, were features of the Exhibition Lectures on food and famine were arranged and were delivered by experts of the Provincial and the Central

Governments

Faridkot and Kashmır

There is a strange irony in the recent disturbances at Faridkot and Kashmir occurring at a time when the very atructure of the Princely Order is going to be radically transformed The rulere of these States have not only failed to read clearly the argus of the times but have actually taken up an ostricblike policy of blinding themselves to the patent facts of the day

Disturbances started in Fandkot about a month back when a large aection of the people began to observe hartal against the repression of the State Proje Mandal workers and non-violent Satyagiahia were besten and maltreated, civil liberties were sup pressed, the national flag was insuited Even the enquiry committee eppointed by the Provincial Congress Committee was banned entry into the State As Pandit Nehru observed Fandlot from being just a backward State where the authoraties had misbehaved suddenly became a symbol of misrule and incompetence in the States The situation reached a chimar when he gavo a stern warning to the State authorities that he himself would defy their prohibitory laws and enter the State When the situation remained much the same even after this Pandit Nehru defied Sec 144 promulgated at Paridkot, entered the State and addressed a huge gathering of 10 000 people After two hours' talk with the Raje of Faridkot an amicable understanding was arrived at and it was decided (1) to repeal Regustration of Association Act, (2) to withdraw orders under Sec 144 Cr.P.C and 56 of the Defence of India (Taridkot) Rules, (3) to release the remaining twelve underirals now in custody and (4) to constitute an ampartial public enquiry by the Chief Justice of Farid-kot State 12to excesses, if any, committed against law during the last movement

The happenings at Kashmir are more shameful Whatever might have been the c trauble,-people's attemr'. government or Mr. .

not restored, the system of control will not work the form of a popular resistance against the brutal repression of the State And it seems that the slogan of Quit Kashmir was not devised to serve the personal interests of Mr Abdullah, it was the voice of the oppressed people of Kashmir who wanted to see the overthraw of the stooge of the British Government now that the Government itself is being asked to quit India

However, the excesses knew no bounds Police and the military opened fire on unarmed processions and the actual death roll was much higher than that given in official statements. Whet is more shocking, the people were forced to utter humiliation and were made to clean the streets with their turbans and to shout Maharaj-ka-Jas at the point of the bayonet It has been alleged that even mosques were occupied by the military and this was likely to foment communel trouble. In a long elatement on the events, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehril strongly warned the authorities and said that no State could exist with these disgraces clinging to it

Grave turmoil continues in Kashmir Death roll has already mounted above exty A number of police men were taken in custody because of their refusal to lathi-charge on their 'brothers and sisters." This significant development should have been an eyeopener to the authorities Do they feel very complacent about their might pitted against the atubborn resistance of the people which may burst out in a revolutionary outburst?

Assam Eviction Policy

The agitation against the eviction policy of the Assam Government has been intense and wide While we were not completely free from misgivings as to the real nature of things prevailing at the spot we maintained from the beginning that the cause of encroachers had been made a nice peg for Muslim Lesgue propaganda against the Congress Ministry The recent Press communique issued by the Government of Assam will bring the issues into a clear relief and show that the eviction of encroachers is neither a new scheme nor an unreasonable one The statement myes e terse history of the whole policy of eviction and its relevant ante cedenta

The surplus population mainly Mushim, neighbouring Bengal districts like Mymensingh had been pouring into Assam in search of land for the last few years The interests of the radigenous population naturally suffered to a great extent from this influx of nomigrants who were neither conspicuously peaceful nor particularly adaptable to new modes of life to restrictions had to be imposed and boundaries were marked beyond which the settlers should not be allowed to penetrate The operations were described by the phrase 'Line System'

Describing the encroachment on grazing receives . the communique says

Very considerable areas amounting to laklis of highes have been settled with immigrants in the last twenty years but the demand for land continuously outstrapped the progress or ordered settlement, and the managrants have for long been encrosehing on and in some cases completely occupying lands set apart from settlement as professional grasing reserves, where the graziers (who pay grazing tax to Govern ment at Rs. 3 per buffalo), keep the large herds of assumals which are essential for the milk supply of

province as well as for the provision of draught

58 000 tons, Cochin 36,000 tons, Decean 119 000 tons, Bibar 93 000 tons, U P. 144 000 tons, Bengal 302 000 tons,

other provinces 250 000 tons

In spite of these criticisms, statements and assurances shipments for India did not improve at all A decisive step was taken by the British Government when Mr Herbert Morrison was sent to America on a food mission In a broadcast on May 15 he categorically Famine is not mentable It is in our power stated to prevent it Referring to India, he said that if the Angle-U S nowers failed to keep India's food distri button system from actually bresking down, India would become a piey not only to famine but to poblical extremism Mr Mosrison a efforts produced some good results India had so long been regarded as a British re ponsibility Now during Mr Morrison's conversations it was agreed that India should be treated as a separate enuty in the world food programme Returning to London Mr Morrison stated that allotments of wheat to India which the United States and the Canadian Governments had agreed to support, would secure to India shipments in 1946 at a very much higher rate than in any previous year despite the acute world shortage of all cereals

However it augure well that through the efforts of the British mission, the US authorities of the C F Board are showing at least some consideration for India a plight But even now we are far from being optimistic about outside help Sir J P Srivastava revealed that the Government of India had been advised that loadings of wheat and wheat supplies for May and June would total 314700 and 182,200 tens respectively Sw Robert Hutchings further gave the dark warning that if the promised food supplies from abroad did not arrive in time rationing in India would break down in August for lack of supplies

U. S. Aims at Exporting 10,700,000 Tons of Wheat From Its 1945 Crop

Provident Truman, in a message to the opening meeting of the special session on urgent food problema convened by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, appealed to the countries in a position to help to heighten their efforts to avert the food crisis threatening the world in the critical weeks just ahead

Following is the text of the Pres dent s message

In meeting at this critical period you have heavy responsibilities and great opportunities. What this conference accomplishes or fails to accomplish will make its mark not only in areas where people are hungry as an aftermath of the war but in all parts of the earth and for a long time to come Any step toward feeding the world a families better , and making the fullest use of the products of farms and fisheries is a step toward winning and securing the peace Food touches everyone in the world directly and more Leenly than most boundary settlement and other primary political actions that are often local or regional in their effects

It is not necessary in a message to this group to go into the details of the serious world food situation Everyone realizes now that the worldwide scarcity of cereals cannot be completely overcome with the 1916 harvest and that deficits in livek products will continue for a long time. The

weeks before the 1946 grain harvest in

the United States and other countries in a position to help must continue and heighten their efforts

In this country we have raised progressively out export programs as world needs became more uigent, teducing progressively, at the same time, our own consumption of wheat In this wheat marketing year we already have shipped more than 300 milhon hushels (about eight million tons) of wheat, which is close to 40 per cent of the total world exports of wheat Our export program covering 400 million bushels (about 10700000 tons) of wheat for the entire marketing year represents over a third of our total production from the 1945 crop. The people of this country liste shown an admirable willinguess to do their share in the great humanitarian task of preventing famine in other landa

During the war we have learned valuable lessons in co-operation with the test of the world What the people of this country have done is ample evidence that they recognize the necessity for progressive and effective action in achieving for the world freedom from want that they are conscious of the worlds needs and are ready to co-operate in a program to

meet them

In my message to the conference at Quebec where FAO was established last fall, I said that my country's delegation came 'prepared to work together with the delegations of other nations for the good of all, and to bear their full share of the responsibility for a successful outcome. We bring the same spirit to this conference, which I view as the first great test for FAO

Can India at what proportion of this 8 milhor ton export has been directed for saving million of famine victims in this country? The unsympathetic and niggardly treatment that India received at the hands of the Truman Administration will not be casely forgotten India will remember that her resources have been fully exploited for saving Durone and America from disaster but when she herself was in need, she nas basely deserted

Indonesian Rice for India

The combined effect of red tape, bureaucratic in efficiency and political self-interest was responsible for the unnecessary delay that has been made and is being still made in accepting the rice offer made by Dr Sharar the Indonesian Republican Premier Pandit Janaharlai Nehru has long been trying to derive the full benefit that is likely to accrue from the new commumon and unity among Asiatic nations When Dr Sharrar made the offer, the Dutch Government persistently maintained that Java had no surplus to offer to Iodia But Dr Shariar emphatically stated that Java had surplus food which she would be glad to send to India in exchange of textiles for herself

The India Government showed little enthusiasm about this uce offer but after repeated comments in the Press made a more for carrying on talks with Indonessan Premier Soon afterwards it was announced that Dr Shariar's talks with Mr K L Punjabi a British India civil servant had reached a stage in which it was now up to India to provide the necessary transport and exchange of goods for 500 000 tons of rice offered to India by Indonesia As far as Indonesia was concerned, the first shipment could be made towards the latter half of June, Dr Shariar said The delivery of the entire hemisphere are especially entired, and 500,000 tons would take five months at the rate of

quality. So long as the confidence of the public is to make the Maharajah quit Kashmir-the struggle took eatisfactorily

Food and Famme 'Exposition'

The gloony food prospect of 1946 bids fair to push famine incidents of 1913 into the background. While it is necessary to think of measures for bringing food to those faced with starvation, it is also necessary to supplement the diet of the ill fed and all-nourshed people so that they may noth and carn and thus live more healthy. If the chronic famino conditions, patent to India, are to be removed, agriculture, industry and animal liusbandry should sombine and make a joint effort for providing better food, including protective diet derived from milk, meat and eggs, and surplus money for the procusement of the barest necessities. The Calcutta Corporation, did the right thing in organiaing, with the help of the Government of Bengal, an Exposition' on food in the Commercial Museum in the second week of May Exhibits relating to agriculture industrial limits and products of cottagn industrica, food preserved by the age old methods and modern scientific means and several educative charts, characteristic of the Communical Museum, were features of the Exhibition Lectures on food and famino were arranged and wern delivered by experts of the Provincial and the Central Covernments

Faridkot and Kashmit

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Disturbances started in Fandkot about a month back when a large section of the people began to observe hartal against the repression of the State Proja Mandal workers and non-violent Satsagrahis were beaten and maltreated, civil liberties were suppressed the national flag was insulted Even thu enquiry committee appointed by the Provincial Congress Committee was banned entry into the State As Pandit Nehru observed Faridkot from being just a backward State where the authorities had misbehaved suddenly became a symbol of misrule and incompetence in the States The situation reached a chinax when he gave a stern warning to the State authorities that be himself would dely their prohibitory laws and enter the State When the situation remained much the same even after this Pandit Nehru defied Sec 144 promulgated at Paridkot, entered the State and addressed a huge gathering of 10 000 people. After two hours' talk with the Raja of Faridkot an amicable understanding was arrived at and it was decided (1) to repeal Registration of Association Act, (2) to withdraw orders under Sec 144 Cr.P.C and 56 of the Defence of India (Fandkot) Rules (3) to release the remaining twelve undertrials now in custody and (4) to constitute an impartial public enquiry by the Chief Justice of Fandkot State into excesses, if any, committed against law during the last movement

The happenings at Kashmir are more ghastly and shameful Whatever might have been the origin of the trouble—people's attempt to secure responsible government or Mr S M Abdullah's personal antiques

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However, the excesses knew no bounds Police and the military opened fire on unarmed processions and the actual death roll was much higher than that given in official statements. What is morn shocking the people were forced to utter humiliation and were made to clean the atrects with their turbans and to shout Maharap-ka-Jas at the point of the bayonet It has been alleged that even mosques were occupied by the military and this was likely to foment communal trouble. In a long ntatement on the events, Pandit Jawaharis! Nehru strongly warned the authorities and said that no State could exist with these disgraces chinging to it.

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Describing the encroachment on grazing reserves the communique says

Very considerable areas amounting to lakes of bighas have been settled with immigrants in the last twenty years, but the demand for land continuously outstripped the progress or ordered settlement, and the managrants have for long been encroaching on and in some cases completely occupying lands set apart from settlement as professional grazing reserves, where the graziers (who pay grazing tax to Govern ment at Rs 3 per buffalo), keep the large herds of animals which are essential for the milk supply of the province as well as for the provision of draught

Board show that the average Railway employee in the the economic standards of the workers. There appears

The moment of crisis is approaching and the time for decision may be lost in vain by the Railway Board But while we resterate our full sympathy with the cause of the railwaymen, we make no apology in sounding a clear note of caution and tact It cannot be denied that in the present context of India's political development any serious disturbance may retard the progress of our emaneipation Apart from the exigencies of political tension, there is also the overriding issue of the terrible famine ahead Suspension of communication and transport will vitally affect the food situation and by one stroke will throw the famished millions of India into the pit of actual starvation and death Maulana Azad rightly observed in a statement issued on May 3

The railwaymen of India should, however, remember one thing They are a part of the nation and, therefore, what concerns the nation concerns them equally They know that at present delicate negotiations are going on for a cettlement of India's political problem They must realise that there can be no real solution of their own difficulties till the country is free They also know the state food utuation in the country May and June threaten to he the most difficult period and any dislocation in transport during this critical period may prove to be dissetrone

Some have argued that famine would occur even if there he no strike and the strike does not much worsen the case This is indeed puerile logic It will be folly to take any precipitate action at this stage and we hope that the railweymen wil not sacrifice reason in a frenzy of emotional excitement The people will neturally think that those who could wait during the six years of war, when they did not strike for even one hour to protest against the mass-slaughter of their innocent countrymen,

Labour Problems in Bombay

Cotton Mills It says that one of the strange developments that have occurred in the sphere of industrial labour soon after the Congress returned to power has been the spread of the strike wave Bombay witnessed one of the worst strikes—the sweepers' strike—practi-

On an examination of the undercurrents, the Commerce gains the impression that the sole motive these moves is not a genuine desire to mise

Doubt a state of pay draw not more than R 208 to be a clear more on the part of the Congress 34.8 per month inclusive of everything Lastly, the elements to gain the affections of the laboures by Railway Board has raised the bogey of increased esta- trying to do something spectacular for them and blishment cost and the consequent necessity of raising thereby outwit the communists who have been rates and feres to something like 40 per cent The Board endeavouring to gain the loyalty of labour by putting knows full well that they can counteract people's forward extravagant demands and have, in fact, sice aympathy for the railwaymen only with the menaco of successfully with the Congress in Bomhay in the recent provincial elections From its own knowledge and observations, Commerce believes that recent instances in Bombay provide sufficient ground to warrant such a conclusion Many other observers will also inchne to the same view,

A little detailed study may be necessary to underat and the position There are two labour associations in Bombay, namely, the Rashtraya Girm Kamgar Sangh (also known as Rashtraya Mell Mazdoor Sangh) and the Girns Kamgarh Union The former body has its leanings towards Congress while the latter owes allegiance to the Communist Party Between the two, the Girni Kamgar Umon is known to have a greater fol lowing among the workers than the Mazdoor Sangh and the fact was more or less established at the last election to the Bombay Legisleture in which, Mr S A. Dange, the representative of the Girm Kamgar Union was elected Both the Unions, however, have no locus stands under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act as neither of them possesses the requisite minimum membership Strictly speaking, therefore, neither of the unions can put forward demands on behelf of the workers in the ab-cace of any recognised trade union, if the workers have any grievances, they should be presented by the workers themselves to the employers and a dispute will arise only if the employers refusa those demands after a reasonable time-limit. Such, it should be noted, is the position under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act which is a measure passed by the Congress Ministry in 1938

The Commerca has traced the origin of the present dispute and has used the word dispute within quotation marks because according to a strict interpretation of the BID Act there is no dispute between the workers and the employers No specific grievances or demends have been placed before the employers as can certainly efford to be patient for a few months required under this Act Even if it is easumed, such has been done, albeit in a round-about manner, no reasonable time-limit has been given to them to consider the demands, and the employers have not said "no" to any such demand The Congress Ministry Commerce has given a graphic account of the assumed office on April 3. Two days later, on April 5, the Mandoor Samph sent a representation to the Mandoor Samph sent a representation. the Mazdoor Saugh sent a representation to the Commissioner of Labour, Bombas, putting forward certain demands in regard to revision and standardisation of wage reics in the cotion textile mills of Bombay pay-ment of adequate dcarness allowance, and of unconditional and adequate bonus. The representation cally on the very next day of the assumption of office also stated that the Board of the Songh had passed a by the Congress Ministry It is now threatened with a resolution deciding to give notice under the B I D Act strike of the textule labourers who, the Commerce says, and also a strike notice of fourteen days but refrained, are probably the best paid at present Tais threatened according to the Government Press Note, from giving strike is already having a very had effect on the such a notice to enable the Government to arrange an already auto-toin postion of the country, along recent early settlement of the matter No dreet demands were cut on the very slender supply of cloth has been addressed to the Mill owners as required under the Act, addressed to the Mill owners as required under the Act, In referring the demands of this Sangh, the Government have dropped one of the demands, namely, that for "unconditional and adequate bonus"

About ten daya after the Mazdoor Sanah had sub-

ward Republics A basic principle of the third Five- always been in the national interest. They had persis-Year Plan was the utmo t pu thie distribution of productive forces over the wide territory of the Bount Umon with indu ity located near sources of raw materials and consumption wherever possible, to level out national economy and to chimmato unnecessary haulage Such decentralisation of industries is essential for a country like India where regional planning is necessary to prevent excessive concentration and ensure equitable distribution of wealth But regional planning never precludes the free flow of different factors of pro duction between regions India's economic development depends on a strong Central economy with ample elasticity on sound socialistic lines

Future Ports of India

The Ports Technical Committee which met in Bombay is reported to have made far reaching recommendations to the Government of Indea regarding the country a future port policy The Committee is strongly of the opinion that the following considerations should govern the formulation of an all-embracing progres is e port policy for India

Economic indivisibility of British India , evolu tion of a sound policy of defence for the whole country , geographical posit on and importance of India in the Indian Ocean and the stralegic importance of India in the development of the world order in the Far East, desirability of the di persal of industries

The committee then recommended that Vizaga patam a cast coast should be developed as a sheltered deep sea port which can accommodate abupa it least 600 ft in length

As regards Madras the committee recommended that the wet dock scheme for four berths should be completed within the period of 10 years

The committee further emphasised the need for a major port between Karachi and Bombay in the gulf of Cutch and recommended Sika' lor the purposs

The committee felt that the development of Bliatkal as a major port is escential for providing an outlet for the large and rich hinterland of the Mysone State

Lastly, the committee scrapped a proposal for developing the Cocanada haibour into a major port in the interests of defence strategy and di approved the proposals for a ship and canal scheme and river training works as suggested by the Calcutta Port Commissioner

In the meantime the construction of a thirty mile ship canal from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour has been announced and it is understood that the work has been taken in land We do not yet know under whose authority this decision has been taken, in the press report of the Ports Technical Committee a proceedings we find that such an idea was disapproved We are fully agreeable to support the proposed Calcutta ship canal if we are satisfied that such a canal is really needed to maintain Calcutta as a first class port It appears in this case that the Port Commissioners have estensibly gone against the recommendation of the Technical Committee and as such deserve no support. The matter is important and urgent. The selipties of the Cri utta Port Commissioners have not 112 bold and embitious reconstruction plan.

leally opposed the establishment of the Southa Shipbuilding Yard in Calcutta and it was due to their intransigence that they had to go to Vizagapatam We consider it a fit subject for the issue of a communique by the Government of India

Building of a New Egypt

Reuter's staff correspondent from Cairo reports the big national reconstruction plan adopted by Egypt which is admitted to be the biggest in the Middle

Egypt's three main enemies-poverty, ignorance and disease-are being brought to battle by a Higher Council under the Chairman hip of I mail Sidky Pasha, the Prime Minister

The Higher Council is under no illusions as to the magnitude of the task it is tackling Not much more than 10 per cent of the entire population of about 17,000 000 are hierate, and only a small proportion of the fallaheen (peasant) escape the two most common diseases-Bilhaizis caused by a small parasits in the River Nile, and Trachoma.

The plan against PID, the diminutive by which the

three encinies are known envisages many projects One of the biggest of these is the building of 1,200 social centres to care for mothers and children, and provide baths and washing places and iccture halls Each centre, it is estimated will cost 17000 and all are due to be completed within the scope of a tenyear plan. This Government is including a oredit of £500 000 in the forthcoming budget to start this £3,400 000 scheme

Another project is the construction of six centres for industrial workers, including one in Curo and another in Alexandria, which will have sports grounds lecture halfs libraries, medical clinics and restaurants These centres will cost from £40 000 to £100 000

Vislautration problems will be tackled by the building of public restaurants in 'people's quarters' where nourishing meals will be seried cleaply

Reformatories costing from £40 000 to £100 000 each will be established throughout the country to deal with

child vagrancy, a big problem in Egypt Already the Higher Council has approved a scheme for workers insurance providing for medical aid in

cases of sickness old age pensions and compensation on the death of workers. Government employers and workers will each

subscribe one third of the cost of the scheme, which will be applied experimentally first in Cano Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Ismailia and Damietta and then gradually extended throughout the country The Chair man of the Social Insurance Department of the International Labour Bureau is expected in Egopt shortly to make a final revision of the scheme and give advice on its application

Travelling cinemas with instructional films will tour the country to show the people how they can help the Government and themselves in raising their standard of hang Every effor will be made to encourage the fellaheen themselves to participate in the administration of the new scheme, which is one of the biggest and boldest ever launched in the Middle East

With the withdrawal of British Army from Egypt, that country has begun to breathe the fresh air complete independence and have immediately launched

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Technical Terminology in Indian Languages

Modern education in India, especially in scientishs subjects is greatly dependent on Western terminology and it is very difficult to express modern thoughts and scientific ideas through the medium of Indian languages This difficulty is cought to be removed through the preparation of a comprehensive English Indian Die tionary for use in the various Aryan and Dravidian languages of India and Ceylon Thus Bengali Gujarati Hind: Kannada Malayalam Maratha Nepalt Oriya Punjabi, Sinhalese Tamil and Telugu equivalents of Eaglish terminologies will be included in the Dictionary Dr Raghuvira of the International Academy of Indian Culture Labore has undertaken this stupendous work and deserves all support Prof V K Mathur of the Academy gives the following plan of the Detionary

The plan of this Dictionary rone in the substitution of about two million words of Western lerminology, covering nearly six hundred special branches of knowledge by Indian words derived from Sanskrit roofs and stems and appearing in four scripts-Devansgars and Bengals for Northern India and Canerese and Tamil for Southern India

Since time immemorial Sanskrit has been the fountam-heed from which all languages of India have drawn their learned and technical vocabulary and by providing Sanskit terminology for all the Indian languages on attempt is made to build up a common and uniform technical vocabulary for the whole of India The principle followed in forming technical words is mainly to make each word self expressive are to make its etymology explain its messing and connotation. For instance a number of words of English scientific terminology begin with a proper name Such words have been translated in Indian languages on the bas a of their properties and qualities to make their meaning clearer than it is in English This feature coupled with the fact that the students of various sciences will now be enabled to learn them through the words of their own languages without the need of having first learnt a difficult foreign language will it is estimated on the basis of experiments, shorten the course of scientific education by three years. Bacteriology for instances can not be taught to Indian students below the age of 18 in India (16 in Western countries) but they can now be made to start at 15

In order to make the Indian terminology as perfect as possible the task is being performed with the co-operation of some of the most emment scholars of East and West who are specialists in various branches of knowledge Bendes all possible na erials necessry in the building up of the Dictionary from both Indian and Western sources are being exhaustively utilised

So far the Great English Indian Dict onary has come out with its first volume on Inorganic Chem :try and the third volume on Chemical Apparatus The second volume on Organic Chemistry, and allied e ences is passing through the press, so also the fourth volume on Chemical dies. The work is being done on Bacteriology Biology, Anatomy and other Medical Sciences The preparation of the entire D ctionary is expected to cover a period of ten years Dr. Sudhindra Bose

one of our few cultural ambassadors who made it their mission to work for the cause of India in a foreign country all over their life For the last forty years he had been in the United States of America working for the furtherance of Indo-American cultural communion as also for the social and political regeneration of his mother country

Dr Bose hasled from the district of Dacca and received his early education at Comilla. It might be mendentally remembered that his elder brother late SI Satyen Bose was Principal of the Victoria College The conventional pattern of the life of an average Bengali boy could not satisfy the ardeat spirit of Sudhindra who was destined from his birth to build up his own hie along an untrodden path The path was the path of daring adventure and as early as when he was a schoolboy Sudhin left for America to find his own



Dr Sudhindra Bose and Dr Toyohiko Kagawa At Iowa Sudhin settled finally and received his

school and university education After completing his scademic course he obtained a doctorate in Political Seience Even when he was a student there Sudhin made an

extensive tour of the western and southern states of America and delivered public speeches on India, her problems and her message Thus Sudhin sarned a lot by these lectures while satisfactorily proceding his studies in the University Again this touring brought him in close contact with every aspect of American life m both rural and urban areas

Sudhin became a lecturer at the Iowa State University by the year 1914 He used to lecture on the politics of the Far East the Middle East and the Near East as well as on the problems of Africa and Latin America These apart, his courses included other general In the death of Dr Sudhindra Bose India has lost colonial questions " As a lecturer he was connectify feel that it is our duty to put forward what we consider are the best arrangements possible to to ensure a speedy setting up of the new constitution This statement is made with the full approval of H VI G in the U k

LINTS OF INSIA

3 We have, accordingly decided that imme date arraig ments should be made whereby Indians may decide the future constitution of India and an Interim Government may be set up at once to carry on the administration of But h India until uch time as a new Con titution can be brought into being

We have endeavoured to be just to the maller as well as to the larger ection of the people, and to recommend a solution which will lead to a practicable way of governing the India of the ruture and will give a ound by is for defeace and a good opportunity for progress ta the social political and economic field

4 It 1 not intended in this statement to review the voluminous evidence that has been submitted to the Mission but it i right that we should state that it has shown an almo t univer sal desire outside the supporter of the Muslum

League for the unity of India

o This consideration did not however deter us from examining clouds and impartially the possibility of a partition of India since we were greatly impressed by the very genuine and acute anxiety of the 'In lims le t they should find them elves subjected to a perpet ial Hundu majority rule

This feeling has become o strong and widespread amongst the Yoshim, that it cannot be aliayed by mere paper safeguards. If there is to be internal peace in India it must be secured by measures which will assure to the Mu.lims a control in all matters vital to their culture religion and economic or other interests

6 We therefore examined in the first instance the question of a reparate and fully in appendent sovereign State of Poli tan as clanted by the Mu lim I eague Such a Paki tan would compri two areas one in the borth wet consisting of the Province of the Punjab and North We t Froneir and British Ba uel 1 tan the other in the north ea t con si ting of the Province of Bengal and Assam. The League were prepared to con iter a hust ment of boundaries at a later stage but in 1 ted that the principle of Paki tan should first be a kno viedged

The argument for a separate State of Pakistan was based, first, upon the right of the

Since no agreement has been reached we Muslim majority to decide their method of Government according to their wi hes, and secondly, upon the necessity to include substantial areas in which Mushims are in a minority, in order to make Pakistan administratively and economically workable.

NON MUSEUM MINORITIES

The size of the nen Muslim minorities in a Pal 1 tan compri ing the whole of the six Pro vince enumerated above would be very const u ble as the foll ving figures (latest census of 1941) hov -

01 15127 100		
North We tern Area-		Non
	Mush n	Muslim
Piunt do	16 217 242	12 201 577
\ W F P	2 788 797	249 270
Sind	3 208,325	1,326 683
Bi Baluch tan	438 930	62 701
	22 603,294	13 840 231
	62 07%	37 93 %
NORTH EASTERN AREA-	33 00o 434	27.301 091
Beng tl Assam	3 442 479	6 762 204
	36 447 913	34 063,345
	a1 69%	48.31%

The Mu ian aunoraties in the remainder of Bu all In ha number a me 20 million di per ed am I gst a to al | opulation of ISS million

The c figures show that the cetting up of a sen rate sovereign State of Paki tan on the lines claired by the Mu him League would not olve the communal minority problem nor can we see any ju diffication for including within a sovereign Paki tan those di tricts of the Punjab and of Bengal and Assam in which the popula tion is predeminantly non Mu lim, Every argument that can be used in favour of Pakistan can equally in our view be used in favour of the exclusion of the non Mu lim areas from Pala tan Tiu point would particularly affect the postion of the Sikha

RENGAL AND PUN AR

7 We therefore considered whether a amaller sovereign Pakistan confired to the Mus hm majority areas alone might be a possible basts of comprome Such a Pakistan is regarded by the Mu.lim League as quite impracticable because it would entail the ex cheson from Pakistan of (a) the whole of the Ambala and Juliundur Divisions in the Punjab (b) the whole of a cam except the district of

Sylhet, and (c) a large part of Western Bengal, including Calcutta, in which city the Mushins form 23 6% of the population

We ourselves are also convinced that any solution which involves a radical partition of the Punjab and Bengal, as this would do, would be contrary to the wishes and interests of a very large proportion of the inhabitants of the e Provinces Bengal and the Punjah each has its own common language and a long history and tradition

Moreover, any division of the Punjah would of necessity divide the Sikhs leaving substantial bodies of Sikhs on both sides of the boundary. We have therefore been forced to the conclusion that mather a larger nor a smaller sovereign State of Pakistan would provide an acceptable solution for the communal problem.

POINTS AGAIN T PAKISTAN

apart from the great force of the foregoing arguments there are weighty administrativo, economic and inilitary considerations The whole of the transportation and postal and tolegraph sytums of India have been establi b. ed on the basis of a united India. To disinte grate them would gravely injure both parts of India

The case for a united defence is even stronger The Indian armed forces have been built up as a whole for the defence of India as a whole and to break them in two would inflict a deadly blow on the long traditions and high degree of efficiency of the ladian Army and would entail the gravest dangers The Indian Navy and Indian Air Force would become much less effective

The two sections of the suggested Pakisten contain the two most vulnerable frontiers in India and for a successful defence in depth the area of Pakistan would be insufficient.

9 A further consideration of importance is the greater difficulty which the Indian States would find in associating them, eves with a

divided British India

- 10 Finally there is the geographical fact that the two halves of the proposed Pakistan State are separated by some seven hundred mules and the communications between them both in war and peace would be dependent on the goodwill of Hindustan
- 11 We are therefore unable to advise the British Government that the power which at present resides in British hands should be handed over to two entirely separate sovereign States

CONGRESS PLAN

This decision does not however blind us to the very real Muslim apprehensions that their cultura and political and social life might become submerged in a purely unitary India, in which the Hindus with their greatly superior numbers must be a dominating clement.

To meet this the Congress have put forward s -cheme under which Provinces would have full autonomy subject only to a minimum of Central subjects, such is Foreign Mair , Defence and Communications Under this scheme Provinces, if they wished to take part in conomic and admini trative planning on a large scale could ecde to the Centre optional subjects in addition to the compulsory ones mentioned above

Such a scheme would, in our view, present considerable constitution il disadiantages and anomalies It would be very difficult to work a Central I vecutive and Legislature in which some Vinisters, who death with Comjudsory subjects were re ponsible to the whole of India while other Ministers, who dealt with optional subjects would be responsible only to these Provinces which had elected to act together in respect of such subjects. This difficulty would be accentuated in the Central Legislature, where it would be necessary to exclude certain members from speaking and voting when sub jects with which their Provinces were not concerned were under discussion

Apart from the difficulty of working such a schenie we do not consider that it would be fair to de is to other Provinces, which did not desire to take the optional subjects at the Centre, the right to form them elves into a group for a similar purpo e This would indeed be no more than the exercise of their autonomous powers in a particular way

INDIAN STATES

Before putting forward our recommendation we turn to doal with the relationship of the Indian States to British India It is quite clear that with the attrumment of independence by Butt h India whether inside or out ide the Briti h Commonwealth the relationship which has hitherto exited between the Rulers of the States and the Briti h Crown will no longer be possible Paramountey can neither be retained by the Briti h Crown nor transferred to the new Government This fact has been fully recog mised by those whom we interviewed from the States They have at the same time assured us that the States are ready and willing to co operate in the new development of India

The precise form which their co operation will take must be a matter for negotiation during the building up of the new constitutional structure, and it by no means follows that it will be identical for all the States. We have not therefore dealt with the States in the same detail as the Provinces of British India in the paragraphs which follow

THE SOLUTION

We now indicate the nature of a solution which in our view would be just to the escential claims of all parties and would at the same time be most likely to bring about a stable and practicable form of constitution for All India

We recommend that the con titution should

take the following basic form -

(1) Here should be a Union of India embracing both Briti h India and the States which should deal with the following subjects Foreign Affairs, Defence, and Communications and should have the powers necessary to raise the finances required for the above subjects

12) The Union should have an Executive and a Legislature constituted from Britisa Indian and States representatives Any question raising a major communal i sue in the Legisla ture should require for its decision a majority of the representatives present and voting of each of the two major communities as well as a majority of all the members present and voling

(3) All subjects other than the Union sub lects and all residuary powers should vest in the

Provinces (4) The States will retain all subjects and

powers other than those ceded to the Umon (5) Provinces should be free to form Groups with executives and legislature and earh Group could determine the Provincial subjects to be

taken in common

(6) The constitutions of the Union and of the Groups should contain a provision whereby any Province could by a majority vote of its Legislative Assembly, call for a reconsideration of the terms of the constitution after an initial period of 10 years and at 10 yearly intervals thereafter

16 It is not our object to lay out the details of a constitution on the above lines but to set in motion the machinery whereby a constitution can be settled by Indians for

It has been necessary however for as to make this recommendation as to the broad basis of the future constitution becaule it became clear to us in the course of our negotiations that not until that had been done was if ere any hope of getting the two major communities to join in the setting up of the constitution making machinery

CONSTITUTION - VIARING VIACHINERY

17 We now indicate the constitutionmakig machinery which we propose should be brought into being forthwith in order to enable a new constitution to be worked out.

18 In forming any As embly to decide a new Constitutional structure the first problem to obtain as broad based and accurate a repreentation of the whole population as is possible The most att factory method obviously would be by election based on adult franchise, but any attempt to introduce such a step now would lead to a wf olly un receptable delay in the form una

tion of the new Constitution

The only practicable alternative is to utilize recently elected Provincial Leuislative \ cublics as the electing bodies libera are. however two factors in then composition which make this difficult. First the numerical strengths of the Provincial Legislative A semblie do not bear the ame proportion to the total population m each P ovince Thus Assam with a populat ou of 10 unitions has a Legi lative Assembly of 108 merubers while Bengal with a population s v tin es as large has an As embly of only 200

secondly own, to the weightage given to mount es by the Communil Award the strougths of the several communities in each Provincial Legilative Assembly are not in proportion to their numbers in the Province Thus the number of seats reserved for Muslims in the Bengal Legislative Assembly is only 48% of the total although they form 50% of the Provincial population

After a most careful consideration of the variou methods by which these inequalities might be corrected we have come to the conclusion that the fairest and most practicable plan would be-

(a) to allot to each Province a total number of scats proportional to its population roughly in the ratio of one to a million as the nearest substitute for representation by adult suffrage

to civide this provincial allocation of (b) seats between the main communities in each Province in proportion to their

population

to provide that the representatives allotted to each community in a Province shall be elected by the members of that community in its Legis Intro Assembly

We think that for the purpo cant is sufficient to recognise only three main communities in India-General Mu lim and Sikh tho General community including all persons who are not Muslims or Sikhs.

since they would lose the weightage which British Baluchistan. assures them seats in the Provincial Legislatures, we have made the arrangements set out in paragraph 20 below to give them a full representation upon all matters of special interest to the minorities

(1) We, therefore, propose that there shall be elected by each Provincial Legislative Assembly the following numbers of representatives, each part of the Legislature (General, Muslim or bikh) electing its own representatives by the method of proportional representation with the single transferable vote -

TABLE OF REPRESENTATION

	SECTION	A	
Province Madras Bombay U P Bibar C P Orisea	General 45 19 47 31 16	Mushm 4 2 8 5 1	Total 49 21 55 36 17 9
Total	167	20	187
	-		_

SECTION B

Province N -W F P Punjab Sind	General 0 8 1	Muslim 3 16 3	Sikh 0 4 0	Tota 3 28 4
Total	9	22	4	35

SECTION C

Province	General	Mushm	Total
Bengal	27	33	60
Assam	7	3	10
Total	34	36	70
Total for	British India	ites	292
Maximum	for Indian Sta		93
	Total		385

Note.—In order to represent the Chief Commissioner's Provinces there will be added Legislotive Assembly, and a representative to under the new Constitution

As the smaller minorities would, upon the be elected by the Coorg Legislativo Council. population basis, have little or no representation. To Section B will be added a representative of

> (n) It is the intention that the States should be given in the final Constituent Assembly appropriate representation which would not, on the basis of the calculations adopted for British India, exceed 93, but the method of selection will have to be determined by consultation The States would in the prchiminary stage be represented by a Negotiating Committee

IMMEDIATE MEETING

(in) The representatives thus chosen shall meet at New Delhi as soon as possible

(10) A preliminary meeting will be beld at which the general order of business will be decided, a Chairman and other officers elected, and an Advisory Committee (see paragraph 20 below) on the rights of citizens, minorities, and tribal and excluded areas set up Thereafter the provincial representatives will divide up into the three sections shown under A, B, and C, in the Table of Representation in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph

(v) These sections shall proceed to settle the Provincial Constitutions for the Provinces included in each section, and shall also decide whether any Group Constitution shall be set up for those Provinces and, if so, with what provincial subjects the Group should deal. Provinces shall have the power to opt out of the Groups in accordance with the provisions of sub-

clause (vm) below

(11) The representatives of the Sections and the Indian States shall reassemble for the purpose of settling the Union Constitution

CMUUNAL ISSUES

(14) In the Union Constituent Assembly resolution (varying the provisions of paragraph 15 above or raising any major communal issue shall require a majority of the representatives present and voting of each of the two major communities

The Chairman of the Assembly shall decide which (if any) of the resolutions raise major communal assues and shall, if so requested by a majority of the representatives of either of the major communities consult the Federal Court before giving his decision

(vm) As soon as the new constitutional arrangements have come into operation, it shall be open to my Province to elect to come out to Section A the Member representing Delhi m of any Group in which it has been placed Such the Central Legislative Assembly, the Member a decision shall be taken by the new legislature representing Almer-Merwara in the Central of the Province after the first general election

The Advisory Committee on the rights of citizens minorities, and tribal and excluded areas should contain full repre entation of the interests affected, and their function will be to report to the Union Constituent As-embly upon the lat of Fundamental Rights the clauses for the protection of minorities, and a scheme for the administration of the tribal and excluded areas and to advise whether these rights should be incorporated in the Provincial Group or

Union constitution The Viceroy will forthwith request the Provincial Legislatures to proceed with the election of their representatives, and the States to set up a Negotiating Committee It is hoped that the process of constitution making can proceed as rapidly as the complexities of the talk permit so that the interim period may be as

short as possible

TREATY WITH BRITAIN

It will be nece sary to negotiate a Treaty between the Union Constituent Assembly and the United hingdom to provide for certain matters arising out of the transfer of power

While the constitution making pro reeds the administration of India bas to be estried on. We attach the greatest importance therefore to the setting up at once of an Interim Government having the support of the major political parties It is esential during the interim period that there should be the maximum of co-operation in carrying through the difficult ta k that face the Government of India

Be ides the heavy tack of day to day ad ministration there is the grave danger of famine to be countered there are decrious to be taken in many matters of post war development which will have a far reaching effect of India , future and there are unportant international conferen ces in which India has to be represented. For all these purpo-es a Government having popular support is necessary

The Viceroy has already started discussions to this end and hopes soon to form an Interna Government in which all the portfolios, melad ing that of War Member, will be held by Indian leaders having the full confidence of the people

The British Government recognising the significance of the changes in the Government of India will give the fullest mea ure of co-operation to the Government so formed in the accomplishment of its tasks of admini tration and in bringing about as rapid and smooth a transition as pos. iblo.

APPEAL TO PEOPLE

24 To the leaders and people of India who now have the opportunity of complete independence we would finally say this We and our Government and countrymen hoped that it would be po sible for the Indian people themelves to agree upon the method of framing the new constitution under which they will live De pite the labours which we have shared with the Indian Parties and the exercise of much patience and goodwill by all this has not been pos.ible

We therefore, now lay before you proposals which after listening to all sides and after much earne t thought we trut will enable you to attain your independence in the shortest time and with the least danger of internal disturbance and conflict These proposals may not, of course completely satisfy all parties, but you will recognise with us that at this supreme moment in Indian hi tory st atcamanahip

demands mutual accommodation

We a k you to consider the alternative to acceptance of the e proposals. After all the efforts which we and the Indian Parties have made together for agreement, we must state that in our view there is small hope of peaceful actilement by agreement of the Indian Parties alone The alternative would therefore be a grave d nger of violence chaos and even civil war The re-ult and duration of such a disturbance cannot be foreseen but it is certain that it would a terrible disaster for many millions of men won en and children This is a possibility which must be regarded with equal abhorrence by the Indian people our own countrymen, and the world as a whole We therefore lay these proposals before

you in the profound hope that they will be accep ted and operated by you in the spirit of accommo tation and goodwill in which they are offered We appeal to all who have the future good of India at heart to extend their vision beyond their own community or interest to the interests of the whole four hundred

millons of the Indian people

We hope that the new independent India may choose to be a member of the British Commonwealth We hope in any event that you will remain in close and friendly a ociation with our people But these are matters for your own free choice Whatever that choice may be we look forward with you to your ever increasing pro. perity among the great nations of the world and to a future even more glorious than

Other reterant statements and documents relating to these proposals are guen elsewhere in this usue.-Ed V R

SQUARING THE CIRCLE IN PALESTINE

By St. NIHAL SINGH

Ι

Ask anybody, anywhere in the world:
'Of what sport are the English the fondest?"

Of what sport are the English the fondest?

'What is the most characteristically English sport?'
Some may answer 'Rugger' Others 'Soccer' Some

may say 1 Fennis" Others 'Roeing," 1 few may even venture "Hunting"

Most persons will, however, plump for "Cricket" They will immediately proceed to red oil provents "This is not cricket." Or "You are not plysing cricket." Some of them will remnud you of the Duke of Welling ton a funous assing that the battle of Waterloo was

won on the cricket fields of Eton My own view is different Slightly different—as an Englishman would say, meaning thereby of course very much different

Squaring the circle" is I hold, the game of English games According to the definition they themselves gave it as an altempt to 'perform demonstrable impossibility' or simply to "attempt impossibility"

They are at it morning noon and night They are at it in their own habys his of a land They are at it in oil er countries into evel of which mays a Brain can be put and lost They are at it even in a land like our, fit to support the Lord God's foolstool

1

Within my night one such game was begun. Not group that's years ago, when it was starled only the prophets could have forefold that it would still be going on and that it would even loday prote to be of absorbing interes!

Almost from the very commencement it has not been going on very well for the Digish Every sear it, in fact has been going from bad to worse So parious indeed has it become that any player would be justified in giving it up in digust.

Not the Luglish however They go on and on come what may Theirs is the bull-dog grip that never loosens its lold, once the teeth snap

Of late I am beganning to discern a disposition upon their part to it yo coas another player to lean over their shoulder ta they play the did give, one in a while a world of suver at the player at the player and the second of the cattering take a hand at it An increase where the actuality take a hand at it An increase where the actuality extended to their counts across the Atlanta The Americans are however, a campy people and they fight say of attempting to perform demonstrable impossibility.

Ш

The board upon which this "squaring of the circle" was begin is known to the world as Palestine Flisteen, it is called by the people who predominate there—the Palestinish Araba

They so in conflict with another people—the Beal farel, or son of Lural, or Commonly called Jowa who would mame thu very land Zono, if only they could make their will prevail. This they would do because of a hill in the heart of the principal city in that land—Zurochalim (Grusslem). To, them t—Zon—in the hill of hills in all the world—a magnet that draws them there.

This holy full attracts the Jeas assurers stably in modern times as it did in days of old. They fain would have their life revolve round it as it once did-east did before the rulers of the day (the Rounay) draw them out of the land and the great dispersal of their means to be an about 1700 years ago. This tragely they must upon ending—ending once for all

Back to Zon-Younn or the Zonest movementhas therefore two facets for the Jews whose heatts pure for t. On one sade it shows the final seems of a fragedy On the other it displays the golden glory of an era of reunnon that is ready to dawn

TV

To turn the gleam of hope into the golden glory of fact, the squaring of this circle was begun in the first week of Novimber, 1917 It was begun in London-not in Jerusalem. So it was, at least, in the first mistance.

That moment seemed to be singularly propitious for turning one particular "di-monstrable impossibility" into possibility. The problem resolved itself into three parts.

Part I To make Palestino "a National Home for the Jerish people" This was meant to satisfy the Jenish longing for Zion That was clear enough despite the very guarded language used It was clear

First, because it was constitute in the nature of a reward for a Zionais—Pr. Clim Wommans—sho had readered ine-timable service supply an independent allies by finding a way to supply an independent interest of the middle should like nothing for immedi—safete money. The control of the middle should like nothing for immedi—safete money of control in the control of t

home for the Jewish people" by His Majesty's Government was put in hands that "itched for this boon to the sons of Isnel—the greatest of boons that could be bestowed up them I bod Rothschild, the recipient had given liberally of his substance—no small substance to be sure—to the Zonnst cauge.

Thirdly Zionists all over the world and particularly in the United States of America, accepted the proposition as such

Part II Turo Palestine into a 'National Home for the Jewish people' jet save it for the Araba Save it by refraining from doing anything "which may pre- single square mile to their territories. Had they not, in pulse the civil and religious rights of exacting non- any case, an Empire over which the sun never set? Jewish commun ties in Pa'estine"

with Part II? Therein lay the squaring of the circlethe attempting of the "demonstrable ampossibility"

The war-World War No I-was then region was going none too well for Brita n and her alles The derish peop e" was in fact expected to inheals forces of it—quantities not yet accessible, for only that would strengthen the allied hand.

Especially in the USA There the Jews had money Los of it. Also influence Heartened by the declaration, they would pour both money and influence is o the procedution of the struggle to the optimists foodly hoped &

The revolutionists who had managed to get the upper hand in Russia were "in the highest stage " Jews This wondrous pronouncement was expected to have a favourable affect upon them 100

Ho h expects ions proved illusors. In the for supernatured by the war expectations, if attracts of tin ed pass however for realities. These dd That is what matters-at this stage of my narrative

Certainly that first week of November 1917 was well chosen for rallying the Jews to the alled cause it appeared, indeed as if that moment had been specially ordained by the Luscen Powers for this part cular purpose Let me recall the stuat on to the reader s

m nd The campagn launched in Patestine soon after Turkey joined Germany in World War No 1 was then bearing its climax Another few days would see the enemy down on his knees. At the head of the victorious columns General Allenby sould traumphantly enter Jerussiem.

The booty belongs to the victor This has been the fue since man began to contend with man before the dawn of history With that which he has wrested from his adversary, he has done as he pleased

VII A

At least the victor did so till Pandst Woodrow Wilson appeared on the scene He was all s ght when he was teaching political philosophy at linnecton burser by in New Jersey not far from New York City He had however ceased long ance to fill that chair of learning At that moment he was at the head of the United States of America Without the man power material power and money power of his people the was in Europe could not be won-at any rate won by Britain and her allies Wilson must therefore be bumoured in his bighfaluting ideas

ot all the people in the United Lingdom very disun ted at that moment for the Sinn Fenners were up in arms across the Ir sh Sea-were realists Some were idealists. Even many of the realists prattled about idealism Had they not said from the cutset of the war that they had unsheathed the sword in defence of the freedom of small nations?

It doubly suited Britons therefore to fall in with Wilson a idealistic patter No They were not in the war to gue anything for themselves. They would not add a eyes

There was, of course, Hatfa It was exceedingly well-How could Part I of the problem be reconcued placed by Nature to serve certain Br tish purposes. Its their maritime skill and expensions—their vast and varied interests What better terminus could there be

than this for the pipe line bringing oil ? O.l. Yes There was oil in that region Quantities

Had not Wanston Spencer Churchill with his Godgiven 11 ion of the future predicted that oil would be the world's most precious commodity especially during war? Had he not made an immensely tich oil bearing area in the me glibourlood secure for his people?

Eyen so high an authority on the Viddle-Last as TRonald Stores has pub icly stated that the British had their eyes on Haifa Having been reared in diplomy year his early manhood baying devoted to it his working years principally in Lippt and Palestine his language is a little guarded yet I think not unrevealin one in 1916 he wrote in his eway on Zioni m and Palestine chen bed vague hopes of Great Britain being awarded Haifa as a British possession

That award" would indeed have completed the turning of the Mediterranean Sea into an English lake Near 11 ws Cyprus that the Romaneustimperialist Benjani B Daraeli-Lord Beacon field-himself a Jew had ald d to the Empire Then there were Visita and the suce Const a complete British control At the oter only was Gib" (G braliar)—the Rock constitute ing the basis of British communications with the La purc Br tish Imperial etrategi - Empire trade and

al at sol Control over l'alest ne would indeed secure Brit h impor al communications that ran tiro gh it eastwards -and westwards It would indeed enable Britain to close the strategic and economic circuit—to borrow a figure of speech from the electrician's lingo

But There was not one but only There were many

buln in fact Certain promises had been made to the Arabs Not specially to the I alestman Arabs But to the Arabs in trab a St il there were tac al and rel gious ties between all trabs Till the opening of bostilities there were political lies too Thin tie was supplied by subjection

to Turkey-subjection common to them all There were also the Muslims in Ind a to be taken into account in this connect on They had not her tated to fight the Turks any more than the non Mushims

from India had done

In the zeal to please the Jews, nothing must, be done to upset any of these elements This was said and come to upose any or cross elements. This was said and printed in Britain again and again. By all sorts of people Of that I can bear winess for as I indicated before I then lived there

Here was a circle A vicious circle it looked in most

Montagu was the very antithesis of the other two Jews warning would have come from India, if not also from I have mentioned Unlike Weizmann (who had been the British Agency in Cairo born in Russia and educated upon the continent of became quite 'pally' with Josiah Clement Wedgwood, designed for this purpose Hardly more who was a student there at the time Thence he went to Cambridge where he shone particularly as a debator, becoming the president of the Union Entering politics, he had not the slightest difficulty in obtaming office Until the summer of 1917, it had been miner office Then he saw an opportunity to hoist himself into the position of Secretary of State The opening was made by the scathing minority report that his former schoolfellow Wedgwood had indited as a member of the Mesopolamia Commission

Montagu seized the opportunity with both hands He directed a withering fire upon the Government of India it scorehed every vestige of efficiency in which

it had always garbed itself

Lloyd George did the one thing that he could lie invited Ldwin Sunucl Montagu to step into the breach made in the cabinet ranks by the resignation of Austen Chamberlain This was regarded as a stroke of genius upon his part. The eritic was charged with the task of removing the grounds for criticism

This was precisely what Montagu desired Within a short time of taking over the Indian portfolio be went to India With the Vicercy and Governor General of the day as his principal companion he perambulated India, met officials and non officials, apologists of the administration and its critica Not long after his return to I ondon with the Montage Chelmsford Report in his satchel he had to give his colleagues of His Maiesty a Government the begefit of his advice upon this Ziooust adventure with which some of them were then fascinated

XI

Now that the principal figures that started this game of squaring the Palestinian circle are dead and the lapse of time has made it possible for us to view their performance in perspective, we may well ask did Montagu hetp or hinder his countrymen-did he save them from falling into penis pit or did he, in fact push them into it? To me he talked from time to time with freedom unusual for a man in his responsible position My intimate association in those years with a London daily, presumed to be fed from the party funds under Lloyd George's personal control and my acquaintance with the Prime Minister and several members of his family have often raised these questions in my mind

Montagu meant very well indeed That was abun dantty realised by even those who regarded him as something of a nuisance-L G for one and his neighbour across the Downing Street Arthur James Cater the Earl of Ballour) at the time the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for another They were bent upon supporting the Zionist cause for purposes of their own, some of which I have already mentioned

It is difficult for me to believe that but for

Especially in the eyes of a Jew Edwin Samuel Montagn there would have been no warning No The

Montagu or no Montagu, the circle would have Europe) and Rothschild, he was not a Zionist. Left been there The British would not have supported to himself, he would, in fact, forget that, racially he -at least supported in the open-the Zionist cause was different from the fellows among whom he had without grang some sort of assurance for the been born He had been brought up as an Englishman protection of the Arab Palestiniana' rights Montagu's As a boy he was sent by his immensely rich father to zeal in the Indian interest might have resulted in an English public school at Chiton near Bristol He the placing of a little stronger accent upon the proviso

2711

I take this view because of the English-or, I might even write, the British-fascination for checks or counter checks, or, as some of them themselves would put it, because of their desire for balance, a desire feeding, at least in their own view, upon their sense of justice and fair-play Cricket, in fact,

Then, there is the disposition of the principal figures to be considered. No one loved quibbles more

than did I loyd George or, for that matter, Ballour Phrase-making was L G'a strength as well as his weakness No child took greater delight in lisping his first articulated word than did this great Welshman in turning off a neat figure of speech What a genius did he have for it too! With his mind stored during his childhood with the facts and fables chronieled in the two Testamenta and the maxims and proverbs scattered through the pages of the Biblo he could always findfind apparently without scarching-some name or incident, some episode or verse-that would hit off the occasion and possibly make his opponent look cheap in every one a eyes and even wriths and squirm I have seen him doing it

Balfour had a finer mind and certainly a hetter trained one Philosophy fascinated him Also philosophers He delighted in entertaining Bergson A Jew of course but in some ways the greatest thinker of his

I am consinced that Balfours dialectical skill could draw upon causistry to greater purpose than could the verbal againty of any other contemporary of his not excepting L G'a

XIII

These master minds produced between them, the Zionists' magna charta—popularly known as the "Balfour Declaration" Though I have given its purport . already, I now set it down in its entirety, especially because brevity is one of its many qualities

'His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national hone for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall solver, it come clearly understood that nothing share be done which may produce the civil and religious rights of existing non-lewish communities in Pales-tine or the rights and political statua enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

Was there ever a greater masterpiece of vague phraseology Delightfully vague at the time of publica-tion. Not destined to be so delightful later or however

Why 'a" national home? Why not "the" national home? Was it meant that there was to be another home or, perhaps, several other homes, for the Jewish people?

What is a 'national home, anyway? Were the less transplanted in Palestine to be masters over it? If not, what security would that home have for them? Who was to give them security? The British? Were the British to be for ever Palestine a rulers—at least

its overlord? If not, who? How?
On the other hand, what did the phrase the cavil
and religious rights of existing non-Jewich communities
an Palestine signify? Was crid! used in contra
distinction to "ministry" If so did "finclude" political

What of the military rights and responsibilities?
Who was to shoulder the responsibility for defence?
Butain?

Who were these non-Jewah communities? Did they have no name or names of their own? Or else why were they so negatively so unceremonauty? What satisfy somewhat demanely, lumped together? What ratio did their numerical strategish hear to the Jews then in Pelerine? What ratio would it bear after that had he he may national bome for the Jewah people?

About the only thing in the Brillown B. It made has not vapic was the last proof and last pro

XIV

Questions of the kind I here saked here must have determed to the frames of the Dedianton They determed to the frames of the Dedianton They determed to the frames of the Dedianton They determined the sakes. We had been told by the British the Germany worked India-that Germany's road to India blow through this very regon. We had seen our failung in Menopotamis (now Iraq) and man anobusines countries. We then had no sides that the failung of the sake of the sa

The war was however on It was a realous rade It would not permit attention to wander away from the mud and blood that were heing thrown up

With the entry of Allesby 1917 Palestine the second week of November 1917 Palestine became remote to person and understed in it for some processing the proc

vv

The Zionish seemed to be supremely happy They had had their charter. This charter needed the imprimateur of Powers other than the one that had given it. With their niches and indicates support from that remaining allied powers was easily and quickly secured

A Jew, D. Asham Sololoy, was maximumital in having the Fresh and Hulian governments adopt the Design the Fresh and the state of the Popes blessags for the decime. He was later to appear at Versalles and have the plan accepted by the Peace Conference Hie begged that the mandate oner Palestine he given to the first that hands for the plant that the proper of a national bounged that Lindy 1922 has Hammatte or the plant of the plant o

any chit issued by an international authority. Just shaf talks Weismann Scholov and other Zionust leaders had had with Lloyd George Balfour and other British stateanen for the implementation of this piedge are not known to me. They seem however to have gone about their business as if the eventuation of the Pielestine national shome was guly a matter

of time

To them "national home" meant just one thing it
ms synonymous with the Jewish State. This State
would be run by themselves Its language would be the
ancient Hebren kept alive and progressive by the
pertunetty of the Lorda Chosen People.

In their minds eas the non-Jews had already been reduced to a minority That minority might call itself Arab Was it not however largely Jewish racially speaking?

"reasons many a Zoomst make that suggestion fooding note the future has or she are that smooting content and even heppy. What is nevel and relation replaced at hat for the first time in the war reprecied at hat for the first time in the semantic and even heppy which is not to the semantic as the proportion of the course of the semantic as the semantic as were there because of the moosy the world subtraction which is not to the semantic as the

XVI

It looked for a unit as if this vision relieved was in process of translation into walky Alichiya findofficed proclamation was couched in Hebrer Some afterwards the foundations of a Hower University were last in Jerusalem The Commander in Club (Alichiya was present on the Commander in Club (Alichiya was present on the Commander in Club (Alichiya and the Commander in Club (Alichiya) was a second was a second of the Commander in Club (Alichiya) was a contract the Jews to use Hebrer exclusively in every day antercourse.

In this matter real certainty osternin prudence and created in the straishout in the Arab mind To the Arab peaking Eulertainan this regulation looked like an order for the eventual submersion of his mother tongue it certainly did not make for good neighbourh

The Muslum attitude in respect of the "Noble Sanctuary" (Haram-al-Sharif) came as a rude shock to the Ziomata, Kaowa to them as 'the Wa ling Wall" its foundations dated, in Jewish eyes from at least Heroda time if they did not go back to Solomona day heather money nor diplomacy availed in the attempt; Wermmans part to secure ownershy.

of the wall or the pavement adjoining at A species of passive relistance' organised by the Jewish community served no purpose other than to add to the bitterness.

XVII

The promise held out by material improvements following in the wake of capital cent in by the world Jewry lulled the Arabs into quiescence, even into satisfaction-for a short time. The sale of land to these monied people at inflationary rates did bring in the shekels to the Arab owner The gain, however great, was only of a temporary nature Luen when the sum received was not intered away, as it often was, the man who had been a peasant proprietor became a landless worker utterly at the mercy of some small or large capitalist whose chattel he must of necessity remain to the end of his days

As this realisation came all joy went out of Arab life The coming in of money in a steady, full stream lost its charm The changing of land from hand to hand at unbelievably high prices became as wormwood and galf The expropriation was not forced No Quite the contrary it was recognised however that the lure of the Jew gold was irresistible Only the good Lord could deliver the Arah from its witchers And it looked to the Arab as if, for the nonce the Lord God had cone to sleep

The Jew and his partisans and propagandists may go on counting and recounting the advantages that had been flowing into Palestino in the wake of the Zionist imm gration and settlement, at least so far as the Arab was concerned There were

True There was however, something alse too The Araba were becoming landless serfs. In ratio to the Jens with the ever-rising tide of immigration their numbers, were shrinking What guarantee was there that in time, there would not be as many Zionists as there were Arabs? Or for that matter, what assurance was there that these people aben in speech, social structure and culture and resolved to remain aliens, would not, at some date, and probably no distant date outnumber them-them whose patrimony Palestine was?

If the Jews could have their way they meant to go on mercasing in numbers and in political might Every thing that the Jews said or did conveyed that impression to the Arabs They therefore insisted upon knowing what was to be their status in their own country They had been there for 1,200 years Was that fact of history going to be ignored? Or were they to be given pulitical security-tile political security that was their due, that in fact was to them overdue

Or was it intended that the Arabs were to remain eternally adolescents-charges of the Mandatory Power -of Britain appointed mandatory at the express Jewish with and through Jewish lobbying

Or worse still were the Zionists in time to preponderate—preponderate numerically and politically? The very thought was revolting to the Arab soul

XVIII

As stated earlier, nor were the Ziomsts pleased Pleased they might have been at one time Even in the early stages, they, however, were not satisfied. Their population was not growing at anything like the rate they wished If immigration continued to be regulated -if only a trickle were allowed from the outside-their concept of Zion would remain merely a concept for at least this generation of Zionists and probably for many generations vet to come

What was there to assure them anyhow, that Palestine was to be their National Home in the one sense in which they wished it to be? They could see no s gus of the laying of even the foundations for the Jewish State Naught else was good enough for them

Whatever the Mandatory did in his effort to placate the Arabs as the Arabs hecame openly rebellious, set the Ieus on edge They were enraged particularly by the restriction and later the suspension of immigration

The proposal to partition Palestine, as the one way of settling the dispute enraged both parties That proposal was rejected by Arab and Jew alike

Resentment stopped long ere now finding expression emply in verbal protests The Jew, erstwhile noted for his slinking, shuffling submissive ways took to armed resistance and even to acts of terroriem. What he eould not achieve by legal—pacific—means he began obtaining by violence Ife did this despite the admonitory shaking of heads hy the elders, who continued to detest the use of force for such purposes

XIX

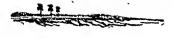
No wonder that the Mandatory shied at the American insistence upon the admission of 100 000 Jows, hunted out of home and country and in the last stage of extremity The numble-writed Government of the day m London got Washington to consent to a joint cnquiry Two purposes were thereby accomplished
(1) Supposion of the issue for a few months, and

(2) joint deliberation-joint deliberation that might become the fore-runner of joint action

Will it however? If I am any judge, there seems to be a disposition in the USA to regard Palestine as Britains war baby In American eyes it is, in fact, joined on to the British Empire as Stamese twins are

Still Jewry over there, is rich and influential Some scheme of wet nursing Britain's war haby may yet be evolved that many secure relief for the Attleean government wormed-almost anguished-at the way the Palestiaran reue is upsetting people all over Middle Asia and Ind a

All this talk and all the proposals for joint consultation and action show nevertheless that Britain has failed to square the Palestinian circle for all tho lighthearfedness with which it took up that game in the midst of the first World War



SOUTH-EAST ASIA IN WORLD POLITICS AND THE FUTURE*

By TARAKNATH DAS, pho

Walumull Foundation Visiting Professor of Public Admir Institute of Public Admirs and Regional Studies, New York Ums creaty

Those who are carnestly interested in getting a futt under tanding of the role of South-East Asia in world politics should study the much neglected history of the peoples of Asia and their place in the pa t bistors of the world This is imperative because world politics Le other pha es of world history has a continuity and interrelations. The peoples of Asia have contributed their chare to the world culture and progre s posseably their share before the advent of European domination of Asia was greater than the e of Europe eten in the fields of pure and applied science. In passing I at h to emphasize that the aucient Jews of Asia the peoples of the Near East (mostly Semitic, in or , n) the Persons the Hintus the Chinese the Arab the Turks were far more evilled at certain periods of

world history than the peoples of the West The I ex not to claim any superiority of the temples of A. a mar the peoples of Europs but to remai some of the we tern peoples and even scholars that the peoples of Ann did build empires ruled themselves and even sub-ingated the peoples of Europe and this they are not inherently inferior to them and they can govern them selves unless they are deputed of the opportunity through some peculiar civilised devices which are termed as training them for self government

Furthermore it must be also remembered that because the peoples of Asa have been subjugged by the peoples of Europe that does not imply that the Decoles of Europe that does not imply that the peoples of Asia are to remain permanenth on laved To clarify the significance of this statement I wish in point out that the Araba or the Saracons as they were then called conquered Sparo and miled over that land for several centuries but the Araba were not outy expelled from Spain but Spain developed one of the largest empires in the world which spread in Europe Africa Asia and the Americas for several centuric The Turks also ruled nier a vast portion of Europe metal ng the large portion of Central Europe and Southern Rues but these subjugsted peoples have attained the r freedom after several conturies of to s of undepen dence at least for four centuries parts of Rus, a were under A ian domination but to-day Rues a has develeged into one of the greatest and ever-expanding inter-continental empires of the world What has been true for Europe and certain peoples at certain periods of world history the same thing might become al-o true for other peoples under the same pecut ar world forces What I am trying to emphasi e is this people has a special monopoly for continuous dom na tion over other peoples—the rise and fell of nations

Siam, Indo-China-may be divided very broadly into Because 17, 1945.

several historic periods (i) pre-Hindu period,
(ii) Hindu period (iii) advent of Islamic incursions (i) pre-Hindu period, specially in Indonesia (10) the period of European ex pansion and domination and (a) the penod of struggle for Freedom from Western Puvers

Fien during the pre Hindu period the original in habitants of South East Asia specially those of Indoness secord ug to such Dutch authorities as Lern and nibers lived in democratic village communities in which there exis ed joint responsibility of the members of the community for the common welfare and public order -(Hi tory of the East Indian Archipelago by Prof. Bernard Vielke Harvard University Press page 8)

The period of more than a thousant years from the furth century BC to the eighth and math century AD nay be regarded as a glonous period of Hindu Hetery when Indean ammigrants colonicd various became the most predominant factor in cultural as well as political and economic I fe of the region which now is known as Indo-Chins where the moniments of anxion are the best expression of Hinlu sed local dyna tee In Stam in Malays and Burma there are undi pixted extdences of Hindu and Buddhi t inflience Regarding Indonesia at is a fact that descendents of the Handy ome grants and Handwised Indones and formed the upper class of society for several centuree. They flows had in Java Sumaira Borneo and even in Celebra They established states and empires greatest of all the monuments of the Hindu period (Sa lendra period between 700-860 AD) is the temple of Borobudur in Java From the eleventh century on, the Hand Indonesian civilization became more Indo-

nessan than Hode Arab expansion into Ea t Asia began through India Before the rise of Arab seapower in the Indian Ocean, H udu sea power as well as th pping was predominant and merriants from Gujarat and Cambay from the western coast of India used to be the leaders in trading between Index and the wands of South East Asia When the Arabs made incursions into Gujarat they became interested in spice-tride between India and South Fast Asia and through India they came to Indonesia and China in search for trade. This happened short the twelfth century A.D. Amb commercial negeration later developed into political and cultural one althunch they did not succeed in completely destroy ng independence of Indonesian States For instance Gapa-Medha the founder of the Javanese Empire and sea power ruled for more than thirty years 1831 to 1508 over a souted empire spreading sa sonous seland.

to over other people—the rise that test or not test of the sext period is latery of East As a shirts had been the history of the cost is and midula for the sext period is latery of East As a shirts world history we find only one can not factor as a sext period of history of East As a shirts had been considered to the sext of the sext period in the period of the sext of the sext period is latery of the sext and the sext of the sext period is latery of the sext and the sext period is latery of the sext and the sext period in the sext and the sext period is latery of the sext and the sext period is latery of the sext period in the sext and the sext period is latery of the sext period in the sext and the sext period is latery of East As a shirts and the sext period is latery of East As a shirts and the sext period is latery of East As a shirts and the sext period is latery of East As a shirts and the sext period is latery of East As a shirts and the sext period is latery of East As a shirts and the sext period is latery of East As a shirts and the sext period is latery of East As a shirts and the sext period is latery of East As a shirts and the sext period is latery of East As a shirts and the sext period is latery of East As a shirts and the sext period is latery of East As a shirts and the sext period is latery of East As a shirts and the sext period is latery of East As a shirts and the sext period is latery of East As a shirts and the sext period is latery of East As a shirt and the sext period is latery of East As a shirt and the sext period is latery of East As a shirt and the sext period is latery of East As a shirt and the sext period is latery of East As a shirt and the sext period is latery of East As a shirt and the sext period is latery of East As a shirt and the sext period is latery of East As a shirt and the sext period is latery of East As a shirt and the sext period is latery of East As a shirt and the sext period is latery of East As a shirt and the sext period is latery of East As a shirt and th in 1498 This fullowed a period of Arab Portuguese

grees or for fall.

The history of the repron that is known follows as a horizon delivered before international Alan Discussion Coults-Fast Auga-Burms Mislays States Indonesis Grown of the Genery of Ethen Calmer New York Cry on

spices and also Indian textile trade with these islanda played an important part

In the seventeenth century we find the advent of Great Britain, Holland and France lowards the Orient to search for trade and to overthrow Portuguese Irade monopoly I'rom this time on, we find certain funda mental features in relation to world poblics of Eastern Asia These can be summed up as follows (1) Quest for wealth of Asia by Luropean Powers through commorce and political subjugation of oriental countries by various means specially by fomenting civil wars and using one faction of oriental ruling group against the other and pape oriental man power whenever possible , (a) While these European Powers were in agreement m exploiting and subjugating the countries of the Orient they were not unanimous about their shares of trade and conquered countries This developed into in-alty among European Powers in the Orient , and in this game of Power politics oriental countries became mere pawns For instance Anglo Dutch rivalry against Portugal led to elimination of Portugal as the predominant power in Asia while the Dutch in South East Asia-the present Indonesia Ceylon and even in South Africa took the place of Portuguese supremacy and the English began to spread their commercial influence in India After the elimination of the Portuguese, we know that the history of the sei enteenth century in East Aug may be characterised as Anglo Dutch rivalry in this region and the Dutch assumed supremary by outling the British, the Dones and others from equal trade of portunity by 1680 Vetherland controlled the whole the dominating power of the Dutch

The eighteenth century as a whole and a part of the nineteenth century until the Napoleonic War might in world politice and this mealry was keenest in India It resulted in British ascendancy and elimination of became a victim of Anglo-French concert

rivalry for the control of the trade routes and trade Last ten at the cost of friedom of Asim proples. of the legions of Iudian Ocean, including Eistern Asia. However, during the last century, i.e., the middle of the The Portuguese Empire under the leader-hip of Albu- minutescenth century there has been an effort for reourke established its headquarters at Gog as early as a ceition of Asiatic states to regain their freedom. This 1511, while the Spaniards who were expanding in effort did not have any appreciable success until the America, arriled in Aya and established themselves in victory of Japan over Russia at the Russo Lipanese
Manila in 1871 The Portuguese dominated East Asian War 1991 1905 This victory become a psi chological trade and controlled many islands and even established factor in groung greater impetus to ill nationali-t movethemselves at Macao in China and sought for trade ments which begin in various Asian countries during the with Japan As time will not permit us to get mito latter past of the mincleenth century Imperial powers details of the sixteenth century European expansion, it like Britain in India and the Dutch in Fast India and may be summed up as Arab Portuguese reality in world the Tiench in Indo China had to make come arous to the trade and world politics, and South East Asia, with the peoples of these lands so that they may have some share in the government of the country. In International politics the new trend took the form of efforts for eliminating European control of Asia-Japan taking the leadership in this activities. By the time the World War I broke our Islan Powers-China and Japan in particular-decided to act with the primary objective of chammating German influence in East Asia in which they succeeded This war and the Russian Revolution had their repercussions in all Asian countries in the form of nationalist movements taking the foun of terointionary character The Impensist Powers had to make concessions to the moderates of these countries and used severe repressive meaning against the socalled extremists who were asking for independence and not reforms. This struggle for Asian Independence is one of the most important and the third phase of would politice of East Asia

To be sure Japan's attack on Pearl Hathor was the immediate cause of American-Japanese war. But the was was in the process of development for many years specially since the days of the Washington Conference Japanese southward expansion which began ofter the Sino-Japanese War when she got possession of Formosa and the Pevadores Islands was at first not regarded as a menace to the Anglo American Powers When Japan after the World War I seemed German rights in China and German islands in the Pacific above the equator and when the Japanese economic expon ion began to menace commercial supremacy of the British Dutch of Dast Indian archipelago. Seventy years later about and all o the Americans in Eastern Asia. Anglo American the year 1750 only two major islands remained free from Powers and Holland adopted concerted economic and political and defensive measures against Japan's south wand expression Imposition of special taniffs and quotas on Japanese goods in Bult h and Dutch colonies and be character ed as the period of Anglo French rivalry the Philippines was nothing but the result of economic analy Building of Singatore paral base was also duceted as a protective measure against possible France in India During the mineteenth century, Britain Japanese expansion to the south As early as the days not only consolidated her masters over India but she of the Washington Conference the United States from India began to expand in many directions and so Government by a note to the Dutch Government gave for as East Asia is concerned she expanded in Malaya a guarantee of security of Dutch possessions in South-Archipelago conquered Burma fought China in the Fast Asia We know that long before Pearl Haibor opium wars and imposed extra-territorial jurisdiction re, early in 1941 Anglo American-Dutch military and over China France during the nimeteenth century navel officers had discussions at Singapore over measures also expanded in South Last Asia and established to be taken to check Japanese expansion to the South the expansed in SSHII Law Man and Competat in the First in Force with the Competation of the source closer through stages of competation and the stage of the stage of the Competation o in this region illuring the latter part of the mineteenth stone in South-Past Asia which led to sharpest protest ecatury, while during the twentieth century Siam again from the United States and became a contributory ruse of the meritable conflict between Japan and the I hold that there has been and still is a kind of United States Japan wanted to eliminate Western hurogean concert to maintain European supremacy in Powers from controlling the tast and rich regions of

more lucrative offers to Soviet Russia for a separate peace which should be prevented at any cost Thus we think Soviet Russia did not raise any objection to colonial imperialism in the lar East, to long as Anglo the Balkan States and recognition of her rights in made regarding a country which might be juristioned Russay Thus it must not be forgotten that Sougel France will again scripe control over Indo China Russid was a silent partner in upholding Luropean parts of the world

At Teheran Conference, the concern of Anglo American statesmen was that Soviet Russia should be appeased to prevent any remote possibility of a German Rus in peace or Soviet Russia not continuing to fight Germany for receiving compen ations in term tories in the Eastern Europe and Ballons But at Yalta Conference, the concern was that Source Russia should be induced to give up her neutrality against Japan and join the Anglo-American Powers and China so that America and Britain would not have to make great sacrifices in men to fight the Japanese hand forces which were virtually intact. Here began the question of Soviet demands in the Pecific in more concrete form There is no doubt that at Yalta it was agreed that Soviet Russia would get Kunle Isles Shagalien and part of Korea at 33 parallel, Port Arthur (as a coospensation, because Britain was retaining Hongkong) and virtual dominance over Manchuria

The decisions at Yalta which might have affected China were to be re negotiated with China and Soviet Russia It may be recalled, even at the Dumberton Oskes Conference Soviet Rusia did not participate at the same conference with the Chinese representatives of the government of General Chang Kan chel, It was through the good offices of Washington Govern ment Soviet Russia and Nationalist China began to discuss problems affecting their interests in the Far Cast after the defeat of Japan When the Polsdam, Confer negotiating a treaty of alliance and friendship with China and making her decision to get into the Pacific War against Japan so that she would be entitled to get her elure of division of territories in East Assa We do not know of all the secret agreements that were made at Moscow, but it is certain and definite, that China had to give up her claims of surerainty over We know that Source Russia is not satisfied with what under Bulish control but which originally belonged to the has acquired in the Far East and she wanted to Stam occupy northern Japan-Hokkaido-adjoining Shagalien Jeland and she has been so far prevented from doms Charter does not apply to an enemy country and the Chinese Powers than freedom of the subject peoples

٧I

After the death of President Rooseselt and fall of decisions arrived at Cairo, regarding continuance of Mr Churchill as British Prime Minister President Truman took the initiative in reconciling France and American Powers were agreeable to ber demands for hunging France back on the side of the Anglothe Baltie States partition of Poland, domination neer American Powers to carry out the programme of formation of a bloc of Atlantic Community of Powers Persia Of course Teheran Agreement guaranteed within the United Nations Organisation De Gaulle was independence of Persia, although Persia never asked for invited to Washington and several economic agreements it, and historians know that such agreements are often have been made with Trance and Washington De Gaulle decided to co operate more with Anglo-American by the protector Todry Persa is being partitioned Powers than with Soutel Ru va, and the price paid to through a result inspired and imported by Soutel Presec was large immercian support fully so that

After the surrender of Japan when the Indo-Imperalism in the Far Last, provided these imperialist Chinese nationalists (who are regarded by some people nations agreed to Soviet Russian demands in other as pro Japanese) declared their independence, it was decided that both China and Britain would send their forces to di arm the Japanese forces in that region Indo Chinese Republicans wanted to have their regime recognised, but the Brith forces entered Indo Chins and is holding the country for the Trench to re occupy. This act of co operation by the British to uphold French imperalism in the Far Last has paid a very great dividend to British diplomicy which has suc-ceeded to have an Anglo French nilianco in the Near East on British terms about which Mr Sulzberger of New ! ork Times has given the information in the issue of December 14 1945

After the question of Indo China being settled in favour of France at as quite natural that Britain should toke an aggressive control over Siam which has been a bone of contention between the British and the French for nearly a century Stam was allowed to exist as an independent buffer State because both Britain and France agreed to the continuance of its independence after they rounded out their territories at the expense of Sum and concluded the Anglo-French Entente of 1906 Siem has been a pawn in the game of international politica, but the dangerous significance of Siam con trolled by a Power which may be opposed to British control of South Cast Asia has been fully demonstrated by Japanese control of Sam and through Sam the conquest of Singapore to Burma threatening the very heart of the British Empire in India. Thus it is quite natural to the interest of Great Britain that Stam should be free to the extent it would serve her imperial ence was in progress at Moscow Soviet Ruesa was interests and there must not be any dominating 10fluence of any other Power in Sism which may be hostile to British interests It has been reported accordmg to the New 1 ark Times, that the British Government has presented to Sism some ten demands the compliance of which would reduce that country to a depen lency of Britain The British authorities dony any such intention, but it wishes to hold Siam accountable Inner Mongolia as well as Oufer Mongolia which is for not putting up sufficient resistance against Japan untually a part of Soviet Russian Empire in the East and also for annexing certain territories which were

The truth of the saturation is that as Atlantic so and thus there is the lack of Soviet Russian co- British do not wish to have a government in Siun operation in the Far Eastern Commission. If hat I oss which is not approved by the British (the present operation in the last lastern commissions when a use since is not approved by the Dritts (time process) in prop of so making clear that Societa Busine at the present Government is headed by former Samees Minister to time at more inferented in getting as much for herself the Business and the Commission of the Anglo-American the measures suitable to them. Those who wish to enticise the Siamese situation should think of the

be wholly agreeable to her-following common forcign economic and defence policies. Siam may remain indesendent bu, its government will have the same kind of independence as the government of Iraq or the govern ment of Hattie Sclasie, under the dominant influence of Great Britain There are Americans who may be opposed to such an arrangement, but we do not know whe her such an arrangement was not agreed upon by the late President Roo-evelt and the ex Prime Minister Churchill

VII

THE SITUATION IN THE DUTCH EAST INCHES What has happened and is happening in Indonesia during and after the become World War has some a gna heant historical parallels of what happened during and atter the Napoleonic War and the Congre a of Vienna To make the story as simple and as biled as posible I will to empha me the following points which may not be known to many of you and which are not emphasised avan by average historians and students of international

The Napoleonic War was surely an important apter in Anglo-French malry in world politics which sted for a century It was a world war and it had its incan Asian and American as well as Eurogean pects India was the centre of 1 an a pect (Vij oleon ude an aliance with Tippoo Sultan of Misore to drive is Eoglah out of India and to rees ablah French ifuence there, if that was pos.ibin) The South Ea tern heatre of conflict was in Duich Eat Indice-in the

land of Java and its environs During the Napoleonie War French forces overring dolland and the Prince of Orange fied from Hollan I and stablashed a government-in-extle from 1795 to 18th has taken over hy a pupper government beaded by one of the brothers of Napoleon This Dutcl Govern ment made an albance with France sgain liter this happened the combined forces of the French Republic and the puppet Dutch government took a cis to strengthen their position in Java menacing British East Asia, even constituting a assible menace to India The combined French and interests in South Dutch forces under the comman of General Janssens here no less than 17 000 men with 250 gulls Lord Vinto the Governor General of India under the East India Company in 1810 on his own authors) decided to send an expeditionary force from India to take possession of Java. This force numbered 12 000 combitants con rejed on fifty seven transports and conveyed by more than forty sings of war great and small." Needless to say that the majority of the forces was Indian and ledia through the East Ind a Company fooled the bill The military command was under General Sir Samuel thouty while Sir Stamford Rades the later founder of Singapore was entrusted with the 12 L of conquest of Java and its administration

To make the story short, the British defeated the superior forces of General Janssens, and on Septem

precedents established by Soviet Ribssa in having only continued its occupation because he was afraid that the on h governments in neighbouring countries which must mains population of Java which was infuristed with the Dutch policy of exploitation might have injured the Duich inhabitants This control of Java by the Brilish broke up Dutch monopoly of the spec trade of that region. At least for five years the British ruled over Java and later oo after the Congress of Vienna transferred the 1 land to the Dutch with certain understandings that Britain would gain po ses ion of Cape of Good Hope and surrounding Dutch po session and al o Coylon Of course the Br tish favou ed Dutch occupation of South East, Asian islands because Holland in Lu ope was de poved to follow a foreign policy favour able to Brit h interests and Dutch occupation of South Es 1 A 148 1 dands was a factor in Anglo-Dutch

operation in world politica and a guarantee again t any form of independence of the people of the e islands which would have been detrimental to the cause of beir ng whiteman's burden and civilising the heathens with the booms of imperialist and exploitative govern ment 1

VIII

During the Second World War the main cause of whi h meht be termed as Anglo-German Rivalry in World Politic which began during the latter part of the n netcenth century and continued until the fall of Hales the suation in the Dutch East Indies has received into the following. It was Hitler in place of Nu olcon who in 1940 overran Holland and menaced Great Britain and Queen Wilhelmins established the Duiel Government mexilo in Loudon It was Hillers ally Japan which in 1041-42 after defeating the comb ned forces of Holland British and the Umted States Occupied Java In 1945 Japan surrendered to the United S ares but the Japanese forces in Java were to be dis-armed by the British and the Dutch and the Dutch Gov rances was to be recatable shed In 1811 the people of Indouc is were not in a position to assert their indexendence hy of possing British arms, but in 1945 the Indone is national is who want their country to be tree and independent have proclaimed the establish ment of a Republic of their own They are of course regurded as extremusts (because they do not want to have Dutch rule re-established under the protection of Anglo-American support and they are of the same type of extrem ts as George Washington and his followers in the United States were and who refused to make compromise on the issue of ab olute independence)

As in 1800-1811 the British landed forces from Ind a to conquer Java for the Du ch so this time Indian soliters are also playing the major role in sub-pigating the nation of 70,000,000 supposedly led by extrem to who want freedom of their country from a foreign yoke It has been reported that the Dutch soldiers equipped with American arms and trained in America after tanding in Java ebot down many Indones ans violating all envised methods of warfare (I for my-elf in these days of Atomic Bombs, do not know the lunds of englised methods of warfare) This has led to reprisels and counter reprisals to the extent of burning Indone can villages by Indian soldiers of course led by British officers Much criticism has been or 13, 1311 the latter surresdered to the factoh. Lee course exa sy arrisas underst Aluch criticism has been fall than Company durefore were not intended in shead from attenuent newsportmen fance community for the course of th to destroying Java permaneutily but they were innerced mination and Java. There has been some critical in destroying French power in the mand and ordered mination in Java. There has been some critical in the

he a formulable factor to reckon with and distance effective now, but it has revolutionary potentialities not as easily negotiable as now Historically most of the countries of routh I set Asia have been one able in good and earl days to the galden days of In his the e countries formed pasts of the Greater India that had laid down the ideal of conquest without bloodshed and subjugation-of unification of races and ereeds with the golden cement of the principle of the brotherhood of man. In the dark dask of Imha s subjection as well these countries have been organically united with India, holed through with the common than of slatery of the I morean nations In all ages they have stood or fallen together The bloods at war in instory that has just ended his also demonstrated the unity of these countries Luch one of them served as the stepping stone for the aggres or in his march towards the next. The subjugation of one at once constituted a threat to the measest neighbour if it did not actually ring the death knell of its freedom. It has indeed been obvious to the meanest intelligence that the coun title of South I set Asia have been arranged by destiny to be one great unit in the organization of the world

'One in ficulom in the distant past and one in slavers in the current present these countries must be one in slavers in the current present these countries must be one also in the ilsa that is about to break In spite of local variations the problems of all these countries are fundamentally one—the problem of subjection to the imperialist Powers of Purope The European imperiable have throughout looked upon and treated these countries as one unit and therefore those Powers too regard themselves as one unit so that these countries may be kept under common European subjection. In peace as well as in user these countries for their rich natural resources have always served as the strongest fortress of their con country. They have undeed been utilized for uphold ing Impreshing tieff ir ulling a moleculeb meets and unitedeemable decradation of millians of men and women all over the noted It is impressively accessive it refores that at this posciologoral of humanity is in the process of being forged the colonal countries of South Livid Awa mu t stand such by side in their just fish for pileration U Anne Son has counted the chrone call just in time. For the colonal countries of querous They have indeed been utilised for unhold conference be held in India has given it a more concrete form We have no doubt that such a conference will considerably atrengthen the subject countries in the Fast in their fight for freedom and may lead to the formulation of a common plan of action as well as to the foundation of what Smut Sarat Chandra Bose calls a gagantie Asiatic Federation which will be proof against the machinations of Western Imperialisms for all time in come

In these days of Atomic bombs jet propelled planes and super bombs fire bombs from acroplanes tanks etc-the latest developments of cavilised warfareswhich are not powessed by the subject peoples and some of them are being used without any restriction even upon civil population of the Dutch East Indies Indo-China Malaya Burma and India by British forces mere holding a conference of subject nations of South Fast Asia including India may not be very

of no less significance of I propern underground morements against the Axis Powers This proposal and the attenude of India makes it conclusively clear that India as going to take the leaden hip in the field of Asian told is sen in world splittes of tomorrow It indicates that relation of Sation that In ha in the field of world In litter is over . and in future ladian strategic poution, man-poser, resources political and economic support will not be so fifely analyble to any nower-inglo-American powers not excluded-which will be enposed to bean independence. This nightine position may be changed to a positive Foreign Policy for India and it my take the form that the scople of India and those of South East Asia will actively ally themselves against the anti Imperialist Powers and in facour of any Power that will co-operate with the n in achieving their free-

M CONCRESION

In conclusion I wish to point out that for the future of South East Asia there are three alternatures (a) Continuance of colonial imperialism of Western Powers unfer various pretexts with full support from Anglo American Poscis, (b) Consequent rising tide of recolt in all countries of South Last Asia, with the possibility of a Concert of Asian Powers and their alignment with any Power or any group of Powers, or poord to colonial imperialism, leading mentably to the next World War . (c) I'mergince of free and in dependent nations in South-East Asia anding colonial imperialism under the calightened leader-hip of Anglo-American Powers within the frame work of U \ O \aturally I for one hope for the last disclopment, although there is no special season for the immediate success of such a programme

Liery American citizen has a moral responsibility in this matter because the future development in South-Fast Assa will largely depend upon Anglo American policies in the formation of which the United Stales will have the greatest moral responsibility In this con nection at would be well for us all to pon ler over what General MacArthur one of the wisest of American leaders fully familiar with the situation in the Orient had to my after the I beration of P I from Jap on July 4 1945 while giving an interview to Mr Cedne Poster at Manila

"When we wan the war as we will win it I hope to God that we win it in a spirit of humility and that never again will the white race walk through Asia in the same spirit of arrogance which they have exhibited in the past What right have we to assume that the present white ascendency is anything more than one drop of water in the ocean of time If we perpenuale that if we would hand it on to our poster ity if we would give it uninimished to future gene my is we would give it initialished to future gives ratious then we must so conduct ourselves that we will not propardize our security. The sooner want political freedom and liberty to all peoples of the world the quicker there will be price and stab hzation"

This ideal can be fulfilled if there be a single standard of international morality among Great Powers and the highest conception of ethical and religious life he practised in world affairs

only Englishmen The insult was deeply resented and the arrival of the mission became the signal for boycott and nots The delegation was, however, convinced of the genuineness of the national feeling and in its report admitted that, "the spirit of Egyptian nationalism cannot be extinguished Accordingly, in l'ebruary, 1922, Fovot was recognised as an 'independent sovereigh State But this independence did not amount to much considering the reservations by which it was hemmed They were (1) the right of Britain to defend the Suez Canal and to use the Egyptian territory for military operations, if necessary , (2) the right to defend Egypt against all foreign aggression or interference, (3) the right to protect foreign interests in Egypt, and (4) control of the Anglo Egyptean Sudan British troops were not withdrawn and the Egyptian army continued to be commanded by a British General Sir Lee Stack. Governor General of the Sudan

The Egyptians acorned the gift and they were unmoved when the Khedive, to signify approval of Britain's proposals, proclaimed himself King in March, 1922 Nevertheless, Egypt seems to have obtained the semblance of constitutional monarchy when the new constitution came into operation in 1923. It provided for the government of Egypt as an independent territory with King Fund as sovereign, a cabinet responsible to parliament and a parliament popularly elected But the revolutionary fires were not quenched and the continued presence of the British troops remained an eyesore In September, 1923, Zaghlul Pasha returned from his exile and in the elections which were held, his party swept the polls The Wald esptured 183 scate while the combined gains of all the other groups were merely 29 Zaghlul became the Prime Minister and lost no time in declaring from the floor of the assembly that a foreign officer in command of the Egyptian army was meonsistent with the dignity of an independent Egypt

The adjent of Labour Party to power in England kindled fresh hopes which were, however, soon dissipated when Zaghini found that Mr Ramsay Macdonald was not prepared to modify the existing arrangement Though the signs of growing discontent were visible on the surface, Britain continued to insist that the campaign for complete independence was the work of a few extremists who misled a simple, non-political people Their self-compiscency received a rude jolt when Sir Lee Stack was municred by the Egyptians in November, 1921. The British decided on quick represals An apology and an excessively heavy indemnity were demanded, all the Lgyptian forces were driven out of the Sudan and Zaghlul Pasha was com pelled to resign. These demands were enforced by the forcible occupation of the Customs house at Alexandria, But an even harsher measure was the first that in future Britain alone would decide how much of the water of the Nile, which has its source in the Sudan, was to be retained for irrigation purposes This meant the power of life and death over 'independent' Fgapt. The Egaptians retorted by letting off the murderers of Sir Let, only one being awarded the death punishment.

As may have been expected the retaliatory action public opinion and at the subsequent elections that Wald was again returned with a clear majority. The King who had a fancy for autocratia rather than

take which she was to repeat on the occasion of the and appointed as Prime Minister a person of his OWA appointment of the Simon Commission, of including choice This has been the bane of Egyptian politics The party which really counts is the Wafd, but on account of the machinations of the King and the subtle support of British representatives, it has been repeatedly kept out of office The mevitable consequence has been the instability of Ministries In the past 27 years, there have been 28 Egyptian governments

But to resume the story, Allenby was succeeded as the High Commissioner by Lord Lloyd, a convinced Impersalist and cast in the mould of the grand pro-Consuls He encouraged the King to set up dictatorial rule and openly interfered with the formation and dismissal of Ministries The mildest demands for reforms were enough to provoke him to summon British warships to Egypt At length the constitution was suspended and the British High Commissionar now possessed all effective legislative power. Lord Lloyd's triumph ended when the eccopd Labour Government assumed office in 1929 Arthur Henderson, the new Foreign Secretary, stood for more conculatory mathods. He recalled Lloyd, abolished the protectorate and offered to make a new treaty with Egypt as between

two equals. Egypt, however, remained unsatisfied. Following the widespread forment during the Anglo-Italian crisis of 1935-36, London felt obliged to make greater concessions On August 26, 1936, a treaty of alliance was signed by which Egyptian sovereignty was recognised Britain undertook to withdraw her troops but was given the right of maintaining a garrison of 10 000 and 400 aircraft on the Sues Canal, of using Alexandria and Port Said as paral bases and of moving troops across Egypt in case of war or threat of war. Britain also shouldered the responsibility for the defence of Egypt In token of Egypt a new status, ambassadora were exchanged between the two countries and Egypt was accepted as a member of the Learne of Nations

Soon after the Angle Loppian relations became cordial, World War II started Loppt severed diplomatic connection with the Axia but did not go to the extent of declaring war Nevertheless, permission was granted to Britain to use Egypt as a base for military and naval operations The point to be noted is that during the dark days of the Libyan campaign when the cause of the United Nations seemed lost, Empt did not waver in her moral support and no descripted broke out

With the coming of peace, it was natural that the national embers should stir again If the purpose of war is to banish tyranny and secure freedom, all the nations suffering from foreign domination should raise their heads. The present turmoil in Egypt started about three months ago when the Egyptian Government applied for a revision of the treaty of 1936 The whole of Middle East is seething with discontent On the top of the incidents in Persia, Syria and the Lebanon, and Palesline have come the anti-British nots of Cairo and Alexandria Serious clashes have occurred between the student demonstrators and the British soldiers The Egyptian national demands are mainly two, (1) Full independence for Egypt including the evacuation of all foreign troops and (2) Fgyptian control of the Sudan, now under British rule Tha British reply to the note though couched in friendly of the British Government only served to inflame language and written with extreme caution, carefully avoids committing the British Government on these vital issues.

That the problem is extremely difficult nobody constitutional rula, thereupon desolvad the parliament would deny. As long as Great Britain is datermized to should keep her forces at Sues which is a focal point in the Lupire's life-line and defence system And there is the word of Mr Bevan, the British Foreign Secre-

"I am not prepared to sacrifica the British Empire" Indeed according to English statesmen there is

"The effective co-operation of Great Britain and Empt in protecting these communications might in my view have been ensured by the conclusion of a treaty of close alliance. The presence of a Butish force in Egypt provided for by such a treaty freely entered into by both parties on an equal footing would in no way be incompatible with Emptian independence while it would be an indication of the specially close and intimate relations between the systematic closes and intimate relations between the two countries and their determination to co-operate in a matter of vital concern to both It is not the which of His Majestys Government that thus force should in any way interfere with the function of the Exercisian Company. Egyptian Government or ancroach upon Egyptian soversignty. It is not the intention of His Majesty's Government to assume any re-ponsibility for the actions or conduct of the Lexiption Government or to attempt to control or direct the policy which that Government may see fit to adopt

While this may be the British view it is clear that it is not shared by the Egyptians who regard the continued presence of British soldiers as derogatory to self respect and limiting that freedom of action Every Egyptian, no matter what his class or erced 18 treed on one point—not one foreign soldier on LEDP-tan soil. If then a British army is maintained it can be done not with the people's goodwill but hy sheer force of arms. The Egyptian argument is that any threat to the security of the British Empire must be dealt with by the United Nations Organisation and that it is no longer necessary for British forces to be billeted on termiories belonging to other peoples. Total and immediate execuation of the British soldiery—that is

Egypte demand No 1 Demand No 2 is for the unification of Egopt with the Sudan Here the attuation is no less complicated The Sudan is a tast expanse of territors covering about a million square miles and hing to the south of Egopt la d plomatic language the country is under a condo-minum i.e., it is jointly ruled by Britain and Egypt. The Governor-General is appointed by Egypt on the recommendation of the British Government Bu sh and Egyptian flags are both used and all laws promulgated by the Governor General are notified to the British Consulate at Cairo. Virtually it means British rule Egyptians claim the amalmagation of the Sudan on the groun I that it is an integral part of their country Hidden behind this political argument is the subborn fact that as explained above the upper reaches of the Nile valley lie in the Sudan territory The Bittain on the other hand have built up vast interests in the region They have poured money talent and in this region They have poured money talent and fiftherence. engineering skill into this land and evolved order out of chaos, while the r arrival they have invested some \$125 000 000. In spite of the assertion of the Egyptian Prime Minister that "it is the aspirat on of both Larpt

hold her Empire together, it is imperative that she and the Sudan to bring about a rest union of the entire valley of the Note people, and our interest is one it may be doubted whether the Sudanese themselves are keen tury, who declared before Parliament only a month ago, about the contemplated fusion it is only in the northern Sudan that the Egyptian agitation for unioo has met with a farourable soil, the south 13 wholly different in traditions and interests Remarkin Egypt and Egyptian dispendence. In a remarkable in good the Egyptian demand first forcefully much in dependent of Cotcher 7, 1224, Mr Raminy Macdonald 1922 Faiker Moon in his Imperation and World make

So exuberant were the newly emancipated patriots that they even ventured to maist in firm toosa that the Sudan must be turned over to Leypt as her rightful heritage one backward people hardly freed from alien rule demanded its right to rule another barkward people-such is the circular path of human logic"

A political merger with Egypt may or may not be in the interest of the Sudan but there is no doubt that so long as a first class foreign power maintains its hold in that country there is potential danger to Egypt. The situation in Egypt is made graver by the personal ambitions of the king who in return of being recogn ed as the Caliph of the Moslem world is willing to tend his support to the Arab League This league has long been the dream of Ibn Saud who seeks to weld a Lowerful Pan Arab Federation with Saudi Arabia

and Empt as the penzerpal powers. The federation would embrace 33 000 000 peopla control the fourth largest petroleum deposits in the world stand sentinel over Suca and the toutes to the East and revive once more the fier, scal of Islam for world conquest In the more one mery acts of assum nor worse conquest. In the face of such a confederation it will no longer be possible for the Imperial powers to pursue their old policy of divide and rule. What is evan more simular from the Dark North Control from the British point of view is the interest which the Source Union is taking in the developments in this quarter She has expressed herelf in tympathy with the formation of the trab League and demanded the we helrawat of British troops from Egypt According to the British this attitude of the Soviet is explicable in terms of her struggle to grab as much oil land as possible But whatever the motives an allique between tle Societ Union and the Arab League must mean a major disaster to British diplomacy The negotiations for the revision of the treaty

between England and Egypt are to start soon. The Egiptian Government has appointed a delegation of twelve to participate in the discussions But the circum atances for the success of the negotiations do not appear to be propitious It should be emphasized that the Wafd the only party in Egypt which can deliver the goods, is not represented on the official committee The conditions on which it was prepared to co-operate were turned down by the Prime Minister These conditions were (1) that Nahas Pasha on whom the mantle of Zeghini Pasha fell on his death should lead tha delecation , (2) that the Wald members should be in the majority on this body and (3) that an assurance should be forthcoming that new elections would be held at the eartest possible date. It should be borne in mind trat the Wald does not find a place on the present legislature having decided to boycott the last elections

IRAN IN OUR TIMES

By Paor, SUDHANSUBIMAL MOOKERJI

chaenism, Mardakism and Shiism

Iran became one of the most powerful States in the n very long time to come Iran retained the power and eminenen thus nequited Cambises, Dariun and Xeraes are the names at which once "the world grew pale" them and was within an ace of wiping out the mascent

ler place of honour in world-politics
The emergence of Iran to the forefront from the backwater of world politics daten from 1925 when an obscure military Officer Reza Khan after a successful family and set himself up as the ruler of the country son Mohammad Rera Pehlevi on whom his mantle has fallen, much that was old Iran bas been swept away avenues opened

Iran in modern times was upheld, so to say, by the

"Tension between the two great powers sup-ported her, when the tension was withdrawn she collapsed Corruption ruled Teheran, and banditry all but ruled the country"

It was at this critical juncture of Iranian history

Isan, official name of Persia mnto 1931, and its people of youngmen under a journalist Snyyed Zia-din aided the Irani, are derived from the well known term Arjan by Reza Khan effected a bloodless coup detat. Its The name Persin is an needent of history which made authors did not wint to dethrone the Imperial Kajars, the province of Pars or Fars—the 'Partis' of the but to revitalise the government by reforms long over-Greeks-predominant in Iran when the attention of the due The Lates, honever, had decreed otherwise Rera Greeks was attracted to the country for the first time Khan henceforward knew no stopping. War Minister One of the most remantic wonderlands on our planet, in 1921, he became Printe Minister in 1923 and Shab Iran cells up in the mental horizon a galaxy of —which by the way, is the title of the Emperor of romantic and hoar names like Zonoaster, Dirius, Persia—in 1926 A measure rushed through the Metal Naushirvan, Firdaust, Omar khayyam, Saadi, Haha (Parliament) in October, 1925, deposed Ahmad Saab, and the like Every generation in Iran has had its the last of the Rajsrs Reza flirted with the republican prophets and the country has raised and reared a idea for a time and thought of establishing a Republicnumber of religions—Zorastrianiem, Mithraism, Minn: The idea was subsequently abandoned and he was erowned as Reza Shali Pelilevi on April 25, 1926

Lien the bitterest critics of Reza Shah admit that world under Cyrus in the sixth century BC and her he had in abundance the gifts of courage, vitality and empire extended from the Punjab to the nands beyond vision He succeeded in putting an end to the scalness Egypt Under Darius and grew into an empire still of the old regime and breathed new life into a decadent vaster, which included the whole of the known world country. A patriot to his finger trips, Resa Shah was and a good deal of territory unknown till then, and much in advance of his time, and him soln numbration was sad a good can be carried as a factor of the country in working order. He achieved reabound borders of China vas, but obedient for much in this direction Hospitals, orphanages, welfare houses and free milk bars were entablished to check death rate, specially among the infants The establishment of schools and colleges and the introduction of Iran grew into a great land and naval power under scientific methods of teaching have gone a long way to them and was within an ace of siping out the mascent instruct the people in the simple rules of higher and explication of licitive But then the paths of glory lead self-protection. The Medical College at Teheran has but to the grave" and Iran was no exception to the done and is doing much to fight diseases in the country. but to this grate and area was no exception to the dome and is using more to produce at in under the mercesors of The work becaus by Reax Shah is been; constant by Xerces and the Empire was finally overthrown by the Arthurns in the seventh century A.D. Iran lost for ever and industrialized Iran, a happy, contented and prosperous nation and a cultured and healthy generation

are the ideals the present Shah has set before himself. The Government aims at the industrial selfsufficiency of the country among others. A great impetus coup detat in 1921 did away with the Imperial Kajar has been given to local industries through protective tariffs monopolies, etc. Carpet-making, silk-weaving, Under Rera Khan, who after his clevation to the embroidery, metal working, wood carring and miniature painting are the more important cottage industries of Iran Iranian curpet is famous all over the world for its fineness and superior quality. The Government wide The process of modernisation is well under way and awake to the need of maintaining the standard of this is daily nearing 'completion' The country pulsates with industry has maposed an embargo upon the export of carpeta of an inferior quality Weaving schools have been established to teach and to maintain as well the workmanship and the well tried methods of the indusmalry between England and Russia When the rivals try The administration of Industrial Supervision left the country after the first World War in 1920, Iran endeavours to increase the domestic output of handi-

left to herself, was tottering to fail As Gunther puts it crafts As Iran consumes more cotton piecegoods than she produces, the Government encourages textile-weavmg in all possible ways

So far as the organised industries are concerned, the Government encourages the country craftemen and local bodies to make the best use of Iran's raw materials like cotton, wool silk and sugar, instead of simply exporting them to foreign lands Factories have been that Reza Khan, Commander of the Cossack Division started at various industrial centres with the object of that need the Imperial Army came to a hoselight. A group supplying requirements of the country Silk industry

which shows a Lorn interest in the production of salk tons of far and a considerable quantity of machine oil, and in reviving the old silk industry of the country grease and behavior Cement, match, tahning, leather, barren of results. In 1913-44 Iran experted 641,785 kilo- misking rapid headway The e garette industry is a State grams (1 kilogram = 2 205 ib) of sell. There are well- monopoly Teheran is the centre of the tobacco industry managed flour mills near the alos of Teberan, Tabus, where everal thousands of persons are engaged in Quaryin Hamadan, Meshed Islahan and Shiray The manufacturing eigenetics, and pipes and other kinds of free mills turn out about 14,000 tons of mee per year tobacco Tea and tobacco by the way, are new items for domestic consumption. The three heer factories in of production in Iran the country-2 in Tabrit and 1 in Teheran-manufacture about 24 million bottles of beer per year For the last few years dry fruits are being collected packed and exported from the country and there are good markets for them abroad specially in Europe and America A number of factories all over the country, particularly in Aburasan and Ajerbairan areas afore and seject dry from treat them seventifically and pack them in up-todate fashion for export to foreign lands. Dishilation industry is also rapidly growing and there are mine distillenes in the country Sugar industry is jet in a pascent stage and does not meet the requirements of the country There are eight sugar factories in Iran which produce about 22,500 tons of sugar annually hardly meeting 33 per cent of the country a requirements Immust sugar it may be noted as manufactured chiefly from bret roots Some tea and regetable oils too are manufactured

Cotton mik and wood are available in abundance and Iran has in consequence a very flourishing industry Islahan and Chalus are the silk weaving centres. The best eshro-printing factories are located at Du Shahr Shahi and Bi Shahir There are textile mills at Teberan herman Quartin Mechbed Talong Shiraj Kashan Randar Abbas Simuan Qum and Abwas The biggest annual outturn being about eight to ten million metres of gunny and about 4,000 kilograms of strings and ropes.

Due primarily to the comparative poverty of Iran in iron one and coal Iranian iron and steel industry has not been able to make much headway Some progrees is noticeable neigrifieless. Teheran today boasts of an iron factory for making iron-rais boilers loco-motives etc. an aeroplane factory and a copper melt ing work. All these factories are state-managed. There are devailed processe countries and mon words in Telegrap and other cities There latter manufacture articles of eneryday use like tessels Ismps beamers from beds incycles perambulators, etc

amb bous schemes before the government A large passengers and merchandree from Brains to USSR and number of coalifields and from manganese lead and ports and are tenn. The vessels of no less than seven copier mines have been located already by the Govern ment experts and leased out to interested parties on contract basis O1 is one of the principal mineral remembered constitutes a potential threat to the world

peace in future years.

has received the special attention of the Government, annually produce, among others, 200,000 sleepers, 6 000 be efforts in this direction have not been altogether glass, coap, glycerine, and e garette industries are also

The Government is wide awale to the need of descioning agreement use which has recented its due share of attention. A number of Agricultural schools and experiment stations have been established for this purnose The Government adopted a five year agriculture plan in 1910. The plan provides for an increase of 200 000 tons in cereal crop and 200 to 500 per cent moresse in tea sugar beet jute and fisk. Further projects include the crection of fertilizer plants, more procession schemes the importation of merino sheep to be croved with native breeds and extensive afforedation To emphasise the importance of the last, March 15 is observed as the tree-festival day

That fully developed transport facilities are the man can now of economic and commercial prosperity has not been a sed by the Iran Government. The diffi ul es of commi a cation I sue been considerably overcome by the construction of railways and metalled roads and by the development of air and water transport The idea of constructing railways in Iran was monted during World Bar I But the matter ended there In 1925 thursd Shah proclaimed that he would plan he own railway with purely national ends in view It was slee I i to fin nee the project from tixes on Accept Addis American and Area Two common are all the soft began to declore 19 1027, and the soft began to declore 19 1027 and the soft began to declore 19 1027, and the soft began to dec ugur and ica The work began on October 19 1027, and Seet an which run from Bundar Shah to Tcheran and the Southern Section connecting Teheran with Bandar Shel pur on the Person Gulf It has a number of bean her as well. More than a dozen of good motor roads run from the metropoles to different points on the frontiers The total length of telegraphic lines in existence on March 20 1944 was 18 153 Lilomoters fabout 11 255 mates) There were at the time 429 Post Offices in Iran The country boasts of ten Government and o-telegraphic stations. Only two however there at the metropolis and Lingsh work regularly 185 towns have telephone contections There were 14933 telephone receivers in Iran on March 20 1911-6000 being in The development of mixing is one of the most Teberan alone The Ca.p Flotte Company a ships carry manigation companies pla in the Person Gulf area

Most speciacular has been the social and cultural propers of Iran during the list two decades hemal resources of Iran It is the fourth greatest oil producing Ata Tork declared Turkey a Republic in 1923 and discountry in the world, the annual yield being eleven established the church. The one was taken by Reza unliven tens in 1940. The cut of Iran it should be khan Pelbesi till then the Prime Minis er. But the ground that he had to tread was more bostile the re in future years.

elements that he had to tackle were more obdurate,
The wood industry of Iran is yet in its early teens, than the Turk di The Muslim divises of Iran rose It was introduced only in 1937 primarily to meet the against the France Minuter and the parliament for requirements of the Trans-Iranian Railway then under their reformature propagateds and the hand of the construction. There are at present two factories which reformer was stayed though only for the time boing

The first act of Reze Khan on his elevation to the during World War I, Iran today can boast of a number Followed a new penal code The computery Military and American films have to be imported Service Law of 1927 was the signal of the first open Broadcasting too has attained consider conflict between the forces of progress and those of ity in recent years reaction, the latter represented by the Mullaha These All these have of European costume The traditional Iranian garments thought impossible. Ammama and Kullah were banned

black tells for centuries, women were men's social inferiors in every respect. It was enacted in 1931 that all marriage contracts and divorces must be registered with a civil official and not with a Mullah The move ment for the emancipation of women however, came into full swing four years later in 1935 On June 28 of that year the Prime Minister gave a garden party at the Iran Club to which all the members of the Cabinet and other high officials were invited with their wives. It was unprecedented in the long centuries of Iran a was thus officially recognised. The veil was tabooed and women were elevated to a status of equality with men. No woman was henceforward allowed to move under a veil Shopkeepers were forbidden to cater to women in veils and bus and taxi-drivers to admit them on board their respective vehicles

Education too has made considerable headway syllabus for all school classes Schools are equipped with modern furniture apparatus and well qualified teachers mostly transed. The National Assembly passed the Teleran University Act in 1934 and the foundation stone of the University was laid by the Shah in the following year The University has at present six faculties-Law and Political Science, Medicine Industry, Science Arts and Theology For professional studies there are courses in modern painting sculpture, mosaie carpet-weaving, miniature work, dress-designing interior decoration and fancy work. The University is well equipped and well staffed The curiculta of the University classes seem to have been drawn upon the lines of the Piench resi

dential universities There are three first class theatres at the metropolis Theatre Farhang Tamashe Khan Teheran and Tamashe Libane Hunar-besides a number of others of an inferior type About a hundred of plays have been staged in course of a few years. The cinema is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the progress and development of the theatre and the Iranian theatres possessing neither the resources nor the capital to compete with films the latter are muckly acquiring

creater and greater popularity Though the first picture

throne was the promulgation of a commercial code of good cinemes scattered all over the country. Teheren which took away from the divines their right of decid- alone has about a dozen. There is however, no filming commercial disputes according to the Quranic law producing concern in the country and Russian, English

Broadcasting too bas attained considerable popular-

All these have been achieved during a comparalatter, however, were won by a number of tague tively short span of two decades. This proves, among assurances A decree of December 23, 1923, introduced others, that given political freedom and the will to act, uniformity of dress by making compulsory the wearing much leeway can be made up at a speed commonly

Iran was thus forging ahead along the path of A great change has been brought about in the peace and progress when World War II broke out The status of women during the last two decades Rera Irvetta bad commented after the conclusion of the Shah's name has come to stay and will stay in history Soviet Persian Treety of 1921, "Persia is no longer the for the emancipation of women in Iran if not for old Persia, on whose territory were roving foreign anything else. The Government launched upon a troops and diplomats. But the situation changed and propaganda for this in 1927 the second year of late British and Russian troops marched into Iran to Shaha accession Women in Iran till then were looked caradicato Nazi influence and to facilitate and speed upon as objects of sensual pleasure They were nothing up the screly needed American supplies to the Red but so many child bearing machines Hidden behind the Army She passed under the virtual occupation of the Army She passed under the virtual occupation of the Big Three Iran's territorial integrity was, however, expressly gueranteed by the 1942 treaty among Iran, Great Britain and Russia The Teheran Conference (December, 1943) agreed upon the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the country, six months after the conclusion of the war At the request of M Molotov of Russia, the date was extended to March 2 1946

That all was not well with Iran began to be known to the world outside even during the war Teheran It was unprecedented in the long contumes of Irana turned down Moscow's request for oil concession in chequered history. The appearance of women in public October 1944 Russis fomented public agitation against the then Premier Mohammad Said, who was forced to resign on November 10, 1944 The Government subsequently formed by Ghavam-ca-Sultaneh has been more accommodating and Moscow has succeeded in extorting the much coveted concession from Iran The Russo-Perman Oil Corporation has been granted extension monopoly oil concessions in Iran The latter has under the Pehlevis Schools have been graded into solemnly pledged hersell not to grant to foreign con-kindergarten, primary secondary and higher The panies or to any company which either employs foreign Miniarity of Education pre-explose tox books and prepares personnel or includes foreign capital oil concessions in personnel or includes foreign capital oil concessions in the territory allotted to the Corporation During the first 25 years 49 per cent of the shares of the Corporation will belong to Iran and 51 per cent to Russia For 25 3 cars after this, the proportion will be 50 50

> Iran was prominently in the news when the Agerbaixan autonomy movement flared up towards the end of November, 1945 'The 'rebels' made spectacular pro gress and within a short time Murtaza Qualikhan Bayatt, the Governor of Azerbaizan, was asked to quit Tabris by Jafar Pisheravi, President of the newly formed provincial government and leader of the Democratic Party It might be noted in passing that the Shah's Government has since recognised the revolutionary Tabris Government Prime Minister Ghavam co-Sultaneh recently anounced measures offering partial autonomy short of recognizing national government in Azerbairan His statement forms the basis on which future discussions are to be held with a view to greater concessions by Teheran

There seems to be a conscious of international opinion that Russia had had a finger in the Azerbaizan pie Nor can the grounds of suspicion be brushed and altogether the more so in view of the Russian policy se was started in Iran only some 30 years back towards Iran in the past-proximate and remote

troops were to be withdrawn from Iran by March 2 1946. When the time came for implementing the piedge Russu far from being agreeable actually reinforced her troops in the country. She justified the retention of troops beyond the time-himit agreed upon on the strength of the Russo-Persian Pact of 1921 She how ever subsequently changed mind and has muce evacuated her troops from the Per can soil Quetus to come has been thus given to the Persian affeir efter it has given many an anxious moment to the Security Council where tempers of the Big Three who run the whole show were frayed over the Iranian tangle on several

occasions. Heads thank God have jet to be broken Time is not yet to say if the curtam has been finally rung down upon the Iranian drama History makes us doubtful Iran in the past has been the bappy hunting ground of power-politics of the nations of the sary for the purpose?

According to the Triparute Pact of 1942 all foreign West Irans black gold together with her strategic mad and lust blind nations of the West will ever slarken their stranglehold on that country Who can say definitely that World Wer III is not brewing in the summering cauldron that Iran is? Moscows policy to ber, both during and after World War II may rightly be construed as an indicat on of the shape of things

Iran today is a pawn in the tense game of international power politics. I free and modernised Iran will however be a potent far or in the maintenance of world peace Iran thus transformed ran immensely benefit herself and help the other struggling Asiatic nat one to put it ear houses in order

Will she be given the time and opportunity neces-

OUR FOOD PROBLEM

B. PROF S VENKATRAMIAH MA

In a country like outs where more than "0 per cent of the population depends upon agriculture the problem of increased food supply and to equitable distribution forms the crux of her sconom c planning The growth of the population during the last Iwo decades is un precedented in the history of the world. It has been estimated that of the present population a full one third are under-nourshed while a still larger portion are ill nourished for tack of a balanced det. The Famine Enquiry Committee recently made some suggestions with regard to the increase of cerculs and it came to the conclusion that self-sufficiency in cereals is not only feasible but practicable and advocated that there should be a large increase in protective supple mentary foods such as pulses regetables fruit and fish. At present as we are all well aware of the last that the lark of adequate purchasing power is the root cause of malnutation Sr John Woodhead's Commisnon found that among the upper and professional classes the birth rate is falling steadily and it is indeed one of the encouraging features in the otherwise gloom) horson of population growth The food situation has taken a serious turn from the last two months for various ressons The la lure of the mon-cons is not the least to contribute to the already deterorated food post on Before dealing with the present crisis it is beneficial for us to review the adustion in brief from the beginning of this war

The war has ravaged many food producing countries and consequently there is a world shortage of food supply We used to import large quantities of rice from Burma prior to war nearly from the last five years the imports of rice from Burma stopped because of its occupation by the Japanese troops and the failure

Dr Radhakamal Mulherjee pointed out that the prewar period of food grains in India even when supplemented by imports and protective foods fell short

of the nutritional requirements of the country Arcord ing to has assuming the daily calone requirements of the silverse ladian to be 2,500 Ind a in 1935 fell short of food for 48 m liton of her average men. The average defa t was 423 calor es in each man s daily retion The composition of a well balanced duet for an adult second me to the calculat one of Dr 43 kroyd is as follows

Balanced Det (Ounces per day)

15 Cercula 3 Pulses \ egetables Fat oils Fronts. Mall

This balanced diet yields approximately 2600 calor ex which are necessary for the maintenance of normal health But unfortunately the Indiana rannot afford to have a balanced dirt for the per cap ta income is too low and therefore the mmed ate as well as the urgent to & is to see that the per capita income is raised The Bombay Plan envisges the doubling of per rapita mrome but we know fully well that it is not pos ble to race the level soon There should be best d a a sy tem at c planning and improvenents in agriculture Crops have to be planued with special reference to the r nutrsti e value

During the few years preced ag the outbreak of the war the net imports of food gra as into India averaged 14 million tons a year. With the continuation and progress of war imports were cut off, In 1942-43 actually Ind a exported 3 61 000 tons of food gra ns. Realing the gravity of the si usuon the Government of India launched the Crow More Food Campa go Though it made some studes the progress achieved is not remark able At this time again there was shortage of the some At this time again there was anortage of the energy foods. There was a heavy assigh er of cattle for

the military And again as Dr Radhakamal Mukberice required by her without depending on other countries points out, there has been a continuous increase in the production of inferior food grains at the cost of rice and wheat during the last two decades, a tendency ominous to the general food position Some of the factors responsible for the gravity of the food situation were failure of monsoons in the different parts of the country. war-time curtailment of transport facilities, government nurchases for the military requirements, liourding and profiteering on the part of some merchants There are some other reasons for which the Government of India has to take the sole re ponsibility, they being the in flation which increased the prices of food-stuffs and thereby rendered the purchases by poorer classes difficult and the hanhazard and half hearted controls of the Government over food gruns and food products lack of co-operation between the Central and Provincial Governments and the countrywide activities by the profiteers. The Provincial Governments cannot be exonerated from the blante as some of them especially Sind and U P made enormous profits in the sale of food grains to the deficit proxinces. As a result of the grow mora food campaign there is an increase of only 12 million acres or about 6 per cent in India's food supply as compared with 70 per cent increase in Great Britain during the wartima

There is a need for mixed diet. The people of South India are babituated to rice taking but due to scarcity it is not possible for the Government lo get enough nce Even if nce is imported from Siam which has been promised to us by the Combined Food Board still we shall be short of the minimum requirements. The Combined Food Board satisfaced us more wheat and the people should be trained to lake besides wheat also It will be advantageous and beneficial not only from the point of view of supply and equitable distribution but also from the standpoint of nutrilive value

The absence of foresight and planning has been revealed in the Bengal Famina The Government of Bengal deviced no stringent regulations against hoard ing or measures of price control or rationing while its efforts to purchase food grains from outside were un-successful due to the apathy of surplus provinces or the limitations of transport Duo to the stress on Provincial Autonomy under the Constitution for 1935 the surplus provinces like the Punish and Sind have been able to refuse to part with their wheat surpluses at reasonable prices The Punish at first stood out against the Government of India's policy of All India Price Controt Rationing and Requisition of surplus stocks for deficit areas This again stresses the need for an all India Food Policy to be followed by the Government of India in consultation and co operation with the Provin cial Governments It is the duty of the Government. of India to see that the Provinces do not block the way Fixation of ceiling prices and rationing in all provinces including surplus provinces backed by grain reserves at the centre can alone ensure proper mocurement and equitable distribution and at the same time abolish profiteering as well as high class consumption?

The Gregory Committee have recommended the need of India's importing 115 million tons of food grams per annum The Food Grams Policy Committee also recommended that at least 1 5 million tons of foodgrains should be imported from abroad. But we must remember that imports could serve only as a pall state India should be in a position to produce all the food

The Indian farmer should be helted with manure, seeds, and enough water. On the distribution side, the Food Grams Policy Committee recommended the introduction of rationing in all the large cities which will jorol'e proper procurement, machinery, and honest administration It further recommended the institution of statutory price control over all the major food grains in all provinces and the states It is refreshing that the Govern. ment of India has carried into effect these recommends tions. Exports of food grains from India were all together stopped in 1915 thanks to the Government of India's belated recognition of the travity of the food silustion

During this year unfortunately we are again faced with a grave food situation. The world shortage of foodsupply, the failure of the usual monsoons, and the har oc wrought by exclone are responsible for this position Besides, there is a rice famine in Asia In pre-war years Asia produced 25 per cent of the total production of rice. There was a decline in production in the three principal exporting countries, Burma, Siam and Indo-China From August 1944 to July 1945, the world production of rice was estimated to be as high as 90-95 per cent of the average pre-war output This estimate redected the very substantial mercase in the cultivation of rice in this United States and Central sod South America but the increase did not offset the decline in production in Burms, Siam, and Indo China All the factors in the production and supply situation in Asia combined to suggest that the past war shorts#6 of some duration is quite meritable. The London Economist suggests that the only step which could be taken in the short run to case the situation is increased shipments of other grains from the Weslern Hemisphera so far as supplies and shipping permit.

Sir J P Smastata the Food Member to the Government of Iodia said recently .

"We bare been allotted in 1945, 1,60 000 tons of rice from Burma and Siam. This year we have several factors in our favour Tho demands of the defence forces will be reduced, intercal movemental by rail will be easier, and rationing has been well established?

But unfortunately his predictions regarding fatour able position to India became false due to the reasons already reentioned

Speaking on the food aituation His Excellency the Viceroy dealt on the gravity of the position and appealed for co operation His Excellency mentioned that we are short of some 3 million tons of food grain of our requirements and cautioned us that because of the world shortage of food grains we should not hope for the imports of this magnitude. Two plans are suggested (1) Tial we should maintain our present basic ration of one pound a head, (2) To cut our consumption now and make sure that our deficit is spread over the whole year and over the whole country Mahatma Gandhi has also appealed to the people to observe strictest economy w possible He said

Every person should confine his or her daily wants regarding food to the minimum consistent with his or her health requirements. All flower gardens should be utilised for growing edibles. Reduction should be taken up not merely by civilian population but equally by military"

In order to meet the situation the Government of India should immediately take the following steps.

INTERNATIONAL CONTEMPORARY ART EXHIBITION AT DELIII

Br AGASTYA

When a nation is really alice it is alert and active in all phases of existence and uplot it to elamis of this commonweit. In Source Russia, the claims of hieractreceive riqual attriction with the claims of beauty in the Licen in crystalit British the great seed indispiritually alices of Art are never neglected. In a a crilinally prior is provided by the issue of a Rejord on Art and its pricent condition in the intervite of the booming of girts and airs it is in Lightand diring the last year Response of the response of the communication of the activations shall be delift small votice of Art. Our young of Stone resolutions in order to strengthen the mational dataseter, a laval and strenous programme of aerobatics as essential. The 1 ma of Saraswatt of the state is assect from binsiment or extinction can only be utilized as a resultation latt; but not there is the horizons when one comes to Ross as the content of the state increases when one comes to Ross as made of the end of the state increases when one comes to Ross as made of the end of the e



Portrait (French Schoot)
By Marie I amencia

fromes are in 10 habit of citing numerous analogues from Ru via to guice us in reconstituting our subspital life but they love to ignore the lessons that U S S R offers for the uses and divelopment of 'art for the education of the masses and the paterospic of artist. The comparitive position is very brilliantly set forth by Rabindianally Tagore in the Letters from Russ a

'In our country whenever there is any talk of comprehensive platical forties we here to say that no order to feed the reflories we here to say that no order to feed the reflories must other elements and to there is attentions may discount the values of our work. Especially the culture of the Price Art is the earmy of all manners.

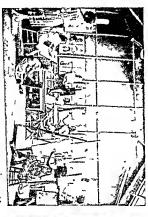


H E tie Viceroy (English School)

By Augustus John

not sensitive to spiritual flavours are baibarous savages and savages notwith-standing then sturd) extenors are actually feeble in part

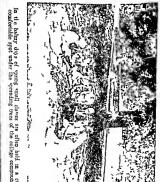
The above remainly fecuse in print our realers the most superioral Art event of the year our realers the most superioral Art event of the year in Indix which was opposited Art event of the year Delths by I ord Wavell. The only in the Indian and the unbulations and reactions of recent for the contract of the Indian and Indian and



Large classes at Vassar College usually meet to Rockefeller Hall central building for lectures







Students at Yassar College and their excerts are enjoying a formal evening dance

artist and profound sympathy for his vocation

The relationship is almost identical with that of magnet and steel But the inherent attractive quality of the magnet, however nowciful may be, ceases to function when faced with non receptive agents Similarly, an indifferent approach to the beautiful will have an the proper receptive agent better result than a fruitless enders our, because art is not for all

I have stressed upon affinity and understanding of metorial language with regard in assessment of values, because assessment of the true value of a pictorial pattern thems has often come to be confused and diverted from its goal by superficial appeal for the cultural drive manoeuvred by intruders in the field of art The confusion is inevitable for the reason that the response of the subject-matter becomes so overwhelming that it forces the layman to submit lo a total surrender to sentiment Sentiment, thus fostered, develops into fatal consequences, particularly when initiated by unassimilated motives like religion, politics, nationalism and morals Whereas subject is not a enterion in a pictorial pattern lheme, it is only what is expressed that is the driving energy of the emotion, that compels the artist to respond to his calling

It is only a cause , as such cause cannot be valued in place of effect. To be more precise on this point, a few concreto examples are necessary Let us compare two portraits, one of a king and the other of a beggar The painter of royalty is a novice and that of the beggar a master artist Now if the two pictures were compared and their qualities assessed on the intrinsic values of pictorial theme, the beggar a portrait will be held in awe and exaltation and not the kings, though the latter is more entitled to claim appreciation on the

ground of the sitters position

The logical conclusion behind this estimation is that, though the king is identified in a canyas on account of faithful resemblance yet what is portrayed is deprived of the majestic characteristics a ruler is supposed to be possessed of The result is not only due to mexperienced handling but also lack of maight and mere superficial resemblance

in keeping with its subject matter, contact with the concealed skill of the artist is indispensible—the skill is the language—the vehicle that conveys the spirit of be landed if he failed to submit to foshion the effect to the receptive. It is the life-giving element. Engulied in environment as the art

may turn out to be dead

with life it requires a life long study and struggle courting physical starvation endowed with confidence and sincersty The result eventually provides a means to create a thing of beauty of his emotions But who is to buy? Who is prepared which is transformed into a source of loy not easy to to count the loy and softons of his struggle; the ge-the one who creates it, but also to those capable of lost in bewilderment in quest of a sympathetic natron reciprocating sympathetically

Coming to the standard of beauty, I should say its success, he soon realises that he has exposed himself range is so widely spread that the magnitude cannot before a person whose queer sense of patronage merely

contact the beautiful is an inhorn lendency of the formula For instance, I may say a scene of horror is conneisseur. He loves to penetrate deeper than the no less beautiful than the altar of a divine service m surface on account of temperamental affinity will like its narticular sphere blums in their grini postify and agany are an less a protornal subject than the grand county and of a palace where beautiful damsels assemble, decorated with jewels and germs and dance in rhythm in please the master. The former is a picture of pathos and the latter is a scene of hi t Each has its appeal to

> The man of the shims under the gup of poverty and bunger has no time to enjoy the forms of the dancing guls lie is in immediate need of food for sheer existence Nor will the man drunk in just extend pity to a suffering humanity, the reason being that

pleasure and agony do not go together

In the circumstances value relative and to enjoy it is a matter of temperamental affinity. As such the ments or dements of the subject in graphic or plastic art have to be assessed in relation to how pattern theme in keeping with the subject has been revealed

Non coming back to the objective of the conference, it will not be out of place to say that such conferences are considered ridiculous by some who hold that a escaling artist must live a secluded life completely reolated from disturbing facts and controversial opinions Contrary to this consiction, the mission of the artist is likely to be reopardized

In defence of this plea, isolation is niged to enable The artist to get into the right depths of meditation and ensure accessibility to the royal road to perfection This is a grand retreat towards remineration. The rub comes from the fact that the artist cannot get away from his commutments being pledged to society and his nation Renunciation is no good to a man who must live in this world with his ego, attachments and nmbitions

The modern artist is not privileged to isolate himself from disturbing facts as his predecessors could Patronage in olden days was assured by kings and religious institutions. Contrary to this the modern artist is not only intolsed in economic problems but is also perplexed by successive invasions of foreign influence directed by ourrent issues of fashion. They sanguing execution. In the case of the king it is the are ever changing ever flecting in accelerated speed. If outcome of growing in the dark and in the case of the one a accommodated the other strikes a new note, and beggar, a deliberate exposition charged with ancenty before the discord of the new is adjusted in tune it is of study a revelation of rich technical achievement and found to be out of date. It has to succumb to its penetrating vision which found its way deeper than natural doom no tess quickly than it made its advent Hence the question of distinguishing the abre from the Therefore to understand the beauty of a picture dead keeps the artist preoccupied rather than permit him to pursue the path of his own choice. He has no other option because he does not know where he will

Engulfed in environment as the artist is one which can make a dumb dead flat cannas live and should not feel at strange if he did submit, mabe not speak and in the other case resemblanes of the living necessarily in spontaneous response but as a result of epercion The artist has therefore no business to shut, Here I may add that to make a picture vibrate his eyes to facts nor can be afford it since it will be

The problem has to be salved by selling the records which is transformed into a source of joy not only to to share the joy and sorrows of his struggle? He gets

In case his desperate efforts are rewarded with be surveyed with a preconceived ideal or given serves to uphold a self-constituted diguity Such while

THE PERTHORS OF BOOKS

But that haleyon period was not deslined to last long We have now a picthora of books They are as common as in-ticks and lowder puffs With the fact out to be reviewed at all, and that the few that are lities of education reaching the remotest cottage door have not usually the link to fall into capable hands this is, perhaps mevitable the supply has to catch up There is a noticeable difference in this matter between with the demand I casure also, owing to the bewildering the dailing the weekles and the monthles. The dailies multiplication of machines to the employment of two have sel lom the require space for an elaborite review where only one had been in crysce before (if I may I have not encountered in them reviews comparable to parody Swift), is more abundant One cannot with the thole in the weekless, such as the Notion the New parony switty, is more command one cannot with the two vin the weeklers, such as the Northol the Note
best will in the world, pered the entire day seeking Statemane the Speciator, and the rest The London
(and caume) pleasure whether at cinema halls or at Times his solved the problem by relegating them to a
cabact shows at dog racing or at pub rawhing. The separate publication The Times Literary Supplement
public library system, (e.g., las kept piece with this wide. Except for a full length, leader, (and even this so often

By this I do not imply that the man of scanty means podrida, taking in, as it does nearly everything that can By this 1 do not imply that the man of searly means pourous, taking m, as it does nearly every ming max even moves only capog a the same opportunities as his brother indirect, newspaper readers Other dulies gain round the of ampler recourse. A lean pure has never been difficulty by providing for a few more pages once of exactly conductive to the woung of the Muses, but twice in the week, the the Dady Telegraph and the the March of Time! (thanks be it) as gradually News Chronele That monthly so ably edited at one obliterating these ridiculous discrepancies

THE WORKS OF AN ECUTOR

with the demand That is one reason for the existing most delightful feature. When the late Mr II W repulsies ton of books. There are always, however, two Massangham edited the Dady Chromete, he made is sides to very question, and I do not overlook the fact hierary section the entry of all Fleet Street. It was the that this has its undoubted disadvantages the rincipal same story when later he presided over the destines one being that the much harassed public cannot see the of the Nation wood for the trees One simply cannot cope with this Gaigantian output It does not, it is true, operate so very disastrously on the individual reader because after all, if he does not want to read a book he is under no obligation to go through that mainful rilual He merely turns his back upon the book and goes about his fawful occasions, the book forgetting and by the book forget

Those that are unacquainted with the workings of a madern reseasoper clies us to babit as a bree, weak

houses', and depositing the whole undestrable lot in the said all or nearly all has been said municipal dustbins Part (but only a part) of the difficulty was solved in England and America by difficulty was solved in England and America or enginging another person as the Laterory Editor I wo It new remains for the deal with the most leads are always better than one and, anyway, there important problem—that of how book reviewing should as much to be said in factor of decentralisation. But be done It is all the more difficult for me to deal with

books and, as they my mably wrote them in their of the General Lidder to the Literary Editor at being hearts' blood, as it were, they were thoroughly worth the latters turn now to "hold the baby" Indian newsunpers however, do not enjoy even this limited blessing

THE WAY OUT

It must be admitted that many books are not sent spread advance in literacy Poverty has ceased to be an a review) it consists only of reviews of books. The insuperable barrier to a clo o acquainfance with the Manchester Guardian his also its own weekly But it Three Rs" nor does sex interpo o a marked hindrance is not confined exclusively to reviews it is an olla time by the late St John Adcock The Bookman was, as its name implied devoted mainly to books. The 'Book Page' of nearly all English papers and periodicals The supply, as I have indicated, has to calch up is a delightful feature and in some instances their

INDIAN PAPERS

Indian journalism can boast of none of these things The Times of It dia has, every Inday a special column reserved for the reviews of books and it is an emmently readable column The Statesman, in its Sunday edition continues to dolo out a little more space But a newspaper staff must find a way out of this for this purpose and that spreat is a needless to space, mpasses, in the memorable phrase of the relioubtable in very cruditely filled The Hindu is even more Mrc Raisgeonalscharu generous, and it makes a point (which may, with advantage be copied by other papers) of not ignoring versacular productions hamy other papers have also their Sundry editions but book reviewing is not a tions under which an editor's table grouns Net the least con-picuous feature in them. The Hinduston Times, of his wolfres is the (successful) devising of a method which in my opinion is our premier daily and deserves whereby he can deal with them in a manner worthy our highest praire in other respects does not come up to both of the traditions of his paper and of the ments our expectations as far as my present subject is con of what Milton has rightly called the embalmed cerned I need not mention our weeklies in this con treasures" of men s intellects To aspire after perfection nexion because we have so few of them that are really in such a state of allians would be to aim at the starkly first class As for the monthlies The Modern Review of impossible the spirit may be willing, but the flesh is Calcutta whose name must for over be associated with that of the late Babu Ramananda Chatterice, and Whatever his own personal predictions may be which is decidedly our best monthly, is best in this he is precluded from cutting the Gordian knot by respect also It sets apart quite a large number of pages ingeninating "A plague on all your (publishing) to cope with the new publications. But when this is

the difficulty was only transferred from the shoulders it, as it is done very prefunctorily in our country At

the outset, however, I may state that we need not take into account what Charles Lamb in his mimitable way has de-cribed as books which are no booksbiblia abiblia," such as Court Calendars Derectories, Almanacks, etc But what about the rest? Here as thewhere there is a great diversity of opinion Let me be understood as treating only of deserving books books where the reviewer is given that generous amplitude a the words of our beloved Secretary of State Mr Leopold S Amery, without which of course even a modeum of jutice cannot be done Strictly westing such publications as Mother Ind a and I critice on India for in tance, should not be included in this categors But even here the reviewer would do well to be as lair to possible going to the furthest himst of gaving the Mayos and the Nichols of this world the benefit of the doubt for after all, as Shake peare puts into the mouth of one of his characters God las made them and we should let them pass Fairness in the reviewer is a very descrable qualification. To quote Mr Robert Lind a mas or of the craft we should gently worn not only our brother man but our brotler aithor ar sater authoress. It is true that the dictum makes enormous drafts on our charity for Mr. Mano came to Ind a and discovered that the val majority of the Il ndu male population are impotent and aub. ret on cow-dung (she did not pauce to enquire whether they are impotent because they sub ist on cow-dung and Mr sichola a left foot sustained some serious damage in the same noble cause of traducing our countrimen right royally Still Mr Lynda advice should not be despited

MORE THAY A MERE PORTRAIT

I am to be understood. I repeat as ireating only of deserving books where the reviewer has command of suffic ent spare to spread hunself about them I have in 1 trd on one desideration-formers Another 1 obligation to ren ler an unburstid report of the trend of the book Obviously the author has a certain object in view in writing his book that object must come out in the review A review however should not be a mere Suopeia of the book in question else where does entice in rome in ? But it should not be oll entire in and no portrait that would be to err at the opposite extreme A reviewer is a critic in little Criticism in at and a place in the review But what kind of entiremdestructive or constructive? I have no hertation in voting for the latter Destructive tritici m is the exact thing on earth as Viss Viso and Vir Vichola ought to know The reviewer should not say gleatingly have come to bury Caesar, not to prace hun should on the contrary, come to prace him all other things of course, being equal El e let him keep away there are others who can do the job better than he

GOOD REVIEWING IN APPRECIATION

I am aware that this has its own dangers. At the present day there is more favourable entition than uniavourable critici m Good books it would seem are as piculaful as black betries. They are to be met with in every publishers window The world is full to overat wattaly

There are no good books nowadays-onty superb books, astounding books genuine master-pieces books which we are not a hamed to say brought tears to our tyes Some people (who ought to be ashamed of themselves) say that the rea on for this tidal wave of sweetness and amiability is fart that reviewers today are all novelists selve Old Bill they claim who does the literary page of The Serviceer, is not going to jump on Old Joes Sunlered Souls when he knows that his own Storm Over Bottom is coming out next week and that Joe runs the book column of The Spokesman This of course is not so Nobo ly who really knows noveh is and their firming integrity would believe notes is and their aroung integrity would be set it for a moment It is with genuine surprise that William having added Su level Souls to the list of the worlds masterpieces find, that Jo eph a week later has done the same by Storm Over Britan in oll come dence he feels

All the same I hold that adulation to better than vituperation That is why Pater as Mr Lynd has remarked has called his book of entici m. Apprecia Chesterton Charles Oschens is the mo t musterly book that has not been written on that great novelist

THE MASTERS

In Eagland reviewing is almost a fine art. The to the design of the form of t acquired a significance of their own they have a rare value quite spart from the books reviewed Mr G W Name—quite sport from the bodies retained and by home reviews me perial tand in a class by them cites "they form a vast speries alone" as Corsley estimated by the properties of P ndars Odes I cannot do better than counset my reader to steep themselves in the reviews of those ray ters That is real book reviewing

I have a strong prejudice in favour of the essay kind of review If one has sufficient space at one a command one may let one all go while reviewing a book provided always that the book merits such treat ment and that the reviewer is a competent writer him self II these conditions are satisfied one may without any unlies ml write an independent essay on the theme of the book at the same time keeping an eye on its central point or points And why not? A review should not be a mere extalogue or pro pectus at al ould threb with a life of its own. Some of the most reputed reviewers have adopted this mode and have been none the worse for it Did not Anatole France once observe that the good cratic is he who relates the adventures of his own soul among ma terpiece, ?" This dictum lo-es none of sts force even if the books under const deration are not masterpieces

I should not Ike to conclude my article without entering a careat against regarding book reviewing as one of the minor branches of pournalism It is rothing of the Land A postmatist who is quite competent in the other branches may contervably come a cropper when once in a while he is put on this kind of job This is no place for mere rule of thumb processes the man m ist be tolerably equite himself before venturing to flowing with in another immortal phrase of Charles at in judgment on the crulation of others. Were I an Lains "pericually self reproductive volumes Great eight of hould in yet of an applicant for work that he halves eight of the College of the c essing in our country ly, needs a lot .

THE SPIRIT OF HINDU CIVILIZATION

BY BUDHA PRAKASH, MA

TT

which we have given only a few hints, Indian civiliza tion overflew the boundaries of India and impressed its mark on the world The Taum basin-in Central Asia is scattered with ruins of small Buddhist shrines which contain stucco-images representing objects of Buddhist worship and Buddhist canonical writings in detached poths leaves of paper At Ranak, a great Buddhist sinctuary is discovered with an enclosing quadrangular court, the walls of which are hard with stuceo images of the Buddha of coloreal size The hundreds of grottes hone; combing the rock faces of Buddhist shrines found at Miran and Kucha icteal a profusion of beautiful tempera paintings, showing the Bodhisattius, often grouped in sumptuous settings of celestial attendants or Buddhist heavens with their wealth of my thological scenery " Buddhist influence in Central Asia led to the growth of a new system our Manichaeism in 242 A D which spread in Asia Minor, North Africs, Spain, Franco and China Even in Ptolemane Espot, Buddhist feetivals were prevalent Indian figures are found in Memphis and on inversition has been discovered at Thehados which is dedicated by Solon the Indian " Towards the east, the influence that India had on China is manifest from the large number of pilgrims who defying the hindrances of nature and braying indescribable it ks. visited India, learnt her language and translated her hierature to their own mother tougue The works of the best brains of Indis-Ashva Ghosa As man Vasubsudhu, Dharmakirti and Magarjuna which are now lost to India, have been recovered in Chinese versions. In Korea, Buddhist figures are hewn out of the living rock in an environment of great natural beauty sway from the haunts of mon It is from Korea that Indian art and culture resched Japan in the sixth century A.D. Prince Wurnayado, who prepared the fourteen articles of the Japanese constitution wrote some remarkable commentaries on the works of Nagarjuna In these works we find a spirit of intense refinement and purity, such as only great religious feelings could have produced Tibet received the light of Indian culture in the seventh century AD, under Lunterer Stong B'ant-Sgun-Po (630-628 AD) who was converted to Boddhum under the poffucer of has Uncreasty once and about the art of Bharbut and Churces and Newless queens Under Khar Sementher. Sancha. a great tide of art and culture of religious lersour and progress surged over the length and breadth of the land The great pundits, Kumar, Sitamann, Tuna Muladeva and others translated the huge canon of the Buddhests in Tibeten language, the script or alphabet of which was invented by Thom-mi on the model of contemporar Kashmenen alphabets, Lastly, Emperor Me at Bisan Po (545-Si6 A.D.) who was brought up in an atmosphere charged with the extreme form of Bodhs.

Not content with the work of cultural synthesis of sattra ideal, which yiewed with great approval even the renunciation of one s own salvation in rendering services to others and removing their sufferings, translated in action the real spirit of Buddhism. He appropriated the wealth of the nation and redistributed it amongst all, thus carrying out to the letter the ideal of equality which Buddhism preached The innate and fresh energy of the Tibetan people which expressed itself in a great empire stretching over Tibet and portions of Central Assa and China was directed by Buddhism towards the behoof and betterment of man" The result was that even the bloody Mongols under Kubla; Khan succumbed to the charms of Buddlust culture and got the whole eanon translated into Tukharien language Similar were the cultural achievements of India in Cambodia, Java, Sumatra, Ceylon and Burnia In Java stands the greatest monument of Buddhism—the stupa at Borobodur, where the naturalism of Ajania annears in the shape of a scritable classicism

This great saga of civilizing the world, of which ne have noted only a few refruos, vouches for the inherent energy, vitalily and vigour of Hindu civilization It is now high time to jettion the false impressions which scholars like Maxmuller have created in our nund At one place the learned father wrote '

"Greece and India are indeed the tive opposite poles in the historical development of the Aryan race. To the Greek existence is full of his and reality, to the Hindu it is a dream, a delusion The Greek is at home when he is born, all his cherges belong to his country, he stands or falls with his party, he is ready to scenfere ever his life to the glory and independent of Hellas. The Hindu cates the world as a stranger, all his thoughts are duceded to another world, he takes no part free home the manner of the standard of when he is driven to act, and when he sacrifices his life it is but to be delivered from it"

How erroneous and gratuitous is this view is apparent from the sketch of the sole of Handuren as a civilizing agency of mankind, that we have given above We take now some other aspects of Hindu life to show the lalsty of this view Let us first take art Dr Stella Krammsch in a lecture delivered at the Calcutta

"The symmetry to which Indian art liere it is the sublest whration of transcententamen. Here it is the sublest whration of an secomplished state of spiritual existence and still it preserves the last perfume of the Lafes subroken contrauty is expressed by the recolving rangles of the Diutestak on the Dhantut-railings. This lottus-stake uosacrang and undisturbed, patiently carries the Buddha throughout his former incarnations and rocks each of them with great tenderoes between its undulations

²² Sir Aurel Strin in "Merraling Indian Part", published by the toda Society, London, 1959.

²¹ Mahely : Hutary of Layer Lader the Finlances Dynasty, Lad L. p. 25%, at see, p. 114.

²⁸ Rev Rabule Soundityayees to Castural Henrings of India.

²³ Secreed of the Department of Leiters, Vol. 18, pp. 55-164.

or superstition but a perception of the fundamental asylunus." Every trade, commerce and industry was

the pivot of the life and thought of the Hindus is a very wide and comprehensive term and cannot be adequately tendered by any expression as religion, ethics morality - or Mazhab It is formed from the root Dhri' with the which sist in which keeps together Hence it means the entire framework of rights and duties in which the fabric of himan personality is set Philosophy in India is a part of Dharma and not a more mental gammastic Thus the very first sutra of Jamim a Part amin lanca is

Athato Dharmaninasa and the first sutra of Var heaks Ithato Dharma Vy 11by 18yamah " This yithe is of ed gion and philo ophy or in other words the clea of carrying out the thoughts and concepts of brain into practical action was the great cement of Bhadman ini-much as it always kept open the avenue of free thought and always held together the fabric of Hindu-14m il rough many a period of stress and strain

Hindu civilization is founded on a democratic ba is and an equalitarian conception of life According to the Chidrupabralim wada tai ght in 108 Upani ads and enumerated in the Madtikopanisat, every human being virtuilly represents a 'small temple' a power loue and a 'wireless station all rolled into one Any one without di finction of race, erred caste or sex, cin as tematically develop the spiritual power within and utilize it to the best advantage benefit and service of all concerned Democratic Hindui m or the Sinkliya 30-a is entirely free from priest-craft or eccle asticism. I do not mean that all Hin he at all times followed the e ideals Tile Brahmanas were not quite free from selfish or sorded motives and more than ome they tried to imprison the forces of Hinduism in their parochial pietensions " But always Hindu m has been producing great teachers and masters of lhought who understood the inner essence of things and proclaime I its real message to the world The greatest of them was the Buddha whose communistic and somewhat republican ideas culminated in the Maurya State This State was responsible for the livelihood of evers citizen The jufjuts orphans aged invalid and addicts were maintained, addled women and the children torn to those in family was were kept in State

centralized in royal monopolies All land helonged to another characterishe of Hindu (wilization is its lin Crown and was leaved to the agriculturalists for life cumerally practical nature. The word Dharma which is with no rights of thenation transfer or mortging. Those who did not till it were ejected " The State kept strict supervision over the manners and morals and meome and extendilure of the citizens and both-the extra vigant and the inisers were punished a Citizens were uffix Man and literally means that timeh holds on, made to take setting interest in all that relates to public affure The whole community was thus enjoused to be an information bureau vigilance committee and an a sociation for public safety. Citizens passing in the treets are to be on the lookout whether the trader has I aid the toll on his commodities at the Cu toins office or not 4 The restaurant keepers had o examine the feelings of foreigners and the pro-titutes were expected to e py and assistante persons su pected of ill will towards the State A man not helping others to extingui h fires which were common in wooden houses of the e time were fixed Every man was legally obliged to eatch a certain number of mice in cases of plague epidemic and failure to do was visited with fine". It may be recilled that this is the ideal of a true democratic state as land down by J S Mill in his book on Representative Government Every one 14 equal in the eyes of the State for Asoka says in P E, IV (Della Topra version) .

इंडितविये किति दण्डसमता वियोद्दालसमता च सिया ति ।

These are enough hints to indicate the democratic foundations of Hindu cociety

Another prevalent misconception in pre ent-day educated people is about caste Sir Henry Maine has described it as the meet blighted and inhuman institution and Sir Jadunath Saikar has attributed to ex te all exils that led to the downfall of Indian culture I need only submit that the four fold caste organization was like Plato's division of mankind into men of gold men of silver and men of copper purch traditional and theoretical In actual practice it never stood until recently in the way of social progress of the Hindus The earliest instance of a Kalintrija becoming a Brilimana is that of Nahusas son lati who rehn quicked his kingdom to his brother Yayati and became

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35 A poet gives expressor to hear feelings in the follow g
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मातमेंदिनी तात मास्त सखे प्योति सुबन्धोजल । भ्रातव्योम निबद्ध एप भवतामन्यः प्रणामाञ्चलि । युप्मत्सन्नवशोपञातसुङ्तोद्रैकस्फर्ननर्मल । भानापास्तसमस्तमोहमहिमा लोये परे ब्रह्मणि ॥

भर्त् हरि-- वैश्ययशतक्ष Looll L 137 Sen G. Arishne Shestri Democratic Hadwan

Guntame Dharms of a (11 nh. 3)-अथ हास्य धोतपरिपूरणमुदाहरणे जिल्लाचीदा शरीरभेदः ।

39 Cf Austilyan of theoret s p 47 (Ed Shem Shes el)-बालहद्धत्यघितव्य सन्यनायाथ राजा विभृयात् ।

सियमप्रजातौ प्रजातायाध्य पुत्रान् । 40 Ibid --

अक्रयतामच्छियान्येभ्यो प्रयच्छेत् ।

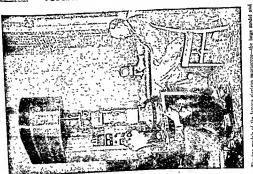
मूल्हरतादात्विककद्रयैथि प्रतिवेधयेत् ।

42 Had p 110-वजन्तमतिकान्तानौ चाङ्सशुल्कानौ शुल्कादशदशस्योगो

दण्टः । पथिकोत्पधिकास्तद्विशु । 63 Had p 145-प्रदीप्तमभिधावती हादशपणी दण्डः।

44 Hody p 209-

मृपिककर वा प्रयुव्जीत ।

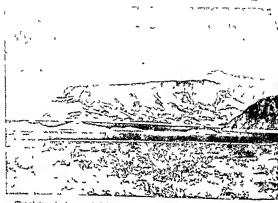


The purture above the British luxury later Queen Many brinking 1472.

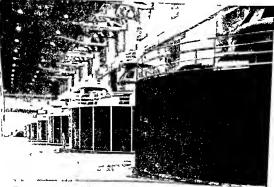
Americans to New York from the Duroyean therift of Naf

the desk-size one-can magniy 100,000 dismeters

The two models of the famous electron



This photograph of man made Lake Mead 120 mile long Boulder Dam reservoir was taken 30 m les above the huge dam



These giant generators of the Boulder Dam pro ide electric power for in it one of inhabitants of western states

s Brahmana Mum Others prior to Viscamitra were Mandhatriyawanasya Kasya and Gritsamada Lyen the Bhagwata-purana (9th cent work) and an anowedly Brahmana treatuse acknowledges the origin of the Urukshaya Kapi Gargya Prayamedha and Maudaalya families of the Brahmanas from the Paurava dynasty The Vanda kings were of low origin the Guptas were hara lara Jule the Palas were Sudras the Vardhans of hanau were Val. hyss, but their title to rule was never questioned Then in medieval times Namdevs, the tailor Radas the cobbler Dadu the cotton scutcher Labir the weaver and many others ha hing from lower strata were recognized as great teachers by all The Yoge, Tantrikas Nathpanthis all eschewed caste The predominance of Jamassa in tenth and eleventh centuries in Gujarat Malwa and western India liquidated the rigidity of caste Such being the condit on of India when she fell how are we to attribute the whole disaster to an element which had a limited scope If we are to search the causes of the dechne of Hindu entilization we shall find it in such things as growing urbanization narrowing weltanechaung obb Tious mentality of the masses of those times and lastly enfeebled morale brought about by the feudal order

are more adept in giving rather than in taking Com 20 h October 19-5)

pare for instance Hindu cosmopolitanism with that of Rome The Roman poet Rutilius Namautianus has written in a line Urbem fescisti qui prius orbia erat (what was previously the world thou hast made a) The Hindu ides of the same is contained in the expression Udarachantanam fu basudhawa kutum bakam" (for the magnammous-minded the whole world is a family) Thus while Rome concerned of the world as a cty Inda viewed the same as a family In the one the idea of right is predominant in the other the idea of duty holds the field This necessarily follows from what we have said above about the spiritual

nature of Hindu cavilization All this was mostly due as the quotation from Sylvain Levi exted above shows to the richness and prosperity of Indian soil In such a country which is a world in itself the struggle for existence was not very keen Materially the people were very affluent Quite content with their lot they set themselves on a quest for truth and ultimately they succeeded They were percectly justified in saying

भोद्यात्री सुनतानां चेतयन्ती सुमतीनां

E # Fede (t u, 11) यक्ष दुधे सरस्वति ध

(Condensed from the unaugural address delitered Lash one more fact should be noted The Gondensed from the ananyural address delitered Hindus are keen about duties rather than rights They to the History Association, Meerit College Meerit on

___0__ THE IMPENDING FAMINE IN BENGAL

By BIMALCHANDRA SINHA MA MAA

compelled to face again within three years another fam ne of far greater magnitude and intensity Cond tions this time are far worse there has been no bum per crop in Bengal this year or last year there has been drought in other provinces as well not only Ind a but the whole world is facing acute food shortage Poes b intee of import are very elender and chances are that

we stall have to depend on our own resources only Now what is the present post on? As usual the authorit is have begun bungling by first trying to suppress facts and then giving out contrad ctory satements and confusing the issue On the 25th February las Mr Case) the then Governor assured us that the situat on in Bengal was much better than that elewhere and le did not adout the pose birty of another fam ne On the 20 h February last Ur Williams the then sdayer to the Governor stated in a Press Con-ference. Morks Again on the 20 h April 1946 Mr S L Chat tem the D rector of Civil Supplies Bengot stated in a sill of them to be supplied by the Government of India Press prector of Civil Supplies Bengal stated in a Bengal from surplus provinces uncrates that "the tood post on to present the support promotes whold not give rise to any starm the worst men to give rise to any starm the worst men to provide any starm the worst considerable to the provider any star that the provider any star to the provider any star to the provider and the

This ram ne of 1943 was not only one of the most But in a Radio discussion (broadcast by the Calcutta cas cam ne of 1943 was not only one of the throat of the Catter of its 4.1 linds Radio on the 10th May 1966 lines excels or history but it was all o one of the Cetter of it 4.1 linds Radio on the 10th May 1966 lines excels or history but it was all one on the 10th May 1966 lines of the 10th foods uffe and indested that outside help would not be ava lable so far as rice is conterted

The p cture given by Mr Rajan is something like

(a) Rice Our annual requirement is estimated at 10.5 million tons The carry-over from last year (427 000 tons) together with total rice production this year less seed requirements (9.3 m lion tons) will account for about 9.727 million tons. The estimated leficit is about 750 000 tons No outside help should be

expected (b) When Our annual requirement is about 300,000 tons per year This is covered by the Basic Plan of the Government of India and comes mostly from outside Bengal

ference that there were no reasons to spprehend (c) Dalance Grant The Provincial annual deficit spotter fame of or the Government had sufficient as estimated to be 35000 tons of Mug 37000 tons of spotter fame of the Government had sufficient as estimated to be 35000 tons of Mug 37000 tons of spotter fame of the Government had sufficient as the most of the spotter fame of the control of the spotter fame of the control of the spotter fame of th

(e) Musrano Or. Bengal requires each year at least 27,000 tons of Mustard Oil and 172,000 tons of seeds (equivalent to 57,323 tons of oil) besides her own production, but in view of the mercies in population and the change in its character, a much larger quantity would be actually required. But the Government of India have allocated dump the current year (April 1916-March 1947) only 45,700 tons of old and 55,300 tons of seeds (equivalent to 18767 tons of oil), thus leaving a total defeat of 19866 tons in terms of oil or a defeat of 23 for event.

The picture, in itself, is disheartening enough, but on scrutiny the postion will be found to be much more serious than what it appears to he Let us examine the position with regard to these foodstuffs in greater white the position with regard to these foodstuffs in greater white Ricci and the serious serious

Rice

It is straoge that contradictory and completely irreconcibile statements have been made by responsible men with regard to the rice position in Bengal Both Mr S K Chatters and Mr V N Rajan have agreed that the estimated deficit in rice will be 750 000 tons But in the raport submitted to Presented Truman by Mr Hoover, it has been study that according to his calculations, such which the Government of India calculations, such which the Government of India 200 000 uses only to be distributed in the following manner.

May nil *
Juac nil
July 90 000 tons
August 108 000 ",
September 100,000 ",

The public have every right to ask why there is such a huge divergence between the two estimates? Whose fault it is that Mr. Hoover has not been appraised of the true position? If it is the Government of India, then should not we be calirely in the right to infer that the Government of India are not serous to combat the impending famine and are deliberately starting that people at least to far as Hengal is concerned? Tor, what other meaning that can possibly lave Time Government of Beggal have estimated the defent to be 75000 tons and ye the Government of India to the Mr. In the Starting that is the short per most more fact as mistake at all, but it looks more like a deliberate before to start out to death than a mistake

Coming now to the figures of the Government of Bengal we have reasons to doubt their accuracy also The estimated requirement of rice has been calculated to be 10.5 million tons. But taking the pre war init ration of 7 m is per head per annum as the indepensable minimum, and taking on the basis of 1911 census 4 93 14 000 per-ous in ferms of adults to be dependents on nee the total requirement comes up to 13 0 million tons (For detailed calculation see my Note on the Present Food Situation in India, Specially in Bengal, dated 29 3 43) In taking 7 mils per head per annum to be the minimum requirement what we are aiming at is not even the minimum nutritional standard but the bare subsistence level specially for the heavy trained workers in towns and rural areas. On this base, the defeat other things remaining the same at unce becomes as high as 3,273,000 tons and not 750,000

(e) Mustaro Oil. Bengal requires each year at tons To calculate on the bass of an absurdly small least 27,000 fons of Mustard Oil and 172,000 fons of quota of, say, 8 or per head per day, and to say that, seeds (equivalent to 57,33 fons of oil) besides her own on that bass, there is no deficit at all, is only another reductive by the purey of the uncrease in probabloom way of leading us to startation and death

Taking the figures of supplies we find that the earry-over from last year is supposed to be 227,000 toos and total nee production that year less seed requirement to be 93 million tons. We first take the question of earry over From the final forcessls published by the Government of Bengal we get the following figures.

Production of Rice in Bengal

| 1942-43 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 | | 1945-46 |

(For Winter Rice Final Forecasts, see Calculta Gazette, 21 2 44, 1 3 45, 21 2 46, for Autumn tive Final Forecasts, see Calculta Gazette, 1 6 44, 18 1 45, 3 1 46)

It will be seen that the crop in 1942 43 was a very thin one, but the crop next year was a bumper crop Yet in spite of it, the l'amine occurred. It may be safely assumed that all carry-over was consumed during the l'amine year and the year 1944 began with very small opening balance But during 1944, the supply position, according to the Famine Commission, was satisfactory and the Government of Bengal were abla to accumulate, by the end of the year, a reservo stock of 600000 tous of rice and paddy in terms of rice It is estimated by the Famine Commission that the carry over at the beginning of 1945 was in all probability equal to several weeks supply But what has happened since then? Two factors which have reduced the carryover should be noted Pirst, the Government of India refused to undertaka any further the responsibility of feeding Greater Calcutta through outside supplies and demand had to be made on the Bengal supplies for feeding Greater Calcutta, which on calculation, comes up to about four jokh tons per year Secondly Bengal has given substantial loans to other provinces According to Mr S K Chattern Director of Civil Supplies tha Bengal Government sold 42 000 tons to Ceylon 9,500 tons to Bihar, 12641 tons to the U P and 29 100 tons to Mssore and Cochin Bengal Government also gate a low of 15 000 tons to Bibar In 1946, we have given a loan of 2,800 tons to Madras In view of the admis-mon made by Mr V N Rajan that loans due for replacement are out being repaid we might take it that they will not be repaid, or at least not repaid in time These figures taken together, make the substantial amount of 1 HOH tons It is easly imaginable that the carry over, in these circumstances, cannot but he a very small one That our stocks are gradually becoming depleted and we are consuming our reserves thus everreducing the carry-over is evident also from the fact that while by the end of 1914 the Bengal Government held a reserve stock of \$00 000 tons the total stock (including the reserve) held by the Government of Bengal on the 24th April 1946, is according to Mr Rajan not more than 3,55 000 tons The Bengal Govern. ment procured only 2.81000 tone of rice from 1st January to 21th April, 1916, the opening balance of the carry-over, therefore is expected to be only 70 100 tone at the beginning of this year (i.e., 3,55,000-2,61,000 tons) This gives a direct he to Mr Chattern a statesuch wastage In fact, had the Government been cerious much deterioration could have been stopped Instead the usual procedure of setting up a top heavy depart ment called the Directorate of Inspection and Control has been adopted and this is being turned into a pretext as usual, of providing for fat-salaried officers and bringing in foreign experts, though every day we find newspaper reports about deterioration of food tuffs in Government and private storige. But, however efficient might be the arrangements for preventing waste, one thing is certain the buge deficit that Bengal will have to face in the coming months cannot be met by such tinkering measures alone

The conclusion to which the logic of facts forces us to come is that if Bongal has to be saved from another terrible famine, there must be imports, and imports on a very substantial scale. At the beginning of World War II United Lingdom did not grow more than one-third of her annual food requirement, and through intensive measures she was able to grow twothirds of her needs before the war ended. But even during those dark days bread was not rationed there and the Government provided sufficient additional food But here we have spent Rs 72 65 000 on Grow More Food" campaign in 1944-45 Re 10,300,000 in 1945-46 and the budget for 1946-47 has provided for one crore two lakhs and thirty five thou ands but what has been the result? There has been an actual decrease of 6 4 per cent of area under winter nee in 1945-46 as compared to the previous year But we are not prepared to tolerate that this 'Grow More Food' campaign would be turned into Grow More Officers campaign and huge sums wasted for that purpose and we have a right to ask if it was possible for the United Kingdom to keep her cereals unrationed during the war and if it is possible for her not to put certain on ration even now when there is scute food shortage all over the world, why should Bengal suffer from starvation in this way? Why not vigorous efforts be made for scumpg nutside supplies more so when such supplies are available in neighbouring Asiatic countries? Should we take if that such callou-ness in the face of such an impending calamity is possible only because the lives of subject neoples are nothing worth canng for ?

OTHER FOODSTLETS

I now turn to examine briefly the position with regard to other foodstuffs

(a) If heat Our requirement stands at 300 000 per year and it is hoped that the Government of India will find it possible in supply the major portion of this requirement We can only say that in every of the very terame'te utterances of the Government of India pokesmen, these hopes may turn out to be only prous hopes and noth ng more, (b) Dal, Gram Mustard Oil It is the same poution with regard to these foodstude. (c) Sugar Even a superficial observer will be struck by the h g' ly in quitous arrangements regarding sugar and the very grave injustice done to Bengal in the respect. Under the present system, local production be repeated on a much greater scale this time? It is cannot be reserved for local consumption, but must go difficult to find any solace from the composition of the to the Base Plan of the Government of India and present Vinutry or from the complacent attitude of the distributed thereunder. The quota for Bengal has been officials. It is for the people of Bengal to force that fixed at 20,000 tons In the first place, this is a grate guarantee, if they want to save themselves from death sequetice done in Bengal, for, if nther prosinces with a and descruction

1945 to May, 1946 It is up to the Government to present much less population get a proportionately much higher quota, why Bengal should not get what she is entitled to receive? But Bengal has not even received in full this meegre quota of 200,000 tons, she was, on Mr Rajan's admission originally given a quota 149 000 tons, but in view of the drought in other provinces which damaged the sugarcane crop, the quota was cut down by 13 per cent But the matter does not end here Recently an order has been assued prohibiting the production of gur in certain areas neighbouring sugar factories' and over a certum period for maximizing sugar production in Bengal When questioned as to whether Bengal gets the additional sugar thus produced Mr Rajan stated that 'Government of India distribute the entire quan tity produced in all provinces and the Bengal Government cannot take over such extra sugar produced by factories. This is to say the least highly unfair The order not only reduces the production of gur but also hits an judigenous industry But in spite of such sacrifice we are not entitled to get what is being produced as a result of this sacrifice

CONCLUSION

It is therefore, desirable that the gravity of the situation should be properly realised. The first step towards that realisation would be the complete abandonment of the present hush hush official policy and the worst habit of issuing misleading if not deliberately false statements We had enough of this dangerous habit in 1943, when such statements from responsible quarters ultimately undermined public morale more than anything else People refused to believe them even when they were true. We are again moving on those dangerous lines Secondly no efforts should be spared to have outside supplies and if the India Government ful to do their duty that is no reason why Bengal Government hould deep over the matter But, then, the people of Bengal cannot be blamed if they do not feel very optimistic about the Ministry that has been installed in office Inother Muslim League Ministry was in office during those dail, days and some of the old faces have reappeared in the present Ministry. But what was their record? I quote a few lines from the Report of the Pamine Commission

Due weight has been given in our report to the great difficulties with which the Bengal Govern-ment were faced, but after convolency all the encumstances we cannot avoid the conclusion that it lay in the power of the Government of Bengal by bold, resolute and will-conceved measures at the right time to have largely pre-ented interaction right time to have largely pre-ented the traged; of the famine as it actually took place. While inher Generiments in India were admittedly faced with a much less remova attention than the Government. of Bengal, their generally successful handling of the and problem and the spirit in which those problems were approached and the extent to which public co-operation was secured stand in contrast to the failure in Bengal."

Wiere is the guarantee that the tragedy will not

NABINCHANDRA'S RELIGION OF HUMANITY

By Dr. ROMA CHAUDHURI Mt. ashi (Oxon), FRASE,

Professor, Lady Brahourne College Calcutta

Van's Charlesa San, one or the greatest of Bengali peets whose Birthday Centenary was celebrated all over Bengal on 12th Pehruary last, was essentially a poet of Humanism He was a prolific writer but all his works reveal an essential unity of thought - a tunda mental spirit or love and service of Humanity of universal brotherhood and equality or unselfish action and ungrudging self sacrifice. His ideal was the great unlitarian ideal of the greatest happiness of the greatest number. According to him God is the sole rause of the Universe, its efficient as well a material cause As such, He is actually present in every part of the world So, the world the mago of God cannot be really impure or unpleasant. As the product of the All blueful, All beautiful Being it tou is hire and beauty in essence, but it is through our own fault that we fall to was this eternal bluss and beauty inherent in the world All the mundane panes and sufferings are due to our own narrow selfish outlook to our maton cened attempt to break ourselves annuder from the nest of the world. We can never be happy in settish colation, but we must learn to be happy in the bappy sees of others—for what is good for all is good for us are and nothing else Hence the summum bosum of ones life is to deducate one eli to the unselfish service of humanity to doubt our individual natures copic ties learnings and destined functions are different Each has a special destine to work out for which alone ha its specially fit. This is called his Sigd arma. But in spite of these different Stadharmas, the general goal the highest ideal the summum benum is the same for all wir the ideal of unnerest love and terrire Hence, Nationchandra conceived of a kingdom of God on earth in which there will be no distinctions ol case and creed no special prerogatives for a favoured lew, no crushing down of the poor and the lowh This ideal of equality and fraternty is the keynote of Nabunchandra a philosophy of life But also I our poets. frest dream has not as yet come true even after a contury. The present world torn between conflicts of nation and nation community and community while and black, rich and poor, has a special need for Nabinchandra's message of universal love and brotherhood

For non Bengah readers we give below English translations of a few extracts from Nabinchandra a famous epic poem huruksbetra ' Be, further hope that the Birthday Centenacy Committee will undertake a complete translation of his famous works, and thereby propagate his eternal message of patriotism and philan throphy This we think will be one of the best way a of perpetuating ite hallowed memory of one of the greatest sons of Bengal п

IDEAL OF WOMANHOUS

"O hapless one I would you encanger your would him? What magnanimity is in that? He who loves through thus not electing and not eating?"—and him? What magnanimity is in that? He who loves

Sulochana sorrowfully, when having returned to the camp ured Subhadra, mercy incarnate withered, extanted body on the bed half lying down The loosened braid came down and the dusky, dust covered hair fell down in a heap on the hed Sulochana sat beside her and began to part it gently by her lovely,

soft fincers O hapless one I would you endanger SLICEBANA your health through thus not sleeping and not esting? Days and nights alike you are sticking to the hodies of the wounded like a healing balm Berause of thus rosming through camp after camp in tending the wounded what a state you have been reduced to Your eyes have become sunken, your face fifthy and pale your hair du ky with dust

This is the eleventh day of this unfortunate war, and a nee then I have not seen a smile on your face I do not know what pleasure you derive through thus dying for the dead day and night !"

STRHATER What greater happiness can women have? Allevistion in disea e mercy in misery, a soothing shadow of consulation in sorrow-such my mater I is the heart of a woman in this world. What greater baj pince can a woman liave?

I st as God created both fire and water so having created my sister diseases sorrows and miscries He rested the temmine heart filled with infinite love

What other happines can there be, if also I the loly anar of a woman's life does not flow on by thus pouring nectar to the dead alleviation in pain? Behold many a gem of a man are daily secrificing their has by doing their rejective duties are we imitatly doing our own duties?"

I agree that nurs ng the sick and the wounded as the highest duty of a woman, but why should one nurse ones enemies? Let them die for their own deed Why should you hother yourself with them ? Enemy ! Is the enemy not a humans

bong like me " Is he not made of flesh and blood? DUBHAFRA Is not your and my hie just the same as the enemy's hie? Water is the same, only receptacles of water are different Lyen be is made of the same elements. He is wounded by weapons all over the body in exactly the same manner He too suffers the very same pain friend and foe slike fall victim to the clutches of the same death

Enemy! the same God hves in all the One God, authout a second contains all Who are you who am I who is a fee who a friend? Whom do you call mendly and unfriendly?

inendity and until successful.

But for that reason should we take even a foe as a friend? Are Karna and Duryyodhana our friends? Should we feel sorry in the surrow of

even the wicked ? Should we welcome porson and nectar slike ? SCHEADRA "He who is virtuous, who does not love January 1856 by the late Queen Victoria, and until

non martial races the proportion of the Muhammadans follows was much higher During the First Great War ol 1914 1918 it was in the region of about 40 per cent Yet out of the 11 VC's won by Indians, 3 or 27 per cent were by Muhammadans. They were hardly able to keep up their communal quota The first Indian to receive Victoria Cross was Risaldar Badlu Singh of 14th Murray s Jat Lancers

In the last World War 31 VC s have been won by the Indian Army Of these 3 are by the British officers of the Indian Army of the remaining 28, only 4 are by the Muhammadans The recipients are

HINDIIS AND SIRVE

1	2/Lt —July,	(now 1941	Major)	Premindra	Singh	Bhagai

*2 Subedar Richpal Ram-Feb , 1941 3 Hay (now Subedat) Parkash Singh-Jany 1943

4 Subedar (now Sub Major) Lalbahadur Thana -April, 1943

-April, 1943 *5 Company Hatildar-Major Chhelu Ram-April, 1943

Habildar (new Jemadar) Gale Ghale-May, 1943 Nauk (now Havildar) Nand Singh-March 1944 Sepoy (now Lance Natk) Kamal Ram-May 1944 9 Rifleman Canju Lama-June 1944

ΤŌ Naik Agansing Rai-June, 1944

Subedar Netrabahadur Thapa-June, 1944 *11

*12 Nack Yeshwant Ghadge-July 1944 13

*14 Rifleman Sher Bahadur Thapa-September 1944 *15 Jemadar (Actg Subedar) Ram Surup Singh--October, 1944

16 Sepoy (now L/Mk) Bhandari Ram-Nov 1914 Rifleman Thaman Gurung-November, 1914 +17 Jemadar Parkash Singh-February, 1945 *18.

Naik Gian Singh-March 1945

Havildar Umrao Singh-December 1944 20

21 Rfa (now 1/Nk) Bhanbhagta Gurung-March 1945 22 Sepoy Namdeo Jadhao-April 1945

Lacutenant Karamieet Singh Judge-Mar, 1945 24 Rfn Lachhiman Gurung-May 1945 MUHAMMADANS

Jemadar Abdut Hafiz-April, 1944 •2 Lance Nask Sher Shah-January, 1945

Nask Fazal Din-March 1915 4 Sepoy Alı Haidar-April, 1945

a Those phase names are marked with an exteriok are posthu mone nuarde.

The first men to receive a VC in this war is a March, 1942, used to be struck from the metal of guns Hindu , another interesting thing is that while the captured by the British at Sebastopol during the Hindu recipients are of all ranks from the common Crimean War Formerly the right to receive Victoria sepos to the King's commissioned officer no Muham Cross was confined to men of European blood only In madan officer has received the award But these are 1911 at the Delhi Durbar, His late Majesty King minor points The broad fact remains that the Muham-1911 at the Delin Durbar, His late Majessy Ams, success points are those into the Court of the VC s the Indian soldiers also the Indian soldiers a The proportion of the Muhammadans to the total their population quota According to an answer given population of India is 24 per cent. In the Army on in the Indian Legislative Assembly on the Ist of Sepaccount of the policy pursued by the British Govern tember, 1913, the strength of the respective classes in ment and the division of population into marked and the different branches of the aimed services is as

Hindu Sikhs Gurkhas	Combatant OR & V C O : 47% 7% 5%	RIA officers 32 3% 3 5%	IAF, RII & IAF oficers 47 6% 11 7%	Other ranks 59 5 2 0
Christians	59%	35 8%	59 3%	01 0
Muslims Others	5% 32% 2%	IS 1%	10 6%	17 0%

,			
Artillery 57% 10%	Indian Infantry 41% 7% 24%	RIAS C 55% 5%	
67%	72%	60%	
28% 5%	21% 3%	36% 4%	

So we find the proportion of Muhammadan VC's to be very much below their strength in the different categories of the armed forces As the Indian VC s are mostly drawn from the Indian infantry, and as in absolute numbers the infantry is the largest category, we shall a same that the all round strength of the Ruffeman (new Havildar) Tulbah'dur Pun-June, Mul ammadans 15 not greater than 24 per cent-an assumption which is in favour of the Muhammadans In this view, the relative heroism of the Hindus and the Muhammadans works out to be in the ratio of 14 or 1 94 1 In other words the Hindus arc 76 24

fuzce as much courageous and brave as the Muham madans

The Hindus are twice more ready to defend India , they are tures more courageous and brave than the Muhammadans This conneidence of the measure does not seem to be accidental but fundamental The same factors and causes which make the Hindu more ready to defend India make him more courageous and brave and heroic to perform acts which ment the award of Victoria Cross

Thus the higher the level of heroism the lesser -becomes the number of Muhammadans. Where deliberate and complete sell sacrifice is required—a very high stage of heroism the number of Muhammadans is likely to be nil, Is it for this reason that the number of the Muhammadan "revolutionaries" is nil as noticed by the Sedition Committee ?



Book Reviews



Looks in the principal Luro, can and Icdian Linguises are reviewed in The Modern Review But reviews of all books acut cannot be guaranteed verspapers periodicals, school and college text-books, pumphlets reports of verspapers. respipere penoaraia, senou and couese resphola, pumblish regints of magazie artirles, addresses ate, ara not noticed. The receipt of books receipt of for review cannot be acknowleded nor can say enquiries relating thereto answered. No criticom of book reviews and notices is published.

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ENGLISH

INDIA AND THE INDIAN OCEAN (An Less) on the Influence of Sec-Power on Indian Has ony). By A V Paniklar Pp 109 and fire plates. London 19-5.

In this short but extremely well-writers and timely more personal to author who has reduct a number of the personal to the second of the second of the second of the second of the same politics and economic of the same politics and economic of the same politics and the same of the same of the same of a weight of the kind of the same of a weight of the kind of a weight of the kind of the same of a weight of the kind of the same of a weight of the kind of the same of the s In this short but extremely well-written and timely 1784 to the fill if Singipton in 1911 * the subber cools to up to "the question of sea poset and top a rise et the Indian Ocean was a British laber British Indian Ocean was a British laber British Indian Ocean was a British laber British Indian Section 19 to the open of the property of the Indian Ocean was a British laber British Indian State Indian Ocea Lecenic contacts and the faced Can the Indian The author sanears that question in the faced thoughtal work of party of the contact broughtal work of party of the contact buy of Bergal, with Sourcetch and with a navy lead-ter of the contact of the contact of the contact Octan which is of impress importance to Endought Octan which is of impression of the Contact Octan which is of the Contact Octan Octan which Octan which Octan Octan which Octan O on Co3 lon, recursty can return to that yet a Toda. For Coda which is of appresses materials that yet a Toda. For Coda which is of appresses materials that yet a Toda. For Coda was a today of the Coda was to the Coda was a today of the Coda was to the Coda was the Coda was to t

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(F. 2) "The Iodan Ocean beau ondoubtedly the first

gators of the coast of the Indian Ocean, the author continues to the series of all series Phenomen, Charles and Carrie the limited bath to place and the continues of the continu continues (p 24) were of all races, Phoenician, Chai-Hisdus in the Bay of Bengal specially, was not as a political being based on a exicous colonisation of the ulands and it crased only with the breakdown of the ulands and it crased only with the breakdown of the ulands and it crased only with the breakdown of the latter of the latte of the minded and it censed only with the breakdope of the Cleib powers to le 13th century, [9, 25]. The Portugues wopages are for "cit lee control to the Portugues work of the Cleib power of the Cleib power of the Control to the Cleib power of the Control to the Cleib power of the Control to the Cleib power of the Cleib power of the Control to the Cleib power of the Clei 1857 wa 10, 80 way temperated the workpresses with all at the cast ambustived seek, though it was a so epochamian extent as the cast and the cast an hreal-flows of Portuguess authority and the establishment of Bretisk suprementy there was a remarkable revival of Indian and the great property and the great property of the State of Jaquan and the great time to an English boat Angerty, Kahlou, Victorious alke over the Daridsh the Dutch and the Portuguess saide the Arshan Sea in trainph* 'In the 10th resultry after the Prevent fleet was only on all property of the Prevent fleet was only on and nower in the World. See Sec. 1981. Britain was the only caval power in the world Isr se the Ind an Ocean was concerned it was ler se the 110 an Ueran was concerned it was even more than all other oceans exes a British lake Tha one development in the 19th century which affected the Indian Ocean the construction of the Sucanal only strengtheord British hold on the seas" (r. 72) the period imme lately preceding the Great War of 1014-1018 Orest British sailed the seas of the

Indian Ocean as an absolute mistress But the major

acr The cudles heap of sand is flowing maide the sea together with the brightest gems Such is the principle of equality of the world, such is the bliesful song of love-what a great example is it to man ! Liverywhere the same love, everywhere the same mercy, everywhere bliss, and God." what a great unity ! No, my sister I we women are the living images of the Mother of the World To us there is no difference between a friend and a foc Let us go on pouring everywhere this ceaseless mother-love like the rain. He who loves a friend-selfish is such a lost it is nothing but a narrow give and take Ho whose heart eries out in the same manner for friend and foe alike-he alone is a god to me

The narrow would of a child consists and on the to all ' (13th Canto) faces of its parent. The child does not know anything else Gradually the range is widened-the box and the girl see their families as consisting of brothers and sisters too

'During youth, the husband and the wife gush forth in amorous sports, ombracing earth and beaven Gradually, filial love gives them a vision of infinity the

holy place where the river merges into the sea "This, my sister, is the mission of love hesterday my vision of the world was like that of Krishna and Arjuna Today, with my heart filled with mother love, I am looking on every one as my own son and

daughter

This love of mine does not find full satisfaction in father and mother, brother and sister, husband and on in this wide wide world Even beyond this iofinite universe, there is something else minute-my ocean of love flows towards that ' (3rd Canto)

IDEAL OF ALTRUISTIC HAPPINESS

BITADHA RAVS 'O Sailara I the whole world is longing for happiness Search for pleasure is the propthe motive force of the world But this world is full of happiness, eternally full of happiness like its own Creator Blas pours down in a cesseless flow with moonlight blows both with storms thunders with the thundering clouds rains down with rain, sings with the song of cuckoos, hicathes forth with the cool southern biceze, fructifies in trees, blossoms booth in flowers, floats on the water smiles in dayl ght Bliss is in forest, bliss is in home bliss is everywhere Only man laments, failing to get this happiness Mana happiness does not he in home, not in forest , also I he has failed to see that it does not consist in the world, in Lingdom, in asceticism "

SAILAIA Say then, O respected Madam ' m what does the happiness of man consist?"

SLEHADRA 'The whole world is replying in one voice eternally The happiness of the bird consists in being a bird, that of an animal in being an animal, that of a flower in being a flower Hence, O sister ! the happiness of man consists in being a Man' "

Saitasa "What is that you call 'Humanity'? The summum bonum of a bird lies in

the fulfilment of its destined functions as a bird Say, O sister I for what is a man a 'Man?-Because of his soul mind and body 'Humanity' is nothing but the fulfilment of the destined functions of these three The

the samer, him I love-he really is Love mearnate maxime that promote the physical, meetal and spiritual Behold I on the lap of Mother Earth, fragrant and functions of man-of the Humanity of Man-constitute adouties flowers exist alike in exactly the same man-like highest ideal of mankind. The more a man performs his nwn duties, the more he works out his own destiny in an unselfish spirit, the more he advances step by siep, the more he attains 'Humanity,' pure happiness, perfect Humanity, salvation from sorrows, Heaven absolute

Santaja Is it a Vedic Religion ?"

Suprasma 'Yes Sailaja, it is a Vedic religion This is the first step in the path to Meaven"

Sanara "Madam I cannot the 'Humanity' cannot this ideal be attained in the forest ?"

Stritapna " Sister home is a better field for this kind of religion The foundation of this great religion is service of Humanity its foundation is doing good

IDEAL OF EQUALITY AND PRATERNITY

JARATEARU SA)S 'But I am a non Arjan woman An Aryan woman incurs a great sui if she touches eren my shadow We non Aryana do not get a drop of cyca that mercy that birds and brasts get from the Want 'Nn, my sister I" said Bhadra, "the Aryans and the

non Aryons are all sons and daughters of the same father All have the same blood, the same flesh, the same life the same soul-the water is just the same, only the receptacles of water are different. Due to differences of place time and actions in different births this water become impure in some places, pure in others. Through the light of knowledge, remove this impurity by actions-nator will become the same water That attribute in sirtue of which man is superior to others is man's attribute of humanity This attribute of humanity, sister I is the highest ideal of mankind The infinite, unknown God pervades the entire universe as the highest culmination of this attribute of humanity We small human beings as we are, are rowing in a boat through the river of this attribute (of humanity) proceeding towards infinity This journey is the clerial mission of man The more a man, the more a nation sdrances in the path of this great ideal, the purer is his soul the higher is his religion Humanity ! Men differ from one another only in respect of this humanity The Arran race has become superior because of this deal because of humanty. The non Aryans have lagged behind because of defect in this respect Sull, the Aryan religion is imperfect. The clearest proof of that imperfection is this Kurukshetra. The undisciplined sense-organs are ble double edged swords-if 300 thrust them at others you are sure to get a counter; thrust, Oh ! what a terrible counter thrust ! Behold ! the proof of that is this battle of Kuruksheira Know m your mind that if two men hate each other, both have fallen off from humanity You must have seen how if two stones strike against each other both conic to be powdered and destroyed Do not greeve n'y saster! By hating the non-Arrana see how the Aryans themselves are hating one another See this mass suicide this rise of sin and fall of virtue But God 15 All beneficent Even in this great catastrophe His beneficent ordinance prevails After this storm is over what a peace will reign, what a nectar will manked drink! God Himself has descended on earth When after reducing all ans to ashes, this great funeral pyre will come to be extinguished what a great kingdom of God-full of love, full of vartue, full of peace full of

a tryans, will proceed eternally, like brothers and sers, through that path to eternal bluss, singing the year of Saviour Brahma and the name of Krishna he trysns will lead, the non Aryans follow, the former riending their right hands in love and Irrendship to see and taking the latter with them with pleasure sed sting on the foot-prints of Krishus Then men ral resise that God exists in all beings that the tratest and pured religion is doing good to all Though this new religion, sister, man will gradually become God and the world Heaven" (8th Cantn)

IDEAL OF UNBELFISH ACTION

Just as the eternal Strugges matructs her son thereal ether, moving everywhere, percades the sky as all beings exist in Him alone He slone is God Just tamate being or an inanimate being—all have separate or loss victory or defeat.

warms bles-will come to be established on earth? natures of their nwn God Hunself engages Himself in 0 to greet, my sater! Then the Aryans and the actions according in His own Nature without being tenance and destruction Similarly, the performance of actions, in an absolutely unselfish manner, according in his own nature is the eternal summum bonum of man He, who engages himself in actions in an unselfish spirit by dedicating them to Bishman, is not besmeared by ane like a drop of water on a lotus-leaf Brahman is present in all beings. Do good to all, and then your actions will be deducated to Biahman What is good for the ocean, is good for the drops of water What is good for the world my child is surely good for you too Having controlled the sense organs by practice and knowledge having identified your own good with that of the world do your own duties according to your own nature thus dedicating the fruits of actions to Brahman The trees are fructifying the clouds are pouring rain,but what good are they doing to themselves? The ideal of the world is unselfish action. The trees are producing in the other being unattached and subtle pervades all fruits the clouds are pouring down rain according to noe storr being unattached and mbble privades all feuts the dound are pouring own rin accurate of dars not is present in them all, so the Supreme Sool their own, alteres, and this they are doing their beach present in all the bodies, a not subject to upricing duties they are working out their own all-being possible in all the bodies, a not subject to upricing duties they are working out their own all-being possible in man at the product of the prod 10000-it is the individual soul itself that acts accord no higher duty Iban fighting a just war So my child The to the own nature An individual soul a plant an fight on without thinking of pleasure or pain, benefit

RELATIVE HEROISM OF THE HINDUS AND THE MUHAMMADANS OF INDIA

By JATINDRA MOHAN DATTA Mac PESS

Quide Azom Jinnah is threatening civil war if his The Hindus will then have to choose between either to senand sinnah is threatening civil war it has and mindow will unconditionally or to fight Palasthan the Dar-senand of Palasthan is not conceded The weak policy submit unconditionally or to fight Palasthan Hindus that which is a superscript of the state of the s

mod Reell weak and simost belpies as spite of its only 36 to a number (see tean and ture proving 1902), and a sources both an men and anternia of the present of body Crvl War, and much loss of the present of body Crvl War, and much loss of the present of the present of body Crvl War, and much loss of the present of the Semand of Mr Junah eem parisally Mr Junah will be Vertors Gross as the highest award for value lose no translation and unitaring his position in a Free India in the British Empire The simple literate melly to trainbut department. to establish a warring sovereign Muhammadan State worn before all other decorations. It was

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court Misson true to 115 British character is most emission with the vulnamissans nave oben carrying it left to concrete Pakushan in selvability of soil in reality on some Hindon in Beagail doring the last of the Bittish poles from picking to Unitely "Hindonthian" and "Pakushan" daid Pakushan daid have to seaso noter the segal of the Bittish poles from picking to Spit each other to make United India possible and in pocked during dail git, stay attabling during dail.

Spit each other to make United India possible and in to imposit of concessions by the freedom losses Both police the Hindus are confident of acceptant to the United Sates of America could the Muhammadan children criminal war We persuade of sets of the United States of America could use administration of Civil War in the ministry sense It is the time to state States of the South in remain in are speaking in Civil War in the ministry sense It is the time to state States of the South in remain in are speaking in Civil War in the relative here in of the Richard the Line like state States of the South in remain in are speaking in the relative hero in of the Hindus look and in the Southerner President, James Buchanon time to think in the relative hero in of the Hindus look and the Southerner President, James Buchanon time to think in the relative hero in of the Hindus look and the President of India in actual warfaire. In took daystage of his position in stocking the southern and Ie Muhammadans of India in actual warfare. In forts with supe of his position in stocking the southern and Je quantities of February 1835 we tried to find the sub-pure and ammunition ton well and leaving Zee Mourem access to the Handau and Muham-kan autherna forts practically undefended So when the out the Relative Read near of the Handau and Muham-southern accessed and formed the confederation madaus in defend India We found that where there of the So allers are received and formed the confederation madaus in defend India We found that where there are if the So allers are received and formed the confederation madaus in defend India We form 15 blabaminators accusally there are The State second and formed the confederation measure in account and the Pederal Government of the US A should have been 75 Muhammadasi analy the test found health of the Pederal Government of the US A should have been 75 Muhammadasi analytic found a few formers of the Pederal Government of the US A should have been 75 Muhammadasi and Sakha who will handle the 151 Hundra and Sakha who will handle for the 151 Hundra and Sakha who will handle for the 151 Hundra and Sakha who

Duropean nations (Londo, Germany and Italy) had of the principle of non-voltage in the West. This gives acquired interests in the Indian Occas by virtue of their her a singularly advantageous position, and she has territorial to the Indian Article state. The Secondary of the Indian Comman, From the Indian Ind Singapore in 1941, the safety and security of the Indian

Sugapore in 1941, the safety and security of the Indian Ocean for 100 years a British lake, vanshed at one stroke. In the entiral month of April 1942, the fate of Cyclos hung in the halance (*r. 05.85), the subterment of the same of t that in control of the Julian Densities are No challenged for legislation of the Julian Densities and the control of development, no commercial growth no siable political structure as possible for her unless the Indian Ocean free and her own shores fully protected. The Indian Ocean must berefore remain fully Indian (p. 51) of the Indian Ocean must berefore remain fully Indian (p. 51) of the Indian Ocean must berefore from the Indian Ocean must berefore from the Indian Ocean must be Indian Problem for there is every reason to think has velocity of the Indian Ocean for the Indian Ocean for Indian Ocean for Indian that the control of the indian Ocean must be a re-operative effort of India and Britain and other Com-monwealth units being interests on the Ocean with the primary responsibility lying on the Indian Navy to guard the steel ring created by Singapore Ceylon Mauritius and Socotra

Mauritus and Scotins. The books a under-The books a undertunately defigured by a number of the books as undertunately and the same of examples. Maken po-Daro and Babers (p 23) Fen-plus Marna Expitines (p 23) Alexanda Br. Klasson and eight century (p 23) Marraras (p 23) Chm. Fau Chi. (p 66) Champas is trace (pp 31 23) wrongly identified with Sam. The account of Paidsean (sr) II the Challelys king leading a navel exceptions oround Cape Committee and the state of the conduction for the conquest of Puri the capital of the Kalinga kings (p 32), is a tissue of inaccuracies.

The book is enriched with three appendices and say plates reproduced from ancient historical drawings.

U N GHOSHAI

GANDHI WORLD CITIZEN By Muncl Lester Kulab Mohal, Allahabad, 1945 Eight ilkustrations Pp 201 Price Rs 5-3.

The author has not only had the advantage of knowing Mahatma Candhi intimately for the last years or so but has also been an active exponent

approach to numerous seems questions. The second part of the book, is a chronicle of Gandhajis life, which there is no manufacture of Gandhajis life, which there is no manufacture of Gandhajis life, which have been seen as the charge of the social life, to one which may well claim today to take the place of war in the settlement of international

NIMMAL KUMAR BOSE

THE LAST PESHWA AND THE ENGLISH COMMISSIONERS (1818-51) By Pratul C Gupta Published by S C Sarkar & Sons, College Square, Calcutta Pp +v+117 Price Re 8

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The downfall of the mateproduces and political more of the hisacities a dended on all hunds to be due to the character and doungs of the Feakwa Baji Rao II and his regime 1800 1818 forming a sorry episode is naturally viewed with duslike and disasour But we cannot forget that it was his dream and ambit too to revie the decaying Maratha Power Ture he leaded many qualities and gifts of a rules, by faster of the control of the con

The last of the Peshwas showed himself at his best in wiles and subterfuges dissimulation and the lengthening out of negotiations by endless tricks and strategems Concealing the dagger within his velvet gloves be insked and firted with the British Residents almost with a feline delight but mere feline cumning without with a teline delight but mere letine unning wittout the tigers (paw) always ends in fulhity, particularly when pitted against the British, superior not only in technical shift but also in public virtues. Yet our interest in bim does not diminish altogether, for he makes such a slatespan administrator as Sir John

makes such a stateman administrator as Sir John Malcon a voting of his blandshemeta and coarse him to stome the state of t

cure of theumatica, spart from his seditions intercourse abroad and startation at home. The book will serie as with Pritip Singh of Satars were highly supported, an eye-opener to those who want India to remain under the possibly did his deare for annual pignings; to the so-called British Commonwealth of Nations Mathins, false and to Remarks Privil Supported. Mathura, (why not to Benares?) arise from his religous iervour, particularly when we bear in mind his doings at Pandarpur, Mahad and Nasik during the days of his Peshwaship now revealed in the Poons Readency records. And it is not strange that this annual plignings was supended in 1825 by order of the Government. We applied Dr Guptas restraint adapsessonate judgment on this matter, p 103, but bee to differ from him in the view that the ex Peshwa had really no had a superior of the matter of the matter of the matter of the superior of the matter of the superior of the really no hand in the many intrigues, but was merely influenced by his designing councillors. He was not after all an invertebrate

The book is the result of much industry and we have no doubt that it will interest not only those who would like to obtain a glimpes into the Peakwa's life, but also others who want to acquaint themselves with the cureers of the British officials associated with him

dar ng 1818-1851

N B Ray

VERDICT ON SOUTH AFRICA (The Tyranay of Colour) By P 3 Josh, Published by Thacker & Co Bomboy Pages 365 Price Rs 2-13

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SIMONE A novel by Lion Feuchtwanger, Hamsh Hamilton, Ltd., London, Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay. 1944. Price Rs 614.

A story of the fall of France in 1940 The heroine, a 16-year old Burgundian girl named Simone, a St Joan born long after her time, is impelled to re.ist the Germans in her own way by seiting fire to the patrol nermans an ner own way oy setting are to the parrot and the lorners the property of her uncle, lest they should fall into the hands of the Germans. The tone moments of her psychological thought and action have been smally described. The treatment has been psycho-

The remarkable feature of the novel is the way in which the author has woven the dreams which a young gui can have of her heroine and her allempts at realiz ing them in practical life—the idealism of the past, never dead thus springing into life and inspiring the

Simone 5 is the only character which has been drawn, the others forming into the background and her porthe others forming into the barrageouth for that, trait gains all the more charm and dignity for that.

CAPTIVE SOIL By Mranakat Sarobhan Inter-national Book House, Ltd., Bombay Pp 47, Price Rs 2-8

In sechangue and in theme, this little play in two acts offer certain arresting and original features. It is a poetic drains with a chorus, a prologist edition of the contract of the contrac

It is an incomplete sign of an englated soil, or for It is an incomplete sign of an enlisted soil, or for that matter any enlawed soil, which untermed and unashed has to waps a war of roul against the oter whething anisons on of bruts fores and tyrand, which the only waspon of self-sacrinic or the stand, which differ many the patron. The standard was the sacrinic whethin them in outgoing patron of the chall forther whethin them in outgoing patron of an enablated country that typical diarries wheth much are immersion than it is rather the typical patture of an entailsted country with typical characters who make the impression that of an oppressive alien rule with all the bollow paraphers and is of justice and elevation trembling at the might impact of a passive reasons make the might impress of a passive reasons make the might impress of a passive reasons of keyliner the roay dress make a mixed and the proposed of keyliner the roay dress of the passive trembongs of beauty and art, can lure day the patron from his country estroigh for freedom. As new love has crept into his heart "a love his his not

awy the satured from he resulting servicing for freedom A we have has the rept into his brast? Is love but not A we have has the resulting the following the service of the soil.

Gandhan etchanges of non revolved passers resultance forms the background of the pilot. The pilot has the properties of the pilot of the pilot presents the most vital problem of all times namely, the problem of peace and the most unbarry and to day among, the explicit post of the pilot of the pilot present the most vital problem of all times namely, the explicit soil of Ind. a large he had been desired as a filot has the problem of the pilot present the most vital problem of all times had been desired as a filot had a large present the present the pilot present the

RRITISH PROPAGANDA IN AMFRICA B, Chaman Lot. Published by Kuab Mahal, Allahabad Pages 125 Proc Rs 5-18

Mr Channa Lal has done a service to his country and for the cause of truth by exposing in this small rolume, the rule. Butth propagands spanne India carred on in America by hired men both Indian and European. That a large amount of Indian tax payers money is special in this sefamous bonness, is no longer

a secret and was indirectly admitted by the Government when figures for such extenditino were given to the members of the Central Legislative Assembly in reply to a question to keep her Imperial grip over India, Luglard wants the moral support of the civilized world and in her shameless thouse Indian men and money are utilized for the purpose Mr Chamin Lid put in some straight quistions to Sir Giria Sankar Bapai Agent General of the Government of India in but this ex member of the Viceroy a Luccutive Council could not give any satisfactory reply Mr Chaman Lal in his own way contradicted all these Chainsa Lai in 18 own way contradicted all these musches one in the own way contradicted all these musches one in the land in the Land ther Landsans in America and their American friends are doing the same, but so long the Covernment of India is in the hands of an alien bureaucracy, the source of mischief cannot be stopped

A book of this nature should have widest publicity in the country so that Indians may know that invite is being added to the injury to Indian cause by a Government which pretends to be one of the most advanced and civilized to modern times

A B DOTTA

SANSKRIT HRHIASPATI.SMRITT (Reconstructed) By K V Rongaseems Aspangor, Honorary Professor of For names Par very Hale University Gockwood a Oncolel Secretary 18 of Education of Particle Barode Royal 800 Pp. 184-646 Proc Rs 18

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The present work puts together about 2400 slokas found attributed to Birnisepati in about 200 letter works a number of which still remain unpublished These are arranged in saven sections of "published Prognetism and Prognetism and Prognetism and Prognetism and the Prognetism and by Dr Jolly more than ball a century back and highly acclaimed by scholars as well as purists A long introduction covering more than 100 closely praised pages deals with topics like the relationship of Britished with topics like the relationship of Britished with older guidons has peculiarities and specific prognetism and the prognetism of the progn to dinterent authors in vinereau works some of these movies controversal issues the satisfactory solution of the controversal issues of the satisfactory solution of dence. The labours of the learned editor are highly commendable No pans have been spared to make the work suctivit in every respect by the addition of a number of indexes and appendices. The method followed in the foot notes in referring to sources is liowever not very clear especially in connection with the sources of which have not been indicated variants

CHINTAMARAN CISARRAVARTI

BENGALI

PATABHUMIKA By Ramopada Mukherpee To be had of Ramesh Ghosal 55 Badurbagan Row, Cal-cutta Price Rs 2-3

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grace such a twist that the reader is overwhelmed with sorrow at the sight of the sorry il glit of the poor rickel aw driver setting beside his broken rickehaw lu the background of this as well as some otler humorous stories the writer deftly depicts such pathetic scenes which not only touch the reader decilly but also stir the innermost in human consciousness profoundly With the exception of one or two all the stones contained in the book will be highly appreciated by all lovers of literature

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Srs D gendra ANTARAL (Belind the Sercen) Chandra Bandyopadhyay Bengal Publishers, 14, Bankem Chollergee Street, Colculta Price Rs 2

A problem-drama dealing with the issue of illegiti mate children in society. It is difficult to wrave into the fine texture of art one a social views, but the writer has partially succeeded in the task

D N MOOKERIEA

HINDI

PHALAHAR CHIKITSA By Kavira, Mahandra-nath Pandeya, Avuried Sastra Mahandra Rasayonsala, Katra, Prayag 10,3 Pp 200 Prics Rs 2-4

The author, who is a progressively minded Ayur-vedie practitioner, describes in this book the properties of various fruits commonly available in India Ho is of opinion that a judicious use of fruit-diet, coupled with on openion test a judiceous use of fruit-diet, coupled while highest methods of treatment, is sufficient to red the human rastem of most forms of diseases without modern researches an dictotics, and his book also modern researches an dictotics, and his book also contains practical instructions with the help of which the common man will be able to maintain a fair standard of natural health. We recommend this book to all those who are interested in the drogless way of treatment

NIBMAL KUMAR BOSE

MARATTH

PIRIGALADHAMA By Gopinath Toliqikor Published by R. J. Doshmukh, 191, Shamwar Peth, Poona 2 Price Rs. 3-8

An excellent treatise on Gandhism as a code of conduct and philosophy of life is this book by Mr Talvalkar, done in absolutely chaste and simple Marshbi-Based fasthfully on Gandhills own writings it has become a correct reflection of the great teachers ideas and thoughts as regards human behaviour how it is and how it should be, if the human race is to be saved from self-destruction from self-destruction. For summer and winter classes of Seva Dals it is an ideal text book for the exposition of Gandhism as a social, economie, industrial educational and political cult

T V PARVATE

GUJARATI

MENDINO RANG (Henna Dye) By Ray Hans Prested at the Ranchura Golden Jubiles Printing Works Baroda 1944 Cloth-bound Rustrated Pp 176+5 Price Rz 3

The cruelty of this capitalist world as it affects for crueity of this capitalist world as it was not men and nomen particularly the latter, if they happen to possess good looks and beauty is handled here with first hand knowledge although the author happens to belong to the Princely class Mendi (Henna) as the name of the hete ne of the story, who with her husband undergoes were supported by the course hack to warms yequesticutes in life, the side courses hack to warm a vigostitudes in life, the side comes back to her village home It is a picture which grapples ones attention and if only the lesson it teaches is taken to heart, society will greatly benefit

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Joseph Miles	I was and a sales the data!



INDIAN PERIODICALS



Basis for a World Religion

Hamilton Fyfe suggests "Love is God" as the foundation of a world religion Gandhiji's formula is al-o correct . 'Truth is God" There is no religion higher than Truth. In an articlo in The Aryan Path Hamilton Fyle observes

in The Appear Bod's Hamilton Fyle observes. Besther as a bod a linker is he was cultions in his banking humans, suggested in the moddle of the maskenth century when philathropy flourished as over before, that on the shole beprovince the description of the control of the contr

extende excellent to me but I was disappointed not to find anything that pointed to Jaintim though which before I had known nothing) as a possible world faith Thu disappointment I should have kept to myself but for the invitation given me to express a "considered spinion" on the matter I shall be graffed to The dryen Path II may do so in its widely read pages. The Jain serious accordanced in the bestary con-

The Jam special control of the process of the control of the contr It looks as if the idea was to safeguard the consumers as some as if the idea was to adequard the consumers as inherior from the entrance of an maleulae rather than to show kindoess to the assimilation themselves to the Now it seems to me that any faith which man offered with hope of acceptance to the mars all most must be of a social character and must, if a still lands must be of a social character and must, if

conduct is shaped by it, lead to political action using "political" in its proper original schoe—'related to it'e well-being of the community" I feel also that to follow hindly without reserve the orders of any fellow man as to what we shall think and beliese is unwor by of intelligent men and women To deify their chief as Jains do can be described only as relinquishing intell gence altogether

In the sermon on World Peace delivered by this God man I have looked veinly for any wisdom that is not contained in a miler discourses by other rel gious leaders Indeed I find rather less for the sermon acks resucts inneed a tono ranger less for the sermon assay to tereit the pose-sono by certain people of a Soul Force which can reduce to a sheat anteen proqueces and denounces the teaching of Fvolution, calling faction concentrated on the Soultain and which are abjects about which as the concentrated on the Soultain and which are subjects about which as the concentrated on the Soultain and which are subjects about which we allow nothing and when six a dom referred to nowadays in pulpit atterances electher. This by itself makes it impossible that Jaini'm should exert any wide or deep influence over the peoples of the world today

For education must deal if it is to have any lasting and aircontinuous effect on character, with what we know not with what we missing or fancy. Children of ould be told what theories have been put forward as to lie asture of the un verse and Mene place in it, To do that would be not merely immoral but futile

Most of us heard a good deal acut the soul and the after life when we were young, but very few indeed could now explain what are their consictions on these matters.

The terms are but cloudy symbols of something they never really behaved in-any more than their teachers d.d.

What we know about the world we live in is that What we know about the world we nive in is that it certainly was not placed as a habitation for Man That is proved by Mana uncessing efforts to alter it to make truthle for his not inver in Man departs as far as possible from the natural order in which all other hung creatures he and move and have their being without any attempt to escape from it

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The force we call Nature must therefore be district which gives it value as an aid to living This element, suished from the idea of God-unless we conceive of God as heedless of us and all other species, as coldly just in certain aspects and callously unjust in others, as almighty but neither loving nor merciful For that is how we are forced to conceive of Nature and, although they have never resolutely faced up to the problem of God and Nature all religions that have spread widely assume that God is our Father, kindly, affectionate, tending us as a shepherd tends has sheep

To pretend in schools and colleges, in temples, churches and mosques that the world was designed for Man by a benevolent Creator is I repeat futile Even man of a penetrolist creator is 1 repeat little Even while they are young many boys and gris detect the falsity of it. If they think at all when they grow up, they turn resembluly against the religion that he they trunded to deceive them They find if their reading as of any value to them that the whole of the worlds. literature negatives the assumption that Man is superior ereature because he is gifted (or cursed) with self-consciousness

This the one attribute which sets him apart from other animals, is supposed to have been conferred on him as a special favour by a divine ruler. Yet throughout the ages Man has been depicted in literature as weak if not wisked, as greedy of power and wealth, as a victim to ha own passions or to the cruelty of his kind From the carliest recorded times Mana 'crimes follies and majortunes' have been the theme of fiction, as Gibbon declared them to be the stuff of

From the author of the Book of Genens describing From the author of the Book of General greatrong how the human race was curved by Jehovah. Honger perceiving 'no more piteous breed that ereeps on earth's crust'. Button declaring in his Anadomy that Man had many encines such as hons woives and serpents but that the worst chemy was himself 'shee doth another", to William James pronouncing Man the most formulable of all the beasts of prey and the only one to prey systematically on its own species. almost all writers of note throughout the ages have been in agreement as to Man-at any rate, civilsed Man-being a mistit.

Yet while we are composited to admit that it is largely true if not the whole truth our observation notices a quality in Man which struggles towards a life at once more natural and more rational to use Matthew Arnolds words We can benefit ourselves by atudying Nature closely and obeying its rules, reducing the artificial elements in our lives by reserving to natural conditions as far as we can But in another direction this quality seta us against Nature

Nature has no pity, shows no mercy, creates and destroys with the same disregard for suffering seems at one moment to be a kindly parent and the next annihilates its offspring with tinaccountable violence. In humanity there are

chords of sympathy of fellowship

Many animals possibly all have these in rudiment .unconscious forms such as mother love such as the protection by males of their mates. These are instinctive We are aware of our feelings we can strengthen or weaken them at will—or by atrophy of will If they were strengthened to the utmost we should behave to all our fellow-creatures non human as well as human "as we would have if em behave to us" according to the rule Confurms formulated 500 years before Christ.

That would be rational behaviour the only firm basis for a sec ety that could hold out hope of happiness. stab ! ty or locg d tration

Here then is the divine element in Man; bern the one result of miellers (spring from self-awareness)

which we alone can cultivate and develop contains all that was implied in the phrase "God is Love, which by experience we know to be untrue if God and Nature by experience we know to be untrue if God and Nature are one Tim the phrase round, make it run 'Love's God' and it seems to me we have hit on the right formula the only possible formula, for a religion, a bond or the which can unite all mankind. I prefer the term "countadeship" to 'love, 'which has been soiled and for many spoiled by being applied almost exclusively to one knot of love and disguished.

exploited by film producers and composers of songs for crooners "Comradeship" strikes a healthier sounder evoners "Contradesny" strikes a neatuner some note. It gets rid of much smug pretence We cannot say honestly that we love a thief or a murderer, but it is quite possible in feel towards them as comrades who have been unfortunate ("There but for the grace" of God) and while we take away their liberty or their lives to treat them as we should wish to ba treated if we had ainned against comradeship

This acceptance of equality and brotherhood was at the root of all great religionswhen they were founded

It was soon overlaid by forms and reremonies regulations and glosses, it was hidden away by hier-archies made of small account by priests and prestytes. They spoke of "all men equal in this sight of God" though they professed belief in a God who had made them anything but equal They meant that the society of comradea was to be looked for only in a world to

That form of religion like all forms which depend on belief in heaven and hell is dying. The world cress out for a faith, a rule of his more substantial more effective more in harmony with its knowledge of itself Offer 'Love is God' to children for a generation and it would be well on the way to acceptance as a world relig on Children would go more than half way to meet it They are ready for comradeship, quick to make finends to trust to show sympathy Sadly we can watch the spirit of comradeship being crubed in them as they become adolescent and usually disappearing

as Inely become adorecent and unaily disappearies when they have grown up.

It would be exame to keep it alive than to kill it.

It would be exame to keep it alive than to kill it.

It focus that I face rank and religion? Tagores three obstactes have to be forced on young minds which maintactively repet them What Joses meant when Me said we should all both the Hill character it was the standard of the condition his child like readines to treat all alike to be friendly and helpful to be always the good comrade that has kept his personality vivid and given his savings power The legends encrusted on him have hindered rather than helped

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"Get nd of your murseles and the whole world greatly pleased with me his Hindu friend, for under-will fall at Christo feet. Rousseau creed, there was taking the publication that Nowhere can see bould rel good any Here are two mandants which I heard in London to Iron in that. Nowhere can we bould rel goon any longer on the miraculous the supernatural. Nor on the miraculous the supernatural. Nor on the regreted for every here can use a found of the supernatural that the supernatural of the supernatural that the supernatura

C. F. Andrews

A. Natesan writes in The Indian

RevrewC F Andrews is one of the few Engl shmen whose friendship I have been really proud of When he was frenching I have been really proud of When he with you you fully power in the presence of a really super or being in the presence of a really super or being A devout Chination he was are all of the servant of God and he ever cought to are consistent or the property of the parts of the god he was really and the parts of the god he was really and the parts of the god he was really and because of the god he was really and the parts of the god he was really and the parts of the god he was really and the parts of the god he was really and the parts of the god he was really and the parts of the god he was really and the parts of the god he was really and the parts of the god he was really and the parts of the god he was th m any torm affected him deeply he would not beside to rush mimed ately to places inflected by places cholers and the bile if he could be of any service to those in that area. In him you really found the cry of duty springing at once from a great soul. The calls ement of one individual by ano her was to him a moral shows that the could be compared to the country of amissement of one tad vidual by ano her was to him a moral abomination. Hence he atrong condemnation of indentured labour and his successful and indefat gable efforts for the stopping of the same. The dom nation sizons for the stopping of the same. The dom naivon of one rate over sincher was a greater photoground in m. The greating of independence on the same that the property of the same property of the same than the same of the Congress thought of it be allocated independence of the same thought of the same property of the same

mark was 1 the ke of dear Charle many thong come in my received in 18 ben gaily found system of being received in 18 ben gaily found system of being declarate and the state of the system of the syst to know the innate greatness of this man hou found we among the innule greatness of this man a our tound no trace of rur alson in him nothing of the gride and arrogance which you notice unfort unstely in some of the members of the full by trace in India. In his case it was all gouldeness, love affect on and tenderness to an

was all coulteness, love ancer on and seminative or norm of any direct control and services are controlled by the contro read by responded to his suggestion , and Andrews was

et Andrewas place and wailing over his lot desired et Angrews piace and waining over an job travel some pecunisty saystance from him Andrews noble soul was deeply touched and without hestiting to enquire about the antecedents of the visitor but deeply anx ous to help him in some form or other explained sarious to both him in some form or other explused at a some must that at that moment he could not affect to spare him any mone; but that he had affect to spare him any mone; but that he had not to the spare of th en any hard word of him he forgave him sliegether

The End of a Chapter

The Yeu Retter observes The twenty first sees on of the League of National was to last From the first I was clear that the League was not a shie. It was a league of some nations and was not vable it was a legare or some rations and not an international association it was abased on power such not leave though worked on a power power of certificial power and was satisfied with the six pater certification from the satisfied with complete the second performance. The USA whose Prendent had faced it mindened if from the sixth Binkins and faced it much down made at poly never extent to any

France which does named its policy never some to any spreament both the internal onal police store that year the policy of the p

The Lutted National Orman vation which replaced the Leepins has not set officially taken un the II O ow me to Son at prejecter and it has all the tand to defice energy which crapted the Learner The defice the search of the property of the Learner The Utility also a worked on a mover beet and ever exober this great Res as not beet on her owner to all counters one equal terms and armed with a suitable

force ? I - fated proceed age are not reasuring

MANGO AND LICHI FRUITS AND GRAFTS

Geophysical Prospecting in India Science and Culture observes.

Science and vature occurves.

Geophysics is a part of what his pow come to be recognized as the Earth Sociace, which include geography, geology, recology, ecoclessive and geophysics in the broadest sense, geophysics converse the study of physical phenomens occurring under geophysic, the following sciences are included Meteorology, or study of weather, Seismology, or study of cannot graphy, Volcanology; Hydrology, or study of rainfull precipitation and the subsequent passage of it to the lakes and seas, Terrestrial and Atmosphene Electricity, and Geophysical Propoceting

We quote from the annual presidential address of Prof M N Saha to the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal

Oil has been located in the past either from ground seepage or from certain surface geological evidence, and oftener by while-at methods but in a has particular case of the discovery of oil in Kinest in Northern Arabai), it has been found by geondystell methods by the use of very delicate physical appuratus and he seriouse assume streamments. This foreand by performing seismic experiments and by performing seimme experiments. This fore-shadows the advent of a new are, that Age of Deeper Exploration of the Earth's Crust. Man, has so far, with the tools and applances at his disposal, seen able only to scratch the surface of the earth, but sween below to placed such delicate appliances as the disposal man kind that ha can explore the crust of the earth some thousands of feet below the surface This exerts come of goophysics is searcely two decades old, but in the

USA the number of geophysicists runs to several thousands, distributed amongst universities, employees of oil and mineral companies, and among government departments . I later learnt in Russia that the second Baku which

1 fater searm in Russia that the second Biatu wince the Russians had discovered north of the Caspian Set is a region with the same physical characteristics as Kuweit This oil region which gave Russia sufficient oil for her tanks and aeroptines at a time when the Balu supply was cut off, by the Germans was discovered by similar geophysical methods, with the aid of the grainmeter and seximom methods. The arthory methods saming geophysical meanings, with one of hodor methods of geology are unable to indicate to us the valuable of geology are unable to indicate to us the valuable one deposits which may be lying hidden deep under lava or alluva. The geophysical methods which have brought to light Kuweit and the second Balu, will be brought to high Kuweit and the second Balu, will be of great help in these regions, but so far the Government of India has employed one geophysicist of Italian extraction for this purpose If the work is to be tackled seriously, we must have a Central Geophysical Labora-

tory to train a numerous personnel in geophysical There is a great scope for the application of geophysical methods to the exploration for oil and geophyred methods to the exploration for oil and minerals in India. Such approximation has been made, to a very limited extent, by forestion has been made, to a very limited extent, by forestion and mining constant on a small scale, are still in progress. For instance, the Bluminh Oil Company has engaged at different shown foreign geological firms which have foreign geological firms which have corrected by the constance of the properties of the constance of the lakha of rupees.

Some of the progressive Indian States, such as Mysore, Travancore and Gwalior also

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purposes of survey and mineral exploration.

The Geological Department of Mysore has carried out several electrical surveys on sulphide ores and our externi electrical surveys on sulphine ores and graphite deposits and has determined the depths of water table in a number of matances. The Governments of Travancore and Gwalnor are now using magnetic methods in their explorations for magnetic

ore bodies. Recently the Survey of India and the Geological Survey have shown great interest in geoph) sical methods of prospecting Mr B L Gulatee of the Survey of India under request from the Geological Survey carrie deposits out geophysical prospecting for-hidden manganese ores in the alluvial area of Parsoda in the Central Provinces The deposits of manganese ores buned completely under thick deposit of allowing were located by gravity methods. The geophysicat in the control of gravity methods the geophysics in the molography of India is at present deeply interested to the application of geophysical methods to the problems connected with water supply and dam foundation

The geophysical work so far carried out in India has been scrappy and unsystematic and proper organization needed for such work to

mostly non existent, of utterly madequate mostly non existent, of utterly madequate of The residence and immensity of the corps of scophynical properties in the southy experience in the fact that over half a million of the corps of its burned under curface along the position of its cological age. The depth of the alburned over in its existent of land from Sun and Assan is estimated

claim to have applied geophysical methods for at about 6000 ft under which he buried the three most economically productive rock systems of Indian geology, six, those of Dharwar and Gondwana systems as also of the Eocene age

Examination and survey of such deeply seated mineral deposits are beyond the scope of surface geolog cal surveys Geophy west methods such as magnetic, graymetric acismic and electrical alone provide reliable techniques for exploration of minerals at such great depths. In his lecture before the Indian Assoof his receiving the Jay Lissen Mookerice Gold Medal, Mr_D N Wadia Blineral Adviser to the Department of Plann ag and Development expressed his optimism regarding the scope of geophysical prospecting for

mineral oils in the following words mineral outs in the following words in Intensity geological exploration supplemented by Intensity properties and by Messinggraphic refraction methods and by gravity determination with the help of torsion balance remains to be done in areas of East Baluchitan, the N W Punjab and the football seast Baluchitan, the N W Punjab and the football seast Baluchitan, the N W Punjab and the football seast Baluchitan, the N W Punjab and the football seast Baluchitan, the N W Punjab and the football seast Baluchitan, the N W Punjab and the football seast Baluchitan and the football seast Ba East Hatuchistan, the N W Publish and the 100-bull nones of the Funjab and Assam the alluvium and sand covered tracts of southern Publish (South of Salt Range) and Assam which may yield encouraging

results
"Gravity tests for determining the presents "Gravity tests for determining the presence of petroleum saturating the book-beds in quantity, or other physical tests for sub-surface siructures of a more layourable nature underlying these pits have not been according to the period of the used in these Punjah series neve neve not peda used in these Punjah series so far Potential oil fields of thin nature octure if Patchgung Goles Bakrols Chak-Dalla Shiran Hills and Kopat and in the Jammu Hills, to a less extent in Kingra and Garhwal."

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The Second Para of the Second Chapter

The same Review observes

The second eas on of the Security Council which The Calcutta Review. Prof. Dharam Pal observed the UNO was convened at the serves and at Hunter College in the Brown. The The Calcutta Review. Prof. Dharam Pal observed the Control of the UNO was convened at the serves the Control of the UNO was convened at the serves and the control of the UNO was convened at the serves and the control of the UNO was convened at the control of the UNO was convened at the control of the UNO was convened to the UNO was convened at the control of the UNO was convened to the UNO was convened to the UNO was convened at the control of the UNO was convened at meeting room and the emell of fresh hangings and fresh meeting room and the vacua of Hessi mangages and Aransh told of Americs around welcome The representatives of the Big Eleven were there Quo Tach this soft-spoken president, James F Byrnes clear sharp and gathering laughler from the gallery, Andrei A Grompho the satern stubborn and su pricous the contract of the Aransh San Candons and cleared and careful. Amore a Grompan ma sarm stoomers an an arrest bureauerat, Sr A Cadogan cool clapped and careful, representing Eton Oxford and the Empire Pedro L Velloo the bald bepechaded layer of Pedro I. Malimoud H Posha the plant a caking table thomping Mannoud II, rosan the piain scenarie table thumping magnitude who often reminds people of his work in the Egyptian High Court, Francisco Netera surgeon poet guitar player and gosticulating diplomat who speaks French with a Mexican accent. Ream Bonnet. tho long nosed wary worned searcher after it mot ruste Lt Col W R Hodgeon striking his reddish mustache and betrying cocking affinities in his Austra-ian dialect Dr Eelco van Ideffens the neat thin and binsk Hollander who speaks lone in en illogical world, finally O ker Longe the round by by biched pedantic champion he r splitter of Poland and lackey of Sonet Russ, a.

It was good to see Comrade Groms to at the table for the Soviet has acquired the reputation of a bad nuxer among nations At the first sessions of the Far muser among nations At the first seconds of the rail Eastern Adviory Commission in Washington last year, Ruissa was absent as she had been ab ent months Julies was absent as the list been about the informational meetings on civil nero-nautics and as sho was to be obtain at the London nauties and as sho was to no absent at the London International Education Conference At the Queber worll conference on fool she was present but remained sullen and she withdrew before the end

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The Calcutta University and Its Critics

In the concluding portion of his article in

principles of the Punjab Government's proposals (1868) for the establishment of a new University in the Punjab in the following words . The Government ought to nm nt giving to the people of India education in science and in all branches of true knowledge through the medium of their own vernaculer languages, and as the best means of improving those languages and for other weighty reasons, the Government ought to afford other weighty frascos, the Government ought to another every practicable encouragement to the study of the classical languages of the east Indeed, it seems to His Excellency neural impossible to suppose that the people of this country can ever be educated except through the medium of their own languages. The system of the Calcutta University is in some degree founded on the assumption that true knowlege, in its higher bit the assumption that true anowiege, in its inguistranches can only be imparted to the people of India through the English language, and that the only literature that has any real value is that of Europe But both these assumptions are not to consider The But both these assumptions are open to question The present difficulty of conveying scientific truth through the vernacular languages of Indie is indisputable, but there is no reason to doubt that this difficulty may be

graduaty overcome. In Bengal so fer as the power of the Inguige to express "scentific ideas with precured has concerned this difficulty has been to a green cannot overcome siready Within the last thirty years the measure in a superior of the process of these best shift is promounced a correct underest in the improvements and expansion that is the opinion of those best able to pronounce a correct information in the matter it can now without diffinitely information to conveying knowledge and the whelled of India to the Phand ab tract inless '(Government of India to the Phand ab tract inless '(Government of India to the Phand ab tract inless '(Government of India to the Phand ab tract inless '(Government of India to the Phand ab tract in India and India to the Phand ab tract in India and India and

The Post-Mutiny era was of great importance in the history of Calcutta University, for the criticisms levelled against the constitution and curriculum of the University suggested the hnes on which the future reform of the Univer-

city was to be carried out. The critics of the Calcutta University were right in emphasising the importance of vernaculars as the in empassing the importance of vernaculars as the medium of education Much of the superficiently of the pre-cal-day educated classes and their lack of originality in epido of abundant assimilative eccusis are due to the defects of blingual thinking (SPS) Radinkindiana Phal-Phalmaghan of Phalmaghan (SPS). defects of bilingual thinking (Sir S Raddiversiman The Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore in 20) As pointed out by Rabindranath Tagore, Our foreign learning fit of the school or college, is kept hung up like as sign board and does not become a part of our like—or remains in our not-books. Western India Life | hecome a part of our life-or remana in our note-books and fulls to get transvibed into allowabt and action." Insurance Company Limited, | leading the side to do down the devanged and iterature in the state of Daropean scenese and literature in the state of missed courses we must kindle our old extinguished still burning we must kindle our old extinguished still the read of time." bunp at the manner and wart again on the read of time. Nevertheless it has to be admitted that we cannot hope to develop any great literature in the English tongue.

The modern educated Indian is a false copy of his

Vesen contemporary. His voice is an acto in history of the comparison of the compari

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FOREIGN DERIODICALS

Times of March 17, 1946 .

On March 3, an article by Janaharlal Nebra appeared in The New York James Magonare On March 5, Winston Churchill delivered a speech in Fulton Mo The two documents are intimately planted each though Aberts had not seen Churchill address when he wrote his essay, Colombium Blood Go and Churchill had completed his text before Nebru s piece Churchill and completed his text before Nebru s piece

was printed
Nehru's words constitute a statesmanlike utterance
Churchill spoke like an ex-statesman an elder states

Churchull spoke like an excluterman an extre states man who can say what statement witner from saying the property of the prop to a new grouping together of all nations, a new outlook to co-operation gradually replacing competition and

we on-operation granuisty represent competence was a construction of the construction of c constrain and new Zealand liers speaks the maure world leader rather than the irresponsible agiator. He sees his own movement in the context of every-body's interests. Separations and distance strategy can not succeed in the air-atomic age.

WARNING AGRESST DELAY

Independence Achru schnowledges is only a first independence. Nours acknowledges is only a mos-site II must not be delayed. Then 'other questions effe be discussed as between equals." Atther Feth ck Lawrence, Chrps. Alexander and Warrell abould ponder that sentence. And also this "II however, freedom as delayed or currentershed and colone as and dependence as easily do reurmentshed and colone as and dependence as to used as passes in the game of the power point as of a few rent powers. Then these deemedant or sent Are used, as parers in the game of the power points and a few great powers, then there depended not a sense depended not a sense depended not assure and a sense of the power as sense that power as summit their resources and advantage. This great Research of the power as the power as the power as the power as the power of the power as the power of the pow

Prime Minister Atilees declaration, offering Inda Varth, 15, 1946. her freedom without or within the Empire, may indi-

An American Estimate of Nehru cate that Britan is sware of its new routina in the world and of the new mood in India I that the Merican I the world and of the new mood in India I that the Merican I the world and of the new mood in India I that the Merican I the world and of the new mood in India I that the world in I that I that

The fact that Attice offers to free India in the spirit of Nebru while Churchill urges an Anglo-tinguage siliance which would, by implication, hold

India in the Empire, demonstrates the superiority of The ex Prime Minister also feels that a constantly . expanding Russia is a menace to peace and to freedomloring countries But what does he propose? An Anglo-American military alliance tantamount to an American guarantee of the British colonial empire. This is guarantee of the Brush colonial capper. This is a new cast of the in the cast Caurolli a slaws, a term of the interest capper and capper and capper and the capper and the

THREAT BY RUSSIA

Sace Risses Invested Secretary of Treasure of the Control of the C Truman calls constructive ? We are lost if this is how Truman calls constitutive? We are four it has it now the American Government views the future of minking!

President Truman has used Walkies expression, "One World" One World means that there is no Russias problem, there is no indian problem, there is no problem of the defense of Great Britain or of the Inside States Russia and India and America, and

Proper solution in the state of the problem as and the problem as Churchil s proposal is a power proposal It would preserve the stotus quo and the diseases it has bred. He does not promise to I qu date the British Empire after the Kremlin a torperia ism has been checked. If his plan stops Russia the evis of impension balance-of-power politics national sm and racial discrimination stril remain If he does not s'op Russia it means war

still remain II he does not s'op Russia it means war with Russia therapeatie and democratic It would extend the area of freedom It would be an enormous step toward the solution of the Russian problem, for Russia would loss its appeal to the opprised peoples of Ana if them oppresed peoples received their independence for York Lotts Fischin

The Development of Education in Turkey

480

In an article under the above caption in The Asiotic Review, January 1946, K. R. and A R. Maxwell-Hyslop trace the history of gradual Westernisation of education in Turkey from the eighteenth century to the present day .

To understand the aim and achievement of modern

Turkish education it is essential first to consider thin main principles of Ottoman education and to rether how, since the eighteenth century, educational progress in Turkey has been indusedubly linked with the development of the idea of Westernatston. The Hamie religion not only regulated the duties of the individual to God and his fellow men, but provided the basis on which depended the administration of justice and the growth and organization of education and learning To Muhammad himself are attributed the sayings, The Diumanmaa mimeeli are attributed the adjuzes. He nis, of the learned and the blood of the martyrs are of equal value in the eight of heaven, and a father as good education, and therefore Sultan Mahome; "the Canqueror dutifully followed the tenets of his religion in founding eight medresses" (theological seminaries) round the mosque which was named after bun in Constatutioph and the making his new espatial a centre of learning and culture. It is, however, the age of Sulsyman "the Magnificent" (1570 1560) which can be ousyman "us Angenicen" (1924-1999) which can be described as the most enlightened period of Ottoman education In his brilliant reign the study of medicine, mathematics (comadered the bars of the study of law), natural science and Arabis biorature, as well as purely theological studies, flourabled in the reformed medrage. theological studies, nourisade in the reformed incur-ges, primary schools attached to meduce and preparatory medreses" ("tetummes") were established, and Sulayman's services to Turkish education are remembered by his reorganization and extension of public instruc by his reorganisation and extension of public matrice than and his bheral and far seeing patronage of learning and the arts. Yet it is not surprising that sites Sulayman the "mederace" became centres of anrow scholasticism and sophistry and made no intellectual on the Korna and on the arrows and on the Airon and on the survey and there photosphay, which had been tensionated to Turkey, through Muslim and the Airon in Arabio, and the influence of Anstolle, as interpreted by Muslim philosophers, still highered on among the Ulema' or learned men, who were aversed on the tension of the Airon and Airo opened up by Sulayman's enormous Eutopean cuppur Continuing their intelligence to Orental's modes of thought and expression and to traditional methods of teaching they here opposed to any new indexs and experiments Thus during the late artheenth and severa except centures while in Europe, the houndairnes of knowledge in across, medicane and the humanities seen are more than the contraction of the contraction of the man aftern of Western culture and dream occounts in

main stream of Western culture and decay soon set in main stream to vector curvate and ucces soon are in The more ement for Westernization may be said to date from the regg of Sultan Ahmet IM (170-1703) Under the simulities of misfortunes and disasters abroad progressively nunded Turks began to realize the European curvilization possessed certain subable qualities from which Turkey might benefit, and a small though insistent demaid for reform gradually surve-

though insistent demand for reform gradually arose
A more definite shape was given to the efforts for
reform by Sultan Selim III, who was convanced of the
necessity of radical reform in all branches of govern
ment and education Beginning his rule in the same
year as the outbreak of the Franch Revolution, he made energetic efforts to raise the level of education among all classes of his subjects and encouraged the translation of many European works of science into

Turkish. He was anxious to obtain all the information possibl concurning the nations of Europe and to find out the cause of their superiority on the field of battle

Throughout the regar of his successor Mshmud II (1809-1839) "the Reformer," when Turkey was immersed in troubles in many parts of the emptor and in financial difficulties at home, both the movement for Western tration, symbolized in the military sphere by the aboli-tion of the Jamesanca, and the opposing forces gathered strength, and in 1821, although there were as yet bardly thin means to put it into practice, compulsory education for all as part of a general drive for Euro-peanization was proclaimed by the Sultan, and plans were made to modernize the existing schools In spite of fanatical opposition the first accordary schools or of handteal opposition the first economy schools of Plusities, were established and a medical school opened Sultan Mahmud's first efforts to send 150 students to study in Europe were defeated, but later some officers of the artillery school and various others. including the chemist Dervish Pasha, succeeded in going to England Among the many services which sultan Malimud rendered his country, the careful education of his successor, Abdul Meeit, must not be former than the character of the country that the careful education of his successor, Abdul Meeit, must not be forgotten, and his father's instructions that the reforms already initiated must be continued and extended were faithfully observed by the new Sultan

The historical period commonly known as the Tanaimat or "Reform" dates from 1839, when legal "Tanamat" or "Reform" dates Irom 1839, wheo ressanction was given to the movement by the Sulfana
proclamation of the "Hatty Serif" (Imperial Charlet).
Thu rescabled the French "Proclamation des Brotis
de I Homme" and praclamed equility of evil right
for all citizens Muslim and non-Muslim, based on this
principles of liberty and justice it was followed in 8 the
parameter important educt which decreed that the
parameter important educt which decreed that the
and made secondary education, intherto practically non-

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for the whole empire was announced, reform of the medical and military schools decreed to be necessary, and proposals made for the foundation of more primars and proposals made for the foundation of once primary and secondary schools and of an O toman University A Connot of Public Institution was set up to supervise the execution of this policy, and "remained undersigned the new primary achools were made underpointed to any primary achools were made underpointed to the control of the highest religious authority of the control of the highest religious authority of country, the Such distortion of seduction as away from the traditional conception of education as the prerogative of the religious organization was only indirect, but in 1860 progressive educationists founded the Ottoman Scientific Society whose avowed aim was the promotion of secular education A few teachers were see promotion of security caucation. A rew teachers were therefore sent to Europe to get the necessary training for becoming teachers at the Turkish University that in 1883 the Normal School for Boys and the School of Political Sciences, were founded the latter in order to provide the country with a competent and trained avil service, espable of administering the new reforms.

There is no need here to elaborete the early history There is no need here to elaborist the early interry of the Kernalist recolution that of the purpose perpeture the remarkable schewingst to the control perpeture the remarkable schewingst to the control perpeture to the commendations were followed Among the main economous tasks which confronted the Republic than apportance of the problem, often attempted as the past

existent, compulsory. A new programme of education but never solved of providing universal education was this time taken to heart, and in order to make full use of the experience of educationists in other countries the Minister of Education, accompanied by a commisson of experts made a series of visits to inspect the England, while numerous reports were published, notably that of Professor Ismail Hakki on the expenmental schools of Europe, and others on the commermental schools of surope, and query on the commer-cial and technical schools in England, the People's high schools in Denmark, and the Sokol organization in Czechoolovakia The help of Switzerland was also in-vited and in 1832 Professor Malche of the University vited and in 1852 Frofessor Maiche of the University of Geneva was saked to propose measures for the reorganization of Istanbul University Thee foring contents have continued a delegation of Turkish educationats visited technical colleges in this country just before the war and Professor 8 J Davies has lately before the war and Professor 8 J Davies has lately been studying Turkish technical education under the au pices of the British Council In 1939 the State had sent and was mainta sing abroad no less than 560 students

While fore gn advice and help was welcomed by the new Republic the system devised by Ataturk's Government was especially designed to solve the many Gooremeet was expensity despited to solve the maxy mirrate problems which were product to Tuther, saw mirrate problems which were product to Tuther, saw mirrate problems with the problem of the Republic Tuther problem of eliminating illustrates as helped by the adoption of Latin characters and the energy and enthusame brought to the talks and the energy and enthusame brought to the talks and the control of t



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War of Ideas in Iran

In the same Journal F J. Goulding writes about the progress of education in modern

All those who have hved in Iran and learned to love the country and her people may feel for her deeply today She is falling a victim to that all pervasive war of ideas which is sweeping every country of the world Iran's plight is the more tragic because she is caught up in a world tide of conflict at a time when she was struggling highly successfully for progress within herself

As is only natural in advance of every kind, not everything is perfect, and faults and defects can be found But it is elways easier to point a critical finger than it is to give constructive aid, and this is a moment suan it is to give constructive and, and the 19 A momentum than as in every other country, the forces that are fighting for the intellectual, moral and spirilual advance of the whole country and all is 13000,000 cultiens, need every supporting hand.

The recent visit of distinguished Iranian professors to the World Education Conference has drawn attention.

to the great strides which the country has been making They were a charming and gifted group A slandard of great distinction is set by men like Dr Ah Asghar Hikmat, who has served as Minister of Education, and Minmit, who has served as Minister of Luceation, and at venous times held three other Ministrae Dr. Ghulam Ah. Ra adi. Director-General of the Ministry of Education, Dr. Ghulam Hussein Sadight. Director-General of the Secretaria. (Dabrithanel) of Tehran University and Dr. Iss Sepabbudi all professors at the Jinversity and Dr. Iss Sepabbudi all professors at the Jinversity of the National Commission for Secretion and Reference of Opperation, 2018, p. 188-218.

Dr Ra'adı is a poet of very high rank in present day Persia and follows in the true tradition of the

country's historic culture

These men are among the leaders of the new education and cultural movement in Iran which has atisch since the last war The revolutionary Government of Reza Sheh were quick to realise that education was a tool with enormous possibilities for good or ill For it is ideas and not material force that finally have the greatest creative or corrosts suffuences in the life of men and of nations In Iran education has been a great men end of nations In Iran education has been a great instrument of change A new educational system sprang up sprandically all over Iran after 1921. People were distributed to the control of the contro to prevent what were, to the Shah's mind more smister influences getting any hold on the people Still there has been a great and rapid increase in

education in the country during the twenty years 1920 to 1940 It is perhaps the greatest single influence on the life of the people. In 1920 expenditure was less than £100 000 In 1940 it was between £2 000 000 and £3 000 000 In 1922 there were only 612 schools. In 1949 there were
3,237 with a total caroliment of practically July a million
students (490 400) and 13546 teachers. In the seme
period the University in Tehran grew from pracheally
nothing to the graduation of over 400 subtents annually
Adult action where the 1940 showed a total of 187 197
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In 1945 a law was passed urging universal primary education. This will of course take years for completion. But it means that the country is rapidly becoming literate while only a few years back it was 95 per cent illiterate



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Sir Francis Younghusband

In an article entitled "Some British I Admire" in The Asiatic Review, January 1946, Ranjee G Shahani Writes about Sir Francis Younghusband as follows .

Su Franca was not one of those men who in Shakespeare's words 'smile and smile 'Indeed, charm, in the conventional sense of the word, he had not He was apt to be griff and somewhat aloof Also, when in the company of old familiar fakes he spoke in grunts. He was at his best—so at least I felt—during a quiet chat by the fixedid. Then he seemed to throw away his armour and relax. One realized at once that he was a transparently safetre man be said what he felt and he did exactly what he thought On the very first occasion I met him—that was in 1932—he spoke hrst occasion I net lim-that was in 1832-he system of stanless and boundless peace, of space unhunted, of untrodden snow, of wild flowers that blushed unseen, of the virgin hills whose tips kissed the distant stars. Slowly, gradually as be talked of his beloved Himaleys one understood that he was somehow

different from other Englishmen

different from other Engineemen.

There are roughly speaking two kinds of thinkers the creative and the constructive To the first group helong among others, Shakespeare Goethe, Ihsen and Turgeney, who think through the act of creating. We do not sak these writers for true daes but above all do not ask these writers for true ideas but above an for suggestions as to how thought works with virious people at various cross, whe expect them to make us feel how human beings reason not only when they are at leasure but when the viriousludes of hie shake them to their foundations. More than that we look to these great spirits to unite us to our fellow men in sympathy and a kind of indulgent comprehension. The authors who preach, exhort or wish to nail us down to narrow who present extens to what to have a compared to have a same a facta that displies all clouds of definit-class conclusions appear less divine than there masters in a new Renaissance more glorious than so that we'll brief creative thinkers are those who do not believe before it was upon us. This is the marriage of East an partial truths, are not dominated by themes, and do and West.

not let single, molated ideas weigh out of proportion to not let single, scalated ideas weigh out of proportion to the various strains in their theme. They contemplate life with a screec smile Constructive thinkers, on the other hand, are mainly proccupied with their own specialisms and huild out of these, with the add proportion of the strains of the scalar of the strains of the scalar of th

through the eyes of various characters, nor did he elaborate a new theory of the universe His importance hes elsewhere

He was an instinctive lover of beauty of thought and action, or, rather, a born councisseur of ideas and character

Spiritual arrogance would seem to be the bane of most theolog ans and thinkers Many cultivated spirits in the West believe that their wisdom is the highest attamable by man Most Easterns hold the same lofty opinion about the illumnation of their race Sir Francis was refreshingly free from this myopia of the spirit Indeed his was a stereoscopic vision which embraced the best of the Orient and the Occident. Although a rood Chustan he fully appresented, my reverenced, the inwardness of Asia He held that the soul of Hinduren and Buddhap was at one with Christian He was thus a real reconciler. He believed that the more statements with the intensely spiritual we became, the more quickly meaning spiritual we became, the more quickly would meet and mingle and broaden out into a happy brotherhood of man This conviction led to the founding of the World Congress of Taiths, which ower practically everything to him for Francis was sure—and he had a faith that dispels all clouds of doubt—that

REACTIONS TO THE CABINET MISSION PROPOSALS

Supplement to THE MODERN REVIEW, June, 1946

BRITISH PREMIER'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND OPLOSITION REACTION

read on May 16 the plan outlined in the White the House the able but melanchely document Paper which the Briti h Cabinet Vission to to which we have listened and that it was India consider the best arrangement to ensure appropriate that he should read it instead of speedy setting up of a new constitution for merely circulating it lo ha

urges immediate formation of an Interim Gov erhment for India in which all portfolios word uttered by the Prime Minister is proof including that of war would be held by Indian that this opinion is well founded

Cabinet Viscion have endeavoured to be just which have now been laid before us. to the smaller as well as the larger sections of

machinery settled by Indians for Indiana

Before ru ding the Cabinet Vission s state ment, Mr Attlee said I rise to give the House an important statement which is being issued heavy demand on the patience of the House but than from the new proposals, to which however, sitter con-ultration with the Opposition leaders I make a brief reference it was thought that this was so important a document that it should be on the record of the without delay what is the position of the official House and should be read to the House as a whole becau e it is impossible to summarise it adequately I propose therefore to read it in full with

the exception of two tables-rather long tables of f gures-which I propose to summarise

Before reading the statement the House will perlaps allow me to express my gratitude of secession to members of the Mission and to the Vicercy for undertaking a very difficult task and for and Muslimsl

This" continued Mr Attlee is tha statement by the Cabinet Mission to India and

His Excellency the Viceroy The Prime Mim ter then proceeded to read

Cheers greeted the Prune Minister when he ent down at 3 18 pm GMT (8-45 pm IST) after speaking for 32 minutes

CHURCHILLS SPEECH

Mr Wanston Churchill leader of the The British Prenner Mr Clement Attlee Opposition, role immediately He said I to a tense and expectant House of Commons think the Prime Minister was right to read to

Certainly I have heard nothing for a long The plan which makes an major proposals time which so deeply deserves the attention of to be submitted to majority parties in India Parliament and the British nation The respectful attention which the House gave to every

it would of course be most unwise this The plan which has full support of the atternoon for any of us to attempt detailed Brut a Government further states that the comment on the long complicated proposals

The Prime Minister did me the courtesy the people and is designed to set in motion of sending me a copy last night but although I whereby a constitution can be read it carefully in the small hours of the morning and I have now had the advantage of hearing it again I should certainly not commit my self at this juncture to any thing but observa

tion of a most general character

I am bound to make it clear however

Opposition

The head of the Coahtion Government I and my colleagues of those days are committed to the offer made to the people of India at tle time of the Cripps Mission of 1942, by which we offered Dominion Status as expressed by the Statute of Westmisster, including the right

We offered this to the many peoples of India subject to certain provisions the first their patient endeavours to try to get agreement was that there should be a broad real and between the two major communities (Hindus sincere agreement between the main Indian parties and the second was that in the census tution we should have provision for honourable di charge of the obligations we have contracted in India towards tile minorities who added together are themselves a majority, and also for the discharge of those obligations embodied with treaties with the Indian States.

These proposals were made at a moment when the danger of Japanese invasion threatened India in a terrible manner I personally agreement. The main elements of Indian compelling war interest of trying to rally all parties, to quote the words of Mr Amery forces in India to the defence of their soil against Japanese aggression, and all horrors which would have followed therefrom

THE CRIPPS MISSION

'The Cripps Mission failed The answer which Mr Gandhi gave to the British Government at that time was 'quit India' He and the Congress proceeded to rare or encourage n revolt or a widespread disturbance affecting principally communications on which the British and Indian forces relied for holding the threatened fronts

These disorders, although seriously fomented, were suppressed with surprising easo and very little loss of life, and the inducement to revolt found no response outside political classes from the great mass of the Indian

people

'We per-evered and presently the tido turned India was successfully defended and emerged from the second world convulsion in our lifetime, protected against external violence by the armies, sea power and diplomacy at the disposal of the British Empire, including the valiant contribution of the Indian forces them--cives and the Gurkhas

'Nevertheless we still persisted in our effort which had been rejected in 1942 and the late Secretary of State for India Mr Amery on June 14 last when Government had ceased to be Coalition and was a Conservative Goveinment, used the following words which were quoted by Mr Eden when the proposal was made to send a Cabinet Mission to India in February

These are the words of Mr Amery 'The statement makes clear that the offer of March 1942 stands in its entirety That offer was

based in two main principles

The first is that no limit is set to India's freedom to decide for herself her own destiny, whether as a free member and partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations, or even without it.

The second principle is that this can only be achieved under a constitution or constitutions framed by India, to which the main elements of India s national life are the consenting parties '

A NEW SITUATION

By that statement we were and are bound Now however a new situation has arisen We are confronted with the fact renterated in the made for the depressed classes, or untouchables

was induced to agree to them by the all- nutional life are not at present time consenting

'No one will doubt the sincerity and earnestness with which the Cabinet Ministers and the Vicerov have laboured to bring about a solution of the Indian difficulty and worked for a solution with n zeal which would be . natural, were it to gain an Empire and not to east it nway

But the fact is that they have failed through no fault of their own, despite all their efforts and devotion and ingenuity, which is a fact which should be education in Indian matters not only in this country but throughout the world

During these negotiations it has been mercasingly clear that the object sought for was not Dominion Status and the subsequent con-equence of the right of secession, but direct and immediate independence. I am not sure that results had been realised by the Houseit certainly came as a surprise to me

The new proposals that we have had seen at fir-t eight to shift the onus of deciding the future Constitution of India from Indian parties to the British Government, who have themselves come forward with an elaborate and detailed scheme

In so far as this -hifting of onus may prove

to be the ease, it certainly seems to have been an unfortunate step which goes beyond that we understood was the purpose of the Munisters' mission, the mandate they received, which was defined by the Prime Minister as to set up machinery for Indians to decide their form of government

DISCHARGE OF OBLIGATIONS

It will I hope however be common ground that we cannot enforce by British arms and a British made constitution upon Indians against the wishes of any of the main elements in Indian life (cheers)

There remains the discharge of our obligations to Indian ininorities and the States must study the documents with long and searching attention in order to see that these duties have been faithfully safeguarded

It would seem at first eight that attention should be particularly directed to the position of the Muslim community of nearly 80 000 000, already most formidable of all races and creeds in the Indian sub continent, and whose interest and culture are a matter of great consequence to the community as a whole and vital to the peace of India

Prime Minister's statement That there is no as they are called, who number nearly 6 000,000

rances have been given and pledges made by their patience courage and efforts to resolve

PARAMOUNTEL OF CROWN

Finally there are relations which the - Indian states which comprise a quarter of the population and one third of the territory of the Indian Sub continent are to have to the Crown and to the new Government

At present these relations are defined by solemn treaty dependent upon the Para mountey of the Crown

Apparently this is to be about hed

In a sentence which was obscure and could be eitler one thing or the other they would be relegated to a kind of Jouran's Land-this question of Paramountey-and if that is so it would seem that all foundation for the e treaties would be swept away

all these matters and many others which will occur to Members as they study the White Paper will require several weeks of profound and earnest consideration and it would cer tainly not in my view be desirable to bring this whole matter to debate in the House with all that a debate in these circum tances may entail -It would not be right to bring it in any preci pitate manner

LECISLATIVE STEPS

We do not even know at the pic ent time what are the Legislative steps which would be required either for the setting up of an Interim Covernment or in the event of an agreement being reached what legi lation would be neces 'ary for the creation of a New Constitution or abrogation of the Lings title of Emperor of India

We know nothing of that Therefore I say in the name of the Opposition that a new situa tion has been created that we are bound to review it in the light of the existing facts and that we reserve our entire freedom of action as to the future course we should take.

Party, said the Prime Vimster s statement was made before the ancient Hou e of Commons

It would be necessary to study this state ment with the very greatest care and he hoped the House would also want to hear, understand and appreciate the views of the

and for who e status and future repeated as u- due to the three member of Government for many Briti h Governments in ancient and more the difficult matter which affects not only the pointon of India among world States but recent times future Government and well being of four hundred milion people

This is not a moment to utter any thought which might in any way, peopardise or affect adversely the possibility of a satisfactory

ettlement being arrived at by all

I would only like to say if at in the history of our relations with India for over 200 years out I tory has been honourable one of which any people and any Government may netifiably be proud

We may have made mistakes and have had our faults but never in the whole course of hi tory can any Empire show such a fine record of tolerance under tanding and justice

CABINET MISSION'S PRESS CONFERENCE

Sir Stafford Cripps Speaks Explaining the Cabinet Mission a state ment at a Press conference which was allo attended by Lord Petrick Lawrence and Mr. A V. Alexander Sir Stafford Cripps We hope from the bottom of our bard learts that the Indian people will accept this statement in the spirit of co operation in which it I as been drawn up and that within a week or two the process of constitution making may begin and the Interim Government may be

formed Lord Pe hick Lawrence Secretary of State for India jomed Sir Stafford in stressing the determination of the British people as a whole to do everything in their power to assist you

m securing a constitution which will enable your future to be great in the annals of your country and in the history of the world You have heard two broadcasts on the

statement and you have the document before you This evening the members of the Mission wanted an opportunity to mret you to give you a few words of explanation and to morrow we shall be meeting you again to answer questions which you may have to put

I will make a few remarks about the statement while we are waiting for the Sceretary Mr Clement Davies Leader of the Laberal of state to come from the Broadcasting studio

one of the most momentous that had ever been the statement does not purport to do Let me statement, that is the statement of the four signatories but is the statement of His Mare to s Government in the United Kingdom Now the statement does not purport to set out a new constitution for India It is of no use To a unstance for a united expression of gratules from here and from India is that?" The answer will be We don't propose to do anything as regards decision upon a constitution that is not for us to decide.

What we have had to do is to lay down one or two broad principles of how the constitution might be constructed and recommend those as foundations to the Indian people You shall remain the closest friends when Indian will notice we use the word reconuncid' with freedom comes regard to the ultimate constitutional forms with which we deal

you recommend anything why not leave it to matter We are therefore by this means trying to ren ove the block so that the constitutionmaking may start and progress freely and m pidly We hope very carnestly that that will be the effect.

Now that it has been finally and absolutely decided that India is to have the complete independence she desires, whether within or without the British Commonwealth as she chooses no are anxious that she shall bave it as soon as possible and the soonest is when there is a new constitution structure decided

upon by the Indian people

But of course we cannot just stand by and wait till that time comes It is bound to take some time to reach that point of completion of the new constitutional structure

So as you know the Viceroy in wbo-o province Government making primarily lies, has already started his talks with a view to the immediate setting up of a representative Indian Government. We hope that with the other issues out of the way on the basis of our statement he will be able very rapidly to get that new government representative of the main parties set up and in operation This matter of the Interim Government is

of sur reme importance because of the enormous tasks facing India at the moment. It is these great tasks and perhaps the greatest of them is to deal with the food situation that makes it absolutely essential that we should between us arrange a smooth and efficient transition

Nothing could be more fatal to the Indian people today in the face of dangers of famine than a breakdown of administration and communications anywhere in India and that is why we stress as we do the vital need for co opera tion between all parties and communities including the British in this time of transition

PROVINCES OPTION

Elucidating the Interim Government plan Sir Stafford said

So much then for the vitally important point of the Interna Government Some of you may wonder how soon this means that tho British will sever their Governmental connec tion with India-I hope that in any event we

Well we certainly can't say that Who can foretell how quickly constitutions can be You may quite fairly ack, But why do hammered out? One thing is however absolutely certain and this is the quicker you start the Indians? The master is that we are the quicker you will end and the sooner we most anxious to get all Indians into some shall be able to withdraw, landing over the constitution making machinery as quickly as power to the new Governments of the Union possible and the block at present is in this provinces and if it is so decided of the groups

CONSTITUTION MAKING

This brings me to what has been decided rather than recommended. It has been decided to make a start with the constitution making right away This does not incan a decision as to what the constitution shall finally be, that is for decision by the representatives of the Indian people

What it does mean is that the deadlock which has prevented a start on the process of constitution making is to be removed once and for all

The form in which we propose that the constitution making bodies should be assembled is important for this reason. It permits of arriving at constitutions in the recommended form It goes a little further than that in one respect As we believe and hope that the two parties will come into this constitution making on the basis of our recommendations it would not be fair to either of them if the fundamental basis which he recommend could be easily departed from

We have tried to get a scheme as near as possible to the full adult suffrage which would be fairest but which would take probably two years to work out-and no one believes that we could want that length of time before starting

on constitution making.

Some discard the present legislatures as decisive for the option and say let it be exercised when the first new elections have taken place when no doubt there will be a much fuller franchise and when if necessary, the precise issuo can bo raised at the election

So the three sections will formulate tho provincial and group constitutions and when that is dono they work together with the States representatives to make the Union constitution That is the final phase

Position of States

Now a word about the States The Statement in Paragraph 14 makes the position quite clear that Paramountcy cannot be continued after the new conditiution comes into operation, important is this moment of decision for the nor can it be banded over to anyone else 'It Indian people isn't necessary for me to state-I am surethat a contract or arrangement of this Lind cannot be handed over to a third party without the consent of the States

"They will, therefore, become wholly undependent but they have expressed their wish to negotiate their way into the Union and that is a matter we leave to negotiation between the

States and the British Indian parties There is one other important provision which I would like to stress as it is somewhat

novel in constitution making. We were met by the difficulty of how we could deal fairly with the smaller minorities, the Tribal and the

Excluded Areas

"In any constitution-making body it would be quite impossible to give them a weightage which would secure for them any effective influence without gravely upsetting the balance between the major parties. To give them a tiny representation would be useless to them

SMALLER MINORITIES

"So we decided that minorities would be The major dealt with really in a double way minorities, such as the Hindus in Muslim provinces, and the Muslims in Hindu provinces The Sikhs in the Punjab and the Depressed Classes who had considerable representation in a number of provinces would be dealt with by proportional representation in the main cons truction of the constitution-making bodies

But in order to give these minorities and particularly the smaller minorities like the Indian Christians and the Anglo-Indians and also the Tribal representatives a better opportunity of influencing minority provisions we have made provision for the setting up by the constitution making body of an influential divisory Commission which will take the imtiative in the preparation of the list of fundamental rights the minority protection clauses and the proposals for the administration of Tribal and Excluded Areas

"This commission will make its recommendations to the constitution making body and will all o suggest at which stage or stages in the constitution these provisions should be in erted that 10, whether in the Union, group or provincial con titutions of in any two or more of them

"Now that, I think gives you some picture of the main points with which we have dealt

in our statement. 'There is only one other point that I want to stress before leaving the matter with you until tomorrow morning

"You will realise, I am sure, how terribly

CRIPPS' APPEAL

"We are convinced that this statement offers an honourable and peaceful method to all parties and if they will accept it we will do all that hes m our power to belp forward the constitution-making so as to arrive at the speediest possible settlement

Let no one doubt for one moment our intentions We have stayed here so long and worked so hard only to carry out what has long been the policy of the British Labour Party and that is to transfer power to the Indian people as quickly and smoothly as possible and as co-operatively as the difficulties of the process permit

'We bope from the bottom of our hearts that the Indian people will accept the statement in the spirit of co-operation in which it has been diawn up and that within a week or two the process of constitution-making may begin and the interim Government may be formed

SECRETARY OF STATE 5 PRESS CONFERENCE this time intended

The British quit India the powers of the Constituent as embly will virtually be unlimited British troops are to stay on during the interim period, no time-himt has been fixed for framing the con titution it is possible for recalcitrant groups to wreck the constitutional procedure, and the new proposals are not an 'award' and so the question of using British troops to enforce them does not arres

These statements were made by Lord Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India replying to a battery of questions put to him at a 90-minute Pres Conference on May 17 As to the right to opt out of a Group

formed by a section he said it would arise only after the constitution had been framed and the first election to the legislature had taken place The Secretary of State said that no legisla-

tion by the Briti h Parliament would be required eather for setting up any Interim Government or the con titution making machinery He added that some legislative step- would

have to be taken when the new constitution comes into force, but the Labour Government anticipated no serious difficulty in getting it through

VICEROY 8 VETO

Asked what powers the Interim Goveroment will enjoy and whether the Viceroy's veto will remain, or a convention could, as in the Secretary of State said that this was a matter future constitution for the Victroy The Viceroy was negotiating with various bodies about the furniation of an Intern Government on the assumption that the constitution making body would be set

Asked if there was any time haut put for the con titution making body Lord Petinck Lawrence said that this matter was discused by them but they considered it wie not to pic cube any time-limit The proces of con titution making could proceed rapidly as complexities of the task permitted

THE INDIA OFFICE

The Secretary of State smiled when the question is to what would be the position of the India Office during the interim period while the constitution making body would be going ahead with its tak was put

Coming events east their shadow before. Mready before his statement was laid he said months ago the Iadia Office had been proceeding on the as umption that the be made in India and the position of the India Office would be altered. If the constitution making business went on that process would be accelerated The India Office has an enor mous admini trative machine. That machine would be at the disposal of the new constitu tion in India The India Office would gradually be transferred to the control of the new Gov. ernment.

BENGAL VOTES

Answering que tions about the eligibility of election to the Constituent Assembly the Scerctary of State made it clear that persons outside Provincial Lecislatures as recards the term General used in the table representation from Provincial Legislatures included Europeans

So far 10 Bengal was concerned 25 votes m tile Bengal Assembly might slightly alter tl c voting at the election of representatives but it would not affect the Constituent Assembly nullion of population

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY'S POWERS

Could the Constituent Assembly be consi dered sovereign in view of ruling out of adult unlimited suffrage and keeping British troops in India down procedure of constitution making?

Replying the Secretary of State said that

Provinces be mutually agreed upon whereby suffrage, if the constitution making body se the power of veto will remain in su pen e, the decided would be an essential basis of the

> Secondly, if the futur constitution of India was based on independence outside tho British Commonwealth naturally one of the first steps would be the withdrawal of British troops British troops would remain until the constitution was made but not for forcing the constitu-The question of Briti h troops remaining did not affect the sovercimity of the Constituent is embly

> I hardly the procedure for constitution miking was laid down by the Cabinet Delega" tion as Indian parties could not come to any **Executent**

No AWARD

inswering another question whether it was intended to enforce the award of the Cabinet Delegation and u & Briti h forces in the event of resistance to the propo als the Secretary of State and that their statement did not aunounce my award It was a recommendation as to the function of the constitution making body and ? decision to summon Indian representatives to time would come when a great change would make their own con titution. Therefore, quite clearly there was no question whatever of the Briti h enforcing an award and the que tion of u mg British troops did not arise

BRITISH ANNIETS

The A P A writes Battery of correspon dents today probed nato every corner of the Cabinet Delegation's new constitutional plan to determine whether it contained loopholes which would permit the British to retain power in India and were met by answers insisting

that Britain this time intended to quit India Lord Pethick Lawrence flanked by Su Stafford Cripps and Mr A V Alexander answered Questions in an effort to convince reporters that they wanted the plan accepted in a form which would permit the British to surrender control of the country at the earliest possible moment

Most of the questions were directed at the section dealing with Indian States These have a special position in India since they are ruled which would have one representative per one by Princes who technically have certain amount of status as independent nations

At the same time these Ministers made it clear that once the constitution making body was in session its powers were virtually

In reply to scores of questions they said during the interim period and previously laying that the Viceroy would take on the job of forming an Interim Government at once

During the interim period when the cons adult suffrage had not been ruled out. Adult titution will be in the making British troops will remain in India Lord Pethick-Lawrence -aid that the Government would remain responsible to preserve law and order until the new Indian constitution was finished and could not give up the means of enforcing such law and order

POSITION OF STATES

As to the Princely States, he agreed that their status was left intentionally vague in the constitutional plan published last night. He said they had a special position and must be brought into the proposed Indian Union by negotiations between the constitution-making body and representatives of the Indian States

To a direct question whether certam Princely States might choose to remain independent and stay out of the Indian Union altogether, the Secretary of State pointed out that their relationship with Britain was to terminate immediately upon formation of the

Union

Without definitely denying that they might remain out as islands of independence within the Indian Union, he pointed out that they had agreed to co-operate in forming the Union

These questions were prompted by the situation which developed during the negotiations of four years ago, when a provision was made to permit the States to remain out as understood before the option is exercised independent countries with treaty relations This time no such special ection go into another section with Bretain provision is made

A big question remained unanswered at the end of the se-sion, and that was whether the Congress and the Muslim League would participate in the setting up of the constitutional

machinery

Lord Pethick-Lawrence said the Cabinet Delegation would remain in India because our next job is to get the plan accepted by the two

main bodies,"

The plan, as proposed by the Cabmet Mission provided for a Central Government with powers to act in matters of Foreign Affairs Defence and Communcations Lord Pethick-Lawrence said that it lay within the powers of constitutional convention to go beyond these proposed limitations, however He said that safeguards to protect the rights of such a body as the Muslims had been put in There was the special provision that no decision affecting Muslim and Hindu communities as such could be taken without the approval of a majority of each community

To a question as to what would happen to French and Portugese colonies the Secretary of State explained that this was a question for the Indian Union to determine when it took

tharge of its own foreign relations

The A P I writes. Speaking easily and with an even temper and occasionally helped by Sir Stafford Cripps, who sat to his left, Lord Pethick-Lawrence answered scores of questions He said that the constitution recommended

by the Mission could not be modified in favour of one party to the disadvantage of another

PROVINCES AND UNION

The question of the right of the provinces Vis-n-vis the proposed Union was one of the

questions He was asked Just as the provinces have the right to opt out of the groups, will they have the right to secode from the Indian Union, as within two years?

Lord Pethick-Lawrence replied

will not have the right to opt out in a period of two years What they will have the right to do is to ask for a revision of the constitutuon at the end of ten years Q Supposing As-am, which has a Congress

Ministry, decided not to come into group C with Bengal, which has a Muslim League Ministry, would Assain be allowed to join any

other group? A The right to opt out comes later, for this reason that the whole picture should he

O Can a province, if it opts out of one

Lord Pethick-Lawrence replied that if the right was given to a province to opt into another section and that other section did not nant to receive it, a rather awkward situation nould arise. An answer to the question was not laid down in the statement but it would be open to the constituent assembly to deal with

it at the appropriate time O If any province does not wish to join the group in which it has been put, can it stay

out?

A The provinces automatically come into the sections "A" "B' and 'C" which are set out in the statement Initially they are in the particular sections to which they are allocated in the statement and that particular section will decide whether a group shall be formed and what should be the constitution

The right to opt out of the group formed by that section arises after the constitution has been framed and the first election to the legislature bas taken place after that constitu-

tion It does not arise before that Q There is a provision wherehy any pro-

tince could by a majority vote of its Legislative Assembly, call for a reconsiderainitial period of ten years. Is there included in the words 'call for a recoasideration of the majority in the Constituent Assembly could term of the constitution" any right to have carry a proposal secession considered?

A If you revive the constitution quite clearly the whole basis of the constitution can be considered again. Any province can ask for a revision of the constitution. And so far as I can see, when that revision is undertaken, all questions in the constitution are open to

rediscussion Q If the provinces in section 'B" which formed a Muslim majority area, decided to form a group but would not come into the Union,

what would be the position?

A It would be a breach of the condition under which all three people met together for the purpose of making the constitution and, therefore, the constitution making machinery would break down if it was persisted in

That is contrary to the understanding on which these people came together. If they are coming together on an understanding, presumably honourably accepting the major premise and if they were to refuse that later on, it will be a breach of the understanding and we do not contemplate such a thing

the end of ten years decide to bo a separate

Sovereign State 1

A If the constitution is being revised of course all proposals for its revision will be open for discussion. Whether they would be carried through is quite another question

Q Supposing a group decides not to come into the Union Constituent Assembly, what would be the position as far as that group is

concerned ?

A This is a purely hypothetical question You cannot forejudge exactly what would be done in the event of people not co operating but there is every intention to proceed with the constitution making machinery as it is set out in the statement What will happen if one person or any person or groups of people in some way tried to put spanners in the wheels I am not prepared at this stage precisely to say, but the intention is to get on with the job

Will it be open to the Constituent Assembly to endow the Union with all powers of taxation,

customs income tax and other taxes

Lord Pethick Lawrence replied that the statement left it open to the Constituent Assembly to interpret the words relating to finance, subject to the condition that any reso lution raising a major communal issue should require a majority of the representatives present and toting of each of the two major communities Subject to that and subject to alternations in the basic formula, n bare

TEXT OF TRIPARTITE CORRESPONDENCE

Points of fundamental difference which cau od the failure of the Simla Conference are revealed in the Tripartite correspondence published on May 18 comprising 21 documents

and running to 14 printed pages

Letters exchanged by the three parties set out the principles and suggested points of agreement put forward by the Cabiact Mission, a memorandum embodying the minimum demands of the Mushin League and points suggested on behalf of the Congress as basis of agreement

The Conference, which opened on Sunday, May 5 came near breakdown on May 8 On that dute Mr Jinnah, in a letter to the Secretary of State, said that no useful purpose would be served by discussing the points suggested

by the Mission

In a letter, dated May 9, the Congress President stated that the Mission's suggestions were not acceptable and went on to suggest the fermation of an Interim Provisional Government and reference to an independent Q Could the provinces in section "B" at tribunal of matters in di pute concerning a constituent assembly

Meetings between Pandit Nehru and Mr

Jinnah followed

In letters concerning these meetings, Pandit Nehru discussed the question of choosing a suitable umpire and said it would be desirable to exclude Englishmen, Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. He added that he and his colleagues had drawn up a list from which a choice could be made, and he presumed that Mr Jinnah had also prepared a list of possible umpires

Mr Junah replied that in their meetings not only the fixing of an umpire but several other points were discussed and that no agree-

ment was arrived at on any of them

LETTERS TO LEADERS

Letter from Lord Pethick Lawrence to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr Jinnah,

dated April 27 1946

The Cabinet Mission and His Ercellency the Viceroy have carefully reviewed the opinions expressed to them by the various representatives they have interviewed and have come to the . conclusion that they should make one further attempt to obtain agreement between the Muslim League and the Congress

'They realise that it would be usoless to ask the two parties to meet unless they were able to place before them a basis of negotiation which could lead to such an agreement.

"I am therefore, asked to invite the

and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to accompany me in any negotiations that may take place as expressed on behalf of the Working Committee a result of your suggestion"

JINNAHS REILY

Letter from the President of the Muslim League to Lord Pethick-Lawrence, dated 29th

'I thank you for your letter of the 27th

April, which I placed before by Working Committee on Saturday morning

"My colleagues and I fully appreciate the further attempt that the Cabinet Mission and His Excellency the Viceroy are making to bring of the Muslim League in order to discuss it about an agreement between the Mushm League and the Congres by proposing a meeting of the representatives of the two organi-ations for the purpose of negotiating un agreement They, however desire me to savite your attention to the position taken up by the Muslim League stace the passing of the Lahore resolution in 1940 and, thereafter, successively endorsed by the All-India Mushm League discussions on the morning of sessions and again by the convention of the May 2" Muslim League Legislators as recent as the 9th of April 1946, as per copy enclosed

'The Working Committee desire to point out that many important matters both of principle and detail, in your brief letter, require clucidation and charification, which, in their opinion, can be achieved at the meeting

proposed by you

Therefore, without prejudice or commitment the Working Committee, in their anxiety to assist in finding an agreed solution of the Indian constitutional problem have authorised me to nominate three representatives on behalf of the Muslim League to participate in the negotiations

'The following are the four names | 1 Mr M A Jinnah, 2 Nawab Mohammad Ismail

Khan 3 Nawabzada Liaquet Ali Khan and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar"

(A copy of the resolution passed by the Subjects Committee to be placed before the All India Muslim League Legislators Convention on April 9 1946 is enclosed with the letter)

SECRETARY OF STATE & REPLY TO MALLANA AZAD

Letter from Lord Pethick-Lawrence to the President of the Congress, dated April 29

Thank you for your letter of 28th April The Cabinet Delegation are very glad to know that the Congress agree to enter the joint discussion with representatives of the Muslim League and ourselves

'We have taken note of the views you have of the Congress These appear to deal with matters which can be discussed at the Confercace for we have never contemplated that accept usee by the Congre's and the Mu-lim League of our invitation would imply as a prchma ary condition full approval by them of the terms set out in my letter. These terms are our proposed basis for a settlement, and what we have asked the Congress Working Committee to do is to agree to send its representatives to meet ourselves and representatives

"Assuming that the Mushim League, whose reply we except to receive in the course of the afternoon, also accept our invitation, we propose that these discussions should be held at Simila, and intend to move there ourselves on Wednesday next We hope that you will be able to arrange for the Congress representatives to be in Simla in time to open the

REILY TO I MAGLE POINTS

Letter from Lord Pethick-Lawrence to the President of the Muslim League, dated April

Thank you for your letter of the 29th April The Cabinet Delegation are very glad to know that the Muslim League agree to enter the joint discussion with the representatives of the Congress and ourselves I am glad to say I have received a letter from the President of the Congress to say that they are also willing to participate in the propo ed discussions and have nominated Maulana Azad, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan as their representatives

"We have taken note of the resolution of the Mushm League to which you draw our attention We have never contemplated that acceptance by the Mushm League and the Congress of our invitation would imply as a preliminary condition, full approval by them of the terms set out in my letter These terms are our proposed basis for a softlement and what we have asked the Muslim League Working Committee to do is to agree to send its representatives to meet ourselves and representatives of the Congress in order to discuss

We propose that these discussions should be held at Simla and we intend to move there ourselves on Wednesday next We hope that you will be able to arrange for the Muslim League representatives to be in Simla in time to open the discussions on the morning of Thursday, May 2nd

dential copies before the conference meets

We hop, to be in a position to let you have this in the course of the morning, but as this will give you too short a time to study it adequately before the propo ed resumption of the conference at 3 o clock this afternoon I feel sure that you will agree that the meeting be postponed until the -ame hour (3 n'clock) tomorrow afternoon Thursday, 9th May, and I hope that you will concur in this change of time hall be as follows which we are convinced is in the interests of all parties !

Letter from the Private Secretary to Loid Petlinck-Lawrenco to the Presidents of the Congress and the Mushm League, dated May

8, 1946

With reference to the Secretary of States letter to you this morning the Cabinet Delegation wish me to send to you the enclosed document which is the paper to which the Secretary of State referred The Delegation propose that this paper should be discussed at the next meeting to be held on Thursday afternoon at 3 pm if that is agreeable to the Congress-Muslim League delegates'

POINTS SUGGESTED BY THE MISSION

Enclosure with letter of May 8 Suggested points for agreement between the representatives of the Congress and the Muslim League

1 There shall be an All-India Union Government and Legislature dealing with Foreign Affairs, Defence, Communications, Fundamental rights and having the necessary powers to obtain for itself the finances required for these subjects

All the remaining powers shall vest in

provinces

3 Groups of provinces may be formed and such groups may determine the provincial subjects which they desire

4 The groups may set up their nwn executives and legislatures

- 5 The legislature of the Union shall be composed of equal proportions from the Muslim majority provinces and from the Hindu majority provinces whether or not these or any of them have formed themselves into groups together with representatives of the States
- The Government of the Union shall be constituted in the same proportion as the legislature
- The constitutions of the Union and the groups (if any) shall contain a provision where-Legislative Assembly call for a reconsideration 8 1946

commit this to writing and send them confi- of the terms of the constitution after an initial period of ten years and at ten yearly intervals there after

Lor the purpose of such reconsideration a body shall be constituted on the same basis as the nriginal Constituent Assembly and with the same provisions as to voting and shall have power to unend the constitution in any way decided upon

The constitution-making to arrive at a constitution on the above basis

Representatives shall be elected from each Provincial Assembly in proportion to the strength of the various parties in that assembly on the basis of 1110 of their numbers

В Representatives shall be invited from the States on the basis of their population in proportion to the representation

from British India The Constituent Assembly so formed shall meet at the earliest date po siblo

in New Dellii After its preliminary meeting at which the general order of business will be settled it will divide into three sections, one section representing the Hindumajority provinces one section reprecenting the Muslim-majority provinces and one representing the States

D The first two sections will then meet separately to decide the provincial constitutions for their group and, if

they wish, a group constitution When these have been settled it will be open to any province to decide te opt out of its original group and into the other group or to remain outside any group

Thereafter the three bodies will meet together to settle the constitution for the Union on the lines agreed in

paragraphs 1-7 above No major point in the Union constitution which affects the communal

issue shall be deemed to be passed by the Assembly unless a majority of both the two major communities vote in its favour The Viceroy shall forthwith call

together the above constitution making machinery which shall be governed by the provisions stated in paragraph 8 above

MUSLIN LEAGUE REACTION

Letter from the President of the Muslim by any province can be a majority vote of its I cague to Lord Pethick-Lawrence dated May Private Secretary, dated 8th May, 1946, and by the Congress the enclosed document to which you had referred in your earlier letter of Sth May, 1946 It is proposed by you that this paper' be discussed at the next meeting of the conference to be held on Thursday afternoon at 3 pm if this is agreeable to the Muslim League delegation

Your proposal embodied in your letter of 27th April, 1946, runs as follows

"A Umon Government dealing with the following subjects -Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications There will be two groups of provinces, the one of the predominantly Hindu provinces and the other of the predommantly Muslim provinces, dealing with all other subjects which the provinces in the respective groups desire to be dealt with in common The Provincial Governments will deal with all other subjects and will have all residuary aovereign rights

This matter was to be discussed at Simla and wa agreed to attend the conference on

Sunday, 5th May 1946 on the terms of my lotter dated 28th April 1946 You were good enough to explain your formula and then after hours of discussion on the 5th and 6th of May the Congress finally and definitely turned down the proposed Union confined only to three subjects even with power to levy contribution for financing the Union

Next, your formula clearly envisaged an agreement precedent between the Congress and the Muslim League with regard to the grouping of Muslim and Hindu provinces and the forms tion of two Federations of the grouped provin ces and it followed that there must be two constitution making machineries. It was on that basis that some kind of Union was suggested in your formula confined only to three aub lects and our approval was sought m order to put into this skeleton blood and flesh proposal was also categorically turned down by the Congress and the meeting had to be adjourned for the Mi sion to consider the matter further as to what steps they may take in the matter

'And now the new enclosed document has been sent to us with a view that this paper ' should be di cussed at the next meeting to be held on Thursday afternoon at 3 pm heading of the paper is suggested points for agreement between the representatives of the Congress and the Muslim League By whom are they suggested, it is not made clear

"We are of the opinion that the new tal departure from original formula embodied alright, that our reference to the formation of

'I have now received the letter of your in your letter of 27th April, which was rejected

'To mention some of the important points we are now asked to agree that there should be one all India Union Government in terms of paragraphs I-7 of this paper, which adds one more subject to be vested in the Union Government 1e, "Fundamental rights' and it is not made clear whether the Umon Government and legislature will have power or not to obtain for itself the finances by means of taxation.

In the new suggestions' the question of grouping of provinces is left exactly as the Congress spokesmen desired in the course of discussions that have taken place hitherto and is totally different from your original formula

That there should be a single constitutionmaking body we can never agree to, nor can we agree to the method of formation of constitution making machineries suggested in the

рарег There are many other objectionable features contained in the suggestions which we have not dealt with as wa ara only dealing with the main points arising out of this paper In these orcumstances, wa think, no use-

ful purpose will be served to discusa this paper as it is a complete departure from your original formula unless after what wa have asid above you still desire us to discu s it in the conference at elf tomorrow

PETHICK LAWRENCE & LETTER

Letter from Lord Pethick Lawrence to tha President of the Muslim League, dated May 9.

I have to acknowledge your letter of esterday which I have shown to my colleagues In it you raise a number of issues to which I prepose to reply in order
I You claim that Congress finally and

definitely turned down the proposed union con fined only to three subjects even with power to levy contribution for financing the Union "

This statement is not in accord with my recollection of what took place in the conference room It is true that the Congress representatives expressed their view that the Impitation was too narrow and argued further that even so himited it necessarily included certain ancillary matters

Up to a point you recognied that there was some force in the argument because you agreed as I under-tood that some power to obtain the necessary finance must be given There was no final decision on this matter for of course on any other)

2 Next you claim if I understood you

R G Groups is at variance with the formula in our invitation I am afraid I cannot accept flus view

It is of cour e a slightly amphified form becau e it specifies the manner in which the provinces can decide as to joining any particular group

This amplified form is put forward by us as a reasonable compromise between the views of the Muslim League and those originally expressed by Congress against grouping at all

3 You further take exception to the machinery that we suggest should be see up for

making the constitution

I would point out to you however that you yourself in explaining how your two constitution making bodies would work agreed on Tuesday last in the conference that they would have to form together in the end to decide the constitution of the Union and you took no exception to their having a preliminary ses ion in common to decide procedure

What we are proposing is in fact precisely the same thing expressed in different words am therefore quite at a loss to understand what you have in mind when you use the words this proposal was also entegonically turned down by

the Congress'

In your next succeeding paragraph you ask who it is that makes the suggestions that are contained in the document I sent you answer is the Cabinet Mission and His Excellency the Viceroy who makes them in our endeavour to bridge the gap between the view points of the Congress and the Mushm I cause

You next take exception to our departing from the original formula in my invitation I would remind you that in accepting original invitation neither the Muslim League nor the Congress bound itself to accept in full the original formula and in my reply of April

29 I wrote these words

We have never contemplated that acceptonce by the Muslim League and the Congress of our invitation would imply as a prehumary condition for approval by them of the terms set out in my letter

There terms are our prope ed basis for a settlement and what we have isked the Muslim League Working Committee to do is to agree to send its repre entatives to meet ourselves and representatives of the Congress in order to di cu s it'

Indee I this I the only sen ible attitude lecture the object of all our dieu ions is to explore every concerval le po ability of reaching t _tecnient

Fun ismental rights were meluded by

Union subjects because it seemed to us that it would be of benefit both to the large communities and to the small immoraties for them to be put in and accordingly to be worthy of consideration in our conference

As to finance it will of course be quite open to discuss in the conference the precise significance of the inclusion of this word in IGS

context

7 Your two following paragraphs are mainly a recipitulation of your previous arguments and have been aheady dealt with above

From your last paragraph I understand that though you do not consider in the circumstances that any good purpose would be served by the attendance of the Mu lm Lengue Delegation at the conference fixed for this afternoon, you are willing to come if we expices a desire that you should do so

My colleagues and I wish to obtain the views of both parties on the document submitted and therefore would be glad to see you

at the conference

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Letter from the President of the Congress to Lord Petluck Lawrence dated May 9, 1946

My colleagues and I have given the most earcful consideration to the memorandum sent by you yesterday suggesting various points of agreement

On April 28 I sent you a letter in which I explained briefly the Congress view point in regard to certain fundamental principles" mentioned in your letter of April 27 After the first day of the conference, on May & I wrote to you again to avoid any possible misunderstanding regarding the issues being discus cd in the conference

I now find from your memoran lum that some of your suggestions are entirely opposed to our views and to the views repeatedly

declared by the Congress

We are thus placed in a difficult position It has been and as our de no to explore every wenue for a settlement and a change over in India by consent, and for this purpose we are prepared to go far

But there are obvious limits beyond which we cannot go if we are convinced that this would be injurious to the people of Indra and

to In has progress as a free nation

In my previous letters I have laid stre-s on the noces its of having a strong and organic Federal Union I have also stated that we do not approve of sub federations or grouping of proxinces in the manner sugge ted and are wholly of posed to parity to Pacculities or us in our suggestions for a lahtier to the h t of I egislatures as between wholly unequal groups

We do not with to come in the way of Planning can only be done effectively at the provinces or other units co-operating together, Centre, though the Provinces or Units will give if they o choo e but this must be entirely effect to it in their re pective areas

official

meant we presume to limit the free discretion constitution and in grave public emergencies or the Constituent A embly We do not see ceraed with one important a pect of a larger Legislature as between wholly unequal groups problem

might well conflict with the decisions we or conflict and the destruction of free growth. If

on other aspects

The only reasonable cour e appears to us arbitration is to have a Constituent A.sembly with perfect freedom to draw up its constitution with certain suggestion that provi ion be made for a re restrictions to protect the rights of minoritie I ue mu t be settled by con ent of the parties the machinery for the revi ion at any time concerned or where such con ent is not obtained by arbitration

From the proposals you have sent us (8 DEFG) it would appear that two or three Thi pre ent provision is intended to meet an stparate constitutions might emerge for eparate etuer_ency. We expect that the Con titution groups joined together by a common super

di jointed group

There is also compul ion in the early stages to mind on all gravo issues for a province to join a particular group \o 8 A We would suggest that the just whicther it wants to or not Thus why should and proper method of elections fair to all the Frontier Province which is clearly a Con parties is the method of proportional represen gre s Province be compelled to join any group tation by single transferable vote hostile to the Congress?

beings as individuals or groups many consi is stiongly weighted in favour of the minorities derations have to be borne in mind besides logic

and reason

altogether and unreason and ministree are the number sould not exceed two hundred dangerous companions at any time and more of hundreds of millions of human beings

in your memorandum and make some sugges

tions in regard to them

for the Union to have necessary powers to not going into further details obtain for itself the finance it requires for the

subjects it deals with

We think it stould be clearly stated that the Federal Union mut have power to raise suggested are worn and undesirable revenues in its own right Further that currency and cu tom must in any event be included in the Union subjects as well as such other sub jects as on closer scrutiny may be found to be intimately allied to them.

One other subject is an essential and

The Union must all o have power to take

The propo als you have put forward are remedial action in cases of breakdown of the

Mes a and 6 We are entirely oppo ed to f how this can be done. We are at pre ent can the proposed parity both in the Executive and This is unfair and will lead to trouble

Any decision on this aspect taken now such a provision contains in itself the seed of the Constituent As embly, might want to take there is no agreement on this or any similar natter we are prepared to leave it to

In 7 We are prepared to accept the consideration of the con titution after ten years Thus we may agree that any major communal Indeed tile constitution will nece sarily provide

The econd clau e lays down that recon sideration hould be done by a body constituted on the ame basis as the Constituent Assembly for India will be based on Adult Suffrage Ten structure left to the mercy of the three years hence India is not likely to be sati fied with anything less than adult suffrage to express

It might be remembered that the present We realise that in dealing with human basis of election for the Provincial Assemblies

The proportion of one tenth appears to be too small and will limit the numbers of the But logic and reason cannot be ignored Constituent 4 sembly too much Probably,

In the vitally important tasks the Assembly especially when we are building for the future specially when we are building for the future bers. We suggest that at least one fifth of the to the constituent and make some suggests of the points to the control of the points o

No 8-DEFG I have already referred to these clauses. We think that both the for mation of these groups and the procedure

We do not with to rule out the formation

of the groups of the Provinces so desire. But this subject must be left open for decision by the Constituent As embly The drafting and ettling of the Constitution should begin with the Federal Union This should contain com one other subject is an essential and mon and uniform provisions for the Provinces and other Units. The provinces may then add to these

No S-H -In the circumstances existing today we are prepared to accept some such clause In case of disagreement the matter should be referred to arbitration

I have pointed out above some of the obvious defects as we see them, in the proposals contained in your memorandum. If these are remedied, as suggested by us, we might be in a position to recommend their acceptance by the Congress But as drafted in the memorandum sent to us, I regret that we are unable to accept them

On the whole, therefore if the suggestions are intended to have a binding effect, with all the will in the world to have an agreement with the League, we must repudiate mest of them Let us not run into any evil greater than the one all of us three parties should seek to avoid

If an agreement, honournble to both the parties and favourable to the growth of free and united India, cannot be achieved, we would suggest that in Interim Previsional Government ic-pensible to the elected members of the Central Assembly be formed at once and the matters in dispute concerning the Constituent Assembly between the Congress and the League be referred to an independent tribunal

After a prope-al by Pandit Jawnharlal Nehru that ao umpire should be appointed to cettle moatters of difference between the parties, the conference, understanding that there was a likelihood of agreement on an umpire between the parties, was adjourned and the following corre-pondence passed between the parties

NEURL'S LETTER TO JINNAH

Letter from Pandit Jawaharial Nehru to the President of the Muslim Lesgue, dated 10th May, 1946

"In accordance with our decision yesterday at the conference, my colleagues have given n good deal of thought to the choice of a smitable umpire We have felt that it would probably be desirable to exclude Englishmen, Hindus Mushms and Sikhs

"The field is thus limited Nevertheless we have drawn up a considerable list from which a choice can be made I pre-ume that you have also in consultation with your Executive prepared a list of possible impires

"Would you like these two lists to be considered by us that is by you and me? If so, we can fix up a meeting for the purpose After we have met, our recommendation can be considered by the eight of us, that is the four representatives of the Congress and the

a hoal choice can be made, which we can place before the conference when it meets tomorrow

LEAGLE PRESIDENT'S REPLY

Letter from the President of the Muslim League to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, dated May 10tb 1946

I received your letter of 10th May at 6 pm At yesterday's meeting between you and me at the Viceregal Lodge, we discussed several poiots besides the fixing of an umpire. After a short discussion we came to the conclusion that we will further examine your proposal made by you at the conference yesterday, with all its implications after you and me consulting our respective colleagues

I shall be glad to meet you to con-ider the various aspects of your proposal any time that may suit you tomorrow morning after

10 o'clock Letter from Pandit Janaharlal Nehru to the President of Muslim League, dated May

"Your letter of May 10th reached me at

10 last oight

'During the talk we had at Vicerogal Lodge you referred to various matters besides the choice of an unipire and I give you my leactions in regard to them but I was under the impression that the proposal to have an umpire had been agreed to and our next busine s was to suggest names

Indeed it was when some such agreement was reached in the conference that we had, we had our talk My colleagues have proceeded on this basis and prepared n list of suitable names

"The conference will expect us to tell them this afternoon the name of the umpire we fix upon, or at any rate, to place before them suggestions in this behalf

"The chief implication in having an umpire is to agree to accept his final decision agree to this We suggest that we might start with this and report accordingly to the conference

"As suggested by you, I shall come over to your place of residence at about 10-30 this morning.

Letter from the President of the Muslim League to Paudit Jawaharlal Nehru dated May 11th 1916

"I nm in receipt of your letter of 11th

May, 1946
During the talk we had at the Viceregal Lodge which lasted for about 15 or 20 minutes I pointed out various aspects and implications of your proposals and we had a discussion for four representatives of the Muslim League, and a little while, but no agreement was arrived at

between you and me on any point except that which affects the communal issue, shall be colleagues and I should do likeuise We ad discuss the matter

morning for a further talk."

LEAGLE DEMANDS

Memorandum by the President of the Muslim League embodying minimum demands by way of an offer, in accordance with the conference decision dated 12th May 1946

(Copies sent to the Cabinet Delegation and the Congress)

Principles to be agreed to as our offer The ax Muslim Provinces (Purjab

N-WFP Baluchistan Sind Bengal and 1 and shall be grouped together as one group and will deal with all other subjects and matters except foreign affairs defence and communica tions necessary for defence which may be dealt with by the constitution making bodies in the two groups of Province-Muslim Provinces thereinafter name! Paketin (group) Hindu Province-itting together

There shall be a separati constitution making body for the six Muslim provinces named above which will frame constitutions for the group and the provinces in the group and will determine the list of ubjects that shall be Provincial and Central tof the Pakitin as a basis for agreement, 12th May, 1946 Federation) with residuary overcom powers

testing in the provinces

3 The method of election of the repri statatives to the con titution making body will bo such as would secure proper representation to the various communities in proportion to their population in each province of the

Pakistan Group 4 After the constitutions of the Pakistan Federal Government and the Prosunces are finally framed by the constitution making body it will be open to any province of the group to decide to opt out of its group provided the wi hes of the people of that province are a-certained by a referendum to opt out or not.

5 It must be open to discussion in the joint constitution-making body as to whether , the Union will have a Lem-lature er not.

at your suggestion that you consult your deemed to be passed in the joint constitutionmaking body, unless the majority of the memjourned to meet again the next day to further bers of the constitution-making body of the Hindu Provinces and the majority of the mem-"I shall be glad to meet you at 10-30 this bus of the constitution-making body of the Pakistan Group, present and voting separately in its favour

8 No decision legislative, executive or administrative, shall be taken by the Union in regard to any matter of controversal nature.

except by a majority of three-fourths 9 In group and provincial constitutions, fundamental rights and safeguards concerning

religion culture and other matters affecting the different communities will be provided for. 10 The constitution of the Union shall

cont un a provision whereby any province can, by a majority vote of its Legi-lative Assembly, call for reconsideration of the terms of the constitution and will have the liberty to second from the Union at any time after an initial period of ten years

These are the principles of our offer for a rescent and amicable withlement and this offer t and- in its entirety and all matters mentioned berein are interdependent

CON RESS POINTS AS BASIS OF AGREEMENTS

Points suggested on behalf of the Congress I The Constituent Assembly to be formed

· fullows

il) Representatives shall be elected by each Provincial Assembly by preportional Representation (single transferable vote) The numbers elected should be one fifth of the number of members of the Assembly or others.

(II) Representatives from the States on the basis of their pepalation in proportion to the representation from Bratish India How there representatives are to be clio en is to be con idered later

2 The Con-tituent Assembly shall draw up a con titution for the Federal Union This shall consist of an All India Federal Government and Legalature dealing with Foreign Mars. Defence Communications, Fundamental rights Currency, Customs and Planning, as well as such other subjects a un closer serutery may be found to be intimately allied

to them.

of breakdown of the constitution and in grave function as a group they are at liberty to do so public emergencies

3 All the remaining powers shall vest in the Provinces or Units

4 Groups of Provinces may be formed and such groups may determine the provincial subjects which they desire to take in common

After the constituent assembly had decided the Constitution for the All-Indis rederal Union as laid down in Paragraph above, the representatives of the Provinces may form groups to decide the Provincial Constitutions for their group and, if they wish, & group constitution

6 No major point in the All-India Federal Constitution which affects the communal issue shall be deemed to be passed by the Constituent to existence and to extrace a section video at the community or communities connected present in Assembly and voting are separately in its favour provided that in case there is no agreement on any such issue it will be referred to arbitiation

In case of doubt as to whether any point is a major communal issue, the Speaker will decide, if so desired it may be referred to the Federal Court

7 In the event of a dispute arrang in the Diocess of constitution making the specific issue shall be referred to arbitration

The constitution should provide machinery for its revision at any time subject to such checks as may be devised. It so desired, it may be specifically stated that this whole constitution may be reconsidered after ten LORES

CONGRESS REPLY TO LEAGUE PROPOSALS.

Note by the Congress on the principles to bo agreed upon as suggested on behalf of the Mushm I cague dated May 12 1946

The approach of the Muslim League is 50 different from that of the Congress in regard to these matters that it is a little difficult to deel with each point separately without reference to the rest the picture as envi aged by the Congress is briefly given in a separate note From consideration of this note and the Mu hon I cague s proposals the difficulties and the po sible agre-ment will become obvious

The Muslum League a proposals are lealt with below briefly

(1) We suggest that the proper procedure is for one constitution making body or constituent assembly to meet for the whole of India and later for groups to be formed if so desired by the provinces concerned The matter should be left to the provinces and if they wish to

and to trame their constitution for the purpo e

In any event Assaul has obviously no place in the group mentioned, and the North-West Frontier Province as the election show is not in favour of this proposal

(2) We have agreed to re iduary powers, part from the Ctutral subjects, vesting in the provinces They can make such use of them as they like and as has been stated above function as a group, what the ultimate nature of such a group may be, cannot be determined at this stage and should be left to the representatives of the provinces concerned

(3) We have suggested that the most untable method of election would be by single transferable vote This would give proper representation to the various communities in proportion to then present representation in the legislatures If the population proportion is taken we have po particular objection but this would lead to difficulties in all the Provinces where there is weightage in favour of certain communities The principle approved of would necessarily apply to all the provinces

(4) There is no necessity for opting out of a province from its group as the previous concent of the provinces is necessary for joining

the group

(5) We consider it assential that Federal Union should have a legislature also consider it es ential that the Union should have power to raise its own revenues

(b) and (7) We are entirely opposed to painty of representation as between groups of Provinces in the Union executive or legislature

We think that the provision to the effect that no major communal issue in the Union constitution shall be deemed to be passed by the Constituent Assembly unless a majority of the members of the community or communities concerned present and voting in the Constitutent Assembly are separately in its favour is a sufficient and ample safeguard of all minorities We have suggested something wider and meladang all communities than has been proposed elsewhere This may give rise to some difficulties which can be got over by reference to arbitration. We are prepared to consider the method of giving effect to this principle so as to make it more feasible

(8) This proposal is so sweeping in its nature that no Government or legislature can function at all Once we have safeguard major eommunal issues other matters, whether controversial or not require no safeguard. This will simply mean safeguarding vested interests of all kinds and prevent progress or indeed any

increment in any direction We therefore, churchy disapprove of it.

naclu on of fundamental rights and safeguards on term zone) concerning religiou culture and like matters are sterm zone) the constitution. We suggest that the proper [22] faste place for this is the All India. Federal Union bodies only of Constitution. There should be uniformity in deviced with regard to the c fundamental rights all over India.

(10) The Constitution of the Union will mentilable contain provisions for its review of the mentilable contains provision for its full reconsuleration at the end of ten years. The matter will be open then for a complete reconsideration. Though it is implied we would not reference to excession. We lonk wish to encourage this idea.

Mr Jumah aving details says

enturity thapprove of it.

(1) They tax, divided Pals tan into two—
(9) We are enturely agreeable to the what they cill cetion B' (for the northinclusion of fundamental rights and safeguards in term zone) and cetion C (for the northconcernmental properties of the concernmental prop

(2) Instead of two constitution making bodies only one constitution making body, is devi ed with three sections A B & C

POWER OF UNION GOVERNMENT

(3) They by down that there should be a brison of India, embracing both British India and Styte, which should deal with it is following subjects - Foreign Uffairs Defence and Communications and should have power necessary to raise the finances required for the above theets. after the initial period of ten years although the Congress had no serious objection to it, has been omitted and now we are only limited to reconsideration of the terms of the Union constitution after the initial period of ten years"

CONSTITUTION-MAKING BOIL

constitution making Referring to the machinery Mr Jinnah says "Here again the representative of British Baluchistan is meluded in Section B. but how he will be selected is not indicated

(6) With regard to the Constitutionmaking body for the purpose of framing the proposed Union constitution, it will have an overwhelming Hindu majority as in a House of 292 for British Indian Muslim strength will be 79 and if the number allotted to the Indian States 93 is taken into account, it is quite obvious that Muslim proportion will be further reduced as the bulk of the States representatives would be Hindus This assembly so constituted will elect the Chairman and other officers it scems, also the members of the Advisory Committee referred to in para 20 of the statement, by majority and the same rule will apply also to other normal business" But I note there is only one saving clause which runs as follows

"In the Union Constituent Assembly resolution varying the provisions of paragraph 75 above or raising any major communal issue shall require a majority of the representatives

communities " The Chairman of the Assembly shall decide which (if any) of the resolutions raise major communal issues and shall if so required by a majority of the representatives of either of the major communities consult the Federal Court before giving his decisions

It follows therefore that it will be the Chairman alone who will decide He will not be bound by the opinion of the Federal Court Nor indeed anybody knows what that opinion was as the Chairman is merely directed to

consult the Federal Court

(7) With regard to the provinces opting out of their groups it is left to the new legislature of the provinces after the first general election under the new constitution to decide instead of referendum of the people as suggested by us"

(5) "Our proposal that the Pakistan group interests affected and their function will be to should have the right to secode from the Union report to the Union Constituent Assembly upon the list of fundamental rights, the clauses for the protection of minorities, and a scheme for the administration of the tribal and excluded areas and to advise whether these rights should be incorporated in the provincial, group or Union Constitution"

"This raises a very scrious question indeed", says Mr Juneah "For if it is left to the Union Constituent Assembly to decide these matters by majority vote and whether any of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee should be incorporated in the Union Constitution, then it will open the door to more subjects being vested in the Union Government This will destroy the very basic principle that the Union is to be strictly confined to three subjects"

Mr Jinnah concludes.

These are some of the points which I have tried to put before the public after studying this important document. I do not like to anticipate the decision of the Working Committee and the Council of the All-India Muslim League, which are going to meet shortly at Dellin They will finally take such decision as they may think proper after careful consideration of the pros and cons and thorough and dispassionate examination of the statement of the British Cabinet Delegation and the Vicerov"

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION

The Congress Working Committee has present and voting of each of the two mater passed a resolution on May 24, expressing its mability "to give a final opinion at this sta eof HMG's proposals" as it finds a diver-Lence between these proposals and Congress objectives

Following is the full text of the Congress Working Committee's resolution on the Cabinet

Mission's proposals

"The Working Committee has given carefull consideration to the statement dated May 16, issued by the Delegation of the British Cabinet and the Viceroy on behalf of the British Government as well as the correspondence relating to it that has passed between the Congress President and the members of the Delegation They have examined it with every desire to find a way for a peaceful and cooperative transfer of power and the establishment of a free and independent India Such an India must necessarily have a strong Central authority capable of representing the nation with power and dignity in the counsels of the

In considering the statement, the Working Committee have kept in view the picture of the

from the propo als made for the formation of a provi ional Government and the clarification p cture is still incomplete and vague. It is only on the basis of the full picture that they can judge and come to a deer ion as to how far this is in conformity with the objective they am at.

Independence for There objectives are Irda a strong though hunted, Central authority, full autonomy for the provinces the ctable liment of a demneratic structure in the Centre and in the units the guarantee of the fundamental rights of each individual so that le may have full and equal opportunities of growth, and further that each community hould have opportunity to live the life of its cho ce within the larger framework

PROVINTONAL GOVERNMENT

The Committee regret to find a divergence between these objectives and the various pro po als that have been made on behall of the Both Government and in particular there is no vital change envisaged during the interim period when the provisional Government will function in spite of the assurance given in Paragraph 23 of the statement If the in-dependence of India is aimed at then the functioning of the provisional Government must approximate closely in fact even though not in law, to that independence and all obstruc tions and hindrances to it should be removed The continued presence of a foreign army of occupation is a negation of independence

The statement usued by the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy contains certain recommendations and suggests a procedure for the building up of a Con tituent Assembly which is sovereign in so far as the framing of the constitution is concerned The Committee do not agree with some of these recommendations In their view it will be open to the Constituent Assembly itself at any stage to make changes and variations with the proviso tlat in regard to certain major communal matters a majority deer ion of both the major con munities will be necessary

The procedure for the election of the Constituent As embly is based on representa so far as it is p tice in the ratio of one to million. But the in the provinces application of this principle appears to have leen overlooked in the case of European mem bers of Assemblies particularly in Assam and the oversight will be corrected

future in so far as this was available to them a fully elected body cho en by the elected members of the provincial legislatures In Baluchi tan, there is no elected A embly or given by the members of the Delegation This any other kind of chamber which might elect a repre ert time for the Constituent Assembly It would be improper for any kind of nominated individual to speak for the whole province of Baluch tan which he really does not repre ent in any way

In Coorg, the Legs lative Council contains some nominated members as well as Europeans clerted from a special constituency of less than a hundred from the general constituencies

hould participate in the election

I't statement of the Cabinet Delegation offirms the basic principle of provincial autonomy and residuary powers vesting in the province- It is further and that provinces should be tree to lorin group. Sub equently however, it i recommended that provincial representawill livide up into sections which shall proceed to ettle the provincial constitutions I r the provinces in each section and shall also keide whether any group constitution shall be

et up for those provinces

There is a marked discrepancy in these two eparate provisions and it would appear that n casure of compulsion is introduced which charly infringes the basic principle of Provincial Au ononis. In order to retain the recommendatory character of the statement, and m order to make the Clauses consistent with ach other the Committee read Paragraph 15 In me in that in the first instance the respective province shall make their choice whether ar not to belong to the section in which they are place I Thus the Constituent Assembly must he con idered as a sovereign body with final authority for the purpose of drawing up a constitution and gaving effect to it.

INDIAN STATES

The provision in the statement in regard to the Indian States are vague and much has been left for future decision. The Working Committee would however like to make it clear at the Con tituent Assembly cannot be formed of entirely desperate elements. And the man ner of appointing State representatives for the Constituent As embly must approximate in so far as it is possible, to the method adopted

The Committee are gravely concerned to learn that even at this present moment some State Governments are attempting to crush the Bengal Therefore the Committee expect that spirit of their people with the help of the armed forces. These recent developments in the States re of great significance in the present and for

The Constituent Assembly is meant to be the future of India as they indicate that there

of the State Governments and of those who tration"

exercise paramountey

A Provisional National Government must have a new basis and must be a recur-or of the iull independence that will emerge from the It must function in Constituent As embly recognition of that fact though changes in law need not be made at this stige

The Governor General may continue as the head of that Government during the interint period But the Government should function as a Cabinet responsible to the Central Legisliture The status powers and composition of the provisional Government should be fully defined in order to enable the Committee to Major Communal resuce come to a decision hall be decided in the manner referred to above in order to remove any possible fear of su-picion from the minds of a minority

OLINION RESERVED

The Working Committee con ider that the connected problems involved in the establishment of a provisional Government and a Constituent Assembly should be viewed together so that they may appear as parts of the same picture, and there may be co-ordination between tho two, as well as an acceptance of the independence that is now recognised as India > right and due

It is only with the conviction that they are engaged in building up a free, great and independent India, that the Working Committee can approach this tack and invite the co operation of all the people of India

In the absence of a full picture the Connutteo are upable to give a final omnion at this stage

MISSION REPLIES TO CONGRESS AND LEAGUE

The Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy in a statement issued on May 25, replied to the points raised in the Congress Cabinet's re-olution and Mr Jinnah's statement

(1) Once the Constituent Assembly starts its work—"there is no intention to interfere with its discretion"—HMG will through Parliament take the necessary action for ce sion of sovereignty to the Indian people

and can be modified only by an agreement to decide between the parties

and H M G will give it the "greatest possible Municipality

is no teal change of policy on the part of some freedom in the exercise of day-to-day adminis-

(4) There is nothing to prevent members of the interim cabinet from resigning in case of a vote of no-confidence or of fulure to pass any important measure

(5) Owng to Parliament's ultimate responsibility for the security of India" under the present India Act, 'it is necessary that British

troops should remain during the interim period, which it is hoped, will be short'

The following is the full text of the statement

'The Delegation have considered the statement of the President of the Muslim League dated May 22, and the re-olution dated May 24 of the Working Committee of the Congress

"The position is that since the Indian leader, after prolonged discussion, lailed to arrive at an agreement the Delegation put forward their recommendations as the nearest approach to reconciling the views of the two mam parties. The scheme stands as a whole and can only succeed if it is accepted and worked in a suirit of co-one ition

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

"The Delegation wish also to refer briefly to a few points that have been raised in the statement and resolution

"The authority and the functions of the Constituent Assembly, and the procedure which it is intended to follow, are clear from the

Cabinet Delegation's statement

'Once the Constituent Assembly is formed and is working on this basis-there is no intention of interfering with its discretion or questioning its labours-H M G will recommend to Parliament such action as may be necessary for the cession of sovereignty to the Indian people, subject only to two matters which are mentioned in the statement and which, we believe, are not controversial, namely, adequate provision for the protection of the minorities (paragraph 20 of the statement), and willingness to conclude a treaty with H M G to cover matters arising out of the transfer of power (paragraph 22 of the statement)

CONCESSIONS TO BRITISHERS

'It is a consequence of the 'y tem of The grouping of the Provinces (regard- election that a few Europeans can be elected to ing their choice to belong to their re-pectice the Constituent A sembly. Whether the right section) is an e-sential feature of the scheme so given will be evereised is a matter for them

"The representative of Baluchistan will (3) The Interim Government will be be elected at a joint meeting of the Shahi Jirga selected in consultation with the political parties, and the non official members of the Quetta blis may or may not elect the delegates The Province? Or is the Frontier Province also for the Punjab called B in the statement or Assam to C although

The A embly having met may lay down it is a Piedominantly Non Muslim Province? The A embly naving met may lay down a procedure different from the one laid down m the statement. Whatever is binding on any person or party arises out of necessity of the situation The separated voting is binding on both the major parties, only because it is

At the time of writing I took up the state ment re read it clause by clause, and came to the conclusion that there was nothing in it binding in law Honour and necessity plone are the two binding force What is binding is that part of it which cominits the British

Government

When I suppose the four members of the British Vission took the procaution, receiving full approval of the British Government and the two Houses of Parhament the Mission are entitled to warm congratulations for the first step in the act of renunciation which the state ment is Since other steps are necessary for full renunciation I have called this one of promissory note

Though the response to be made by India is to be voluntary, the authors have naturally assumed that the Indian parties are well organised and responsible bodies capable of doing voluntary acts as full as if not more fully

than compul ory acts

Therefore, when Lord Pethick-Lawrence and to a Press correspondent 'if they do come together on that basis it will mean that they will have accepted that basis but they can still change it if by a majority of each party they desire to do so', he was right in the sense that those who became delegates well knowing the contents of the statement were expected by authors to abide by the basis unle s it was duly altered by the major parties

When two or more rival parties meet together they do so under some understanding A self chosen umpire (in the absence of one chosen by the parties the authors constitute themselves one) fancies that the parties will come together only if he presents them with a propo al containing a certain minimum and he makes his proposal leaving them free to add to subtract from or altogether change it by

joint agreem nt

PROBLEM OF GROUPING

This is perfect so far But what about of duty the units? Are the Sikhs for whom the Punjab is the only home in India to con i fer them elv s takes in Sindli Baluchi tan and the Frontier next is ue of Harvan

In my opinion the voluntary character of

the statement demands that the liberty of individual unit should be unimpaired member of the Sections is free to join it freedom to opt out is an additional safeguard nece any for the existence of the Assembly and It can never be a substitute for the freedom retained in Para (15) which reads

'Provinces should be free to form groups with Executive and Legislatures and each group could determine the Provincial subjects to be

taken m common'

It is clear that this freedom was not taken away by the authors by Section 19 which proposes' (does not order) what should be

It presupposes that the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly at its first meeting will ask the delegates of the provinces whether they would accept the group principle and if they do, whether they will accept the assignment siven to their province This freedom is inherent in every province and that given by para (15) will remain in tact

There appears to me to no other way of a ording the apparent conflict between the two paragraphs as also the charge of compulsion which would immediately after the noble character of the document.

I would therefore ask all those who are perturbed by the group proposal and the arbitrary assignment that if my interpretation is valid there is not the slightest cause for

There are other things in the document which would puzzle any hasty reader who forgets that it is sumply an appeal and an advice to the nation showing how to achieve independence in the shortest time possible

The reason to elear In the new world that is to emerge out of the pre ent chaos India in bondage will cease to be the brightest lewel' in the British Crown It will become the blacke t spot in that Crown, so black that it will be fit only for the dustbin

Let me ask the reader to hope and pray with me that the British Crown has a better use for Britain and the world The brightest.

jewel 19 an arrogation

When the promisory note is fully honoured the British Crown will have a unique jewel as of right flowing from due performance

'There are other matters outside the stateag un a their will as part of the Section which note But I must defer that examination to the

Printed and Published by Nibaran Chandra Des Paanasi Press Calcutta,